The Stirling News-Argus.

$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. } $1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE. }

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1894.

Vol. XV, No. 34.

$100 Reward IF CAUGHT.

We will pay One Hundred Dollars reward for the apprehension of the boy seen near the depot with his father's boots on, his grandmother's sun bonnet on the back of his head, he had his mother's gingham apron for a neck tie, with an empty bag of cheese on his back. In one hand he carried his grandfather's carpet bag with his sister's yellow dog tied loose to the same, and in his other hand he carried with tenacious grip, a sack of those

Celebrated LEMONS, ORANGES, BANANAS, of G. L. Scott.

"Oh, Mamma, give me some more of that nice fruit, were the last words we heard him utter."

G. L. SCOTT,
MILL STREET.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. J. MEIKLEJOHN, M.D., C.M.

OFFICE—THE HOUSE RECENTLY OCcupied by Dr. Faulkner, Front Street, Stirling.

FRANK ZWICK, M.B.,

GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF Toronto Medical College. Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:—Over Stickle's Store, Stirling.

J. EARL HALLIWELL B.A.,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, COMMISIONER, &c., will be at his office over Boldrick's store, Stirling, on Monday and Tuesday of each week.

C. D. MACAULAY.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC., OFFICE, Bridge Street, Belleville, Ont. Money to loan at lowest rates of interest.

GEO. A. KINGSTON,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC., WITH LOUNT, MARSH & CAMERON, 25 Toronto St., Toronto. MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM PROPERTY, AT LOWEST RATES.

W. P. McMAHON,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY Public, Conveyancer, &c., Belleville, Ont.

Private Money to Loan at Lowest Rates.

Offices, East side Front St.

FLINT & McCAMON.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES Public, &c. Solicitors for the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Money to Loan at Lowest Rates and no Commission Charged.

Offices—City Hall, Belleville.

JOHN J. B. FLINT. W. J. McCAMON.

JOHN S BLACK,

CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER FOR taking Affidavits. Office, at residence, Front Street, Stirling.

JAS. MONTGOMERY,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER FOR THE County of Hastings. Sales attended at moderate rates. Orders may be addressed to Stirling P. O., or to G. D. Wiggins, Springbrook, P. O.

CHARLES BUTLER

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENCES AND Licensed County Auctioneer. All orders attended to promptly. Stirling, Ont.

STIRLING LODGE NO. 239,
I. O. O. F.

Meets in the Lodge room, Conley block,

Every Wednesday Evening

At 8 o'clock. D. SAGER, R. S.

STIRLING L. O. L. No. 110,

Meets in their Lodge Room, McKee Block, on the

First TUESDAY of Every Month,

at 8 o clock, p. m.

CHAS. McGEE, *Rec. Sec.*
JAMES MONTGOMERY, W. M.

DENTISTRY.

C. L. HAWLEY, L. D. S.

TRENTON, GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling professionally, every Friday.

The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and all the modern improvements known to Dentistry, will be used for the painless extraction and preservation of the natural teeth.

Rooms at Scott House.

Dr. Wm. S. Cook, V.D., V.S.,

Stirling, Ontario.

GRADUATE IN HIGHEST HONORS AT the Toronto Veterinary College. Graduate in highest honors at the Toronto Dental School. Registered member of the Veterinary Medical Society. Treats all diseases of the domesticated animals in the latest scientific and modern principles.

Dentistry, Castration, and Surgical Operations, a specialty.

All calls day or night. Telegraph or Telephone, promptly attended to.

Office opposite G. L. Scott's grocery. Consultation free. Charges low.

SALE AND LIVERY STABLES.

NEW SEASON TEAS

—:o:—

Lovers of the cup that cheers, but not inebriates, should try our new 25 and 30c. TEAS. These are the best value we ever had in Teas.

OUR STOCK OF

Boots & Shoes

is now complete, and prices right, (that is, if Low Prices are the right thing). We are also prepared to manufacture to order on short notice, and guarantee satisfaction.

OUR STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

is also up to the mark. We have a Beautiful Line of CASHMERES in all the prevailing Shades.

P. WELCH & CO.

Springbrook, Sept. 26th, 1893.

JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS, AT LOWEST RATES,

At News-Argus Office

Headquarters for Fine Tailoring.

—:o:—

THE FIT

is the thing when buying ordered clothing, whether it's Trowsers, Coat, Vest or Overcoat. The most ordinary goods, well made and well fitted, look handsome—the finest goods, half made and ill-fitted, look bad. You make your own choice of qualities, but we see to it that you get the fit, style and workmanship. Isn't it worth while to get this when it costs you no more? See our immense stock of

ENGLISH, SCOTCH and CANADIAN

TWEEDS AND WORSTEDS.

We are making suits to order from $10.00 up.

Our big display of New Spring Hats can't be beat. If you want to save money call and see us.

FRED. T. WARD,
THE PEOPLE'S TAILOR AND FURNISHER.

BOOTS & SHOES.

OUR SPRING STOCK

Of FINE BOOTS and SHOES in Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear is now open for inspection. It will pay you to call and inspect them before purchasing elsewhere.

Eggs taken in exchange for Boots. Five per cent. discount allowed for spot cash on any article from $1.00 and over.

W. S. MARTIN & CO.

S. BURROWS,

GENERAL AGENT

ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Co.

ALSO, AGENT

DOMINION EXPRESS CO.,
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,
CUNARD, WHITE STAR, AMERICAN,
ALLAN, DOMINION,

and other S.S. Lines both Atlantic and Pacific. TICKETS to ALL parts of the world by rail or water. Estimates and rates of trips on application.

FRONT ST., BELLEVILLE.

PureQuills

Make a better filling for Corsets than any other known material. "Featherbone" Corsets are tougher and more elastic than any other make, as they are entirely filled with quills (Featherbone).

To be had at all Retail Dry Goods Stores.

Change of Firm

Sale will Continue until the 1st day of May.

—:o:—

Since sale was first announced we had to take into stock over $5000 worth of

New DRY GOODS and CLOTHING.

The Stock is too large for the Cash Capital of the intended purchasers, and must be still reduced.

Help us in this reduction and we will give you great Bargains.

Great sale of DRESS GOODS for this week and next.

We have a good stock of CLOTHS, and a first class Cutter.

J. PATERSON,

SYNDICATE STORE,
BELLEVLLE.

"While we exercise the utmost care in the selection of our Seeds, there is no warranty given either expressed or implied."

The above quotation is on the Invoices of the leading seed firms of the world and explains our method of doing business. There are peculiar Conditions of Soil and climate, which often affect the germinating and growth of Seeds. Consequently no responsible firm which means to carry out its obligations can guarantee Seed to grow.

We are selling from our

THIRD CAR OF SEED CORN

this season, while others are forming a pool for one. Is not this good evidence that we are in a position to use you well Come and see.

J. C. HANLEY & CO.,

GROCERS, FEED & SEED MERCHANTS,
BELLEVILLE - ONT.

Boys' Pants For 35cts.

At the Oak Hall, Belleville, you can still find boys' short pants, all sizes for 35cts. These pants are made of serge and lined throughout. We also have lots of felt hats for all sizes of boys at 25cts.

Building operations are reported lively in Winnipeg.

A project is under way to build a ship canal to connect Sheffield, Eng., with the sea.

Five hundred Newfoundlanders are making enquiries with a view of settling in the Canadian Northwest.

Owing to the prevalence of smallpox in Chicago it has been decided to close the Public Schools for one week.

A bill has been presented in the British House of Commons, by a member of the Government for the disestablishment of the church in Wales.

A contemporary points out that it cost Canada $20,000 for the prohibition commission to find out that one section of the community likes to drink their water plain, while others have a preference for "a stick" in it.

Miss Pauline Johnson, the Indian poetess and reader, was tendered a reception in Brantford on the eve of her departure for the old country. A purse filled with English sovereigns was presented to the gifted young lady.

FAST TIME.—Last week a train ran from Jacksonville, Florida, to Jersey City, a distance of 1000 miles, in 24 hours and 27 minutes and beating all previous records by nearly six hours. The actual running time of the train was 22 hours and 30 minutes, one hour and 47 minutes having been lost by stops for water and exchanging engines. It consisted of six coaches and baggage car and carried 248 passengers.

Men Who Dress Well

All praise the perfect fit and style of the Oak Hall spring suits and overcoats, and our low prices win the ready assent of their pocketbooks. We know that we sell the best clothing for the money, and we prove it to people every day.

THE *MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY* FOR MAN OR BEAST.
Certain in its effects and never blisters.
Read proofs below:

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

BLUEPOINT, L. I., N.Y., Jan. 15, 1894.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Gentlemen—I bought a splendid bay horse some time ago with a **Spavin**. I got him for $30. I used Kendall's Spavin Cure. The **Spavin** is gone now and I have been offered $150 for the same horse. I only had him nine weeks, so I got $120 for using $2 worth of Kendall's Spavin Cure.
Yours truly, W. S. MARSDEN.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

SHELBY, MICH., Dec. 16, 1893.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Sirs—I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success for **Curbs** on two horses and it is the best Liniment I have ever used.
Yours truly, AUGUST FREDERICK.

Price $1 per Bottle.

For Sale by all Druggists, or address

Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY,
ENOSBURGH FALLS, VT.

NEWS TOPICS OF A WEEK.

The Important Events in a Few Words For Busy Readers.

Watford public school has been destroyed by fire,

Wm. Torrens McCullagh, the well known author, is dead in London.

Bradstreet's reports 30 business failures in Canada the past week.

A project is under way to build a ship canal to connect Sheffield, Eng., with the sea.

Graff & Co., house wreckers of Chicago, have bought the World's Fair buildings from the South Park Commissioners for $87,500.

The "diamond anniversary" of Maryland Oddfellowship was celebrated in Baltimore on Thursday.

Daniel Merrley, a farmer near Westport, was killed by a kick fom a horse on Thursday.

Ald. Morris, the temperance party's candite in East Hamilton, has decided not to enter the contest.

Adrien Rivet, a five-year-old boy, was run over and killed by an electric car in Montreal on Sunday.

George Crain, a fisherman from Collingwood, was drowned by the capsizing of a boat near Sault Ste. Marie.

Twelve Kingston merchants have been fined for selling liquor in less quantities than three half-pints.

Five hundred Newfoundlanders are making enquiries with a view of settling in the Canadian Northwest.

Several anarchists were arrested in Berlin for distributing seditious leaflets. Their papers were destroyed

John, Archer, aged 23, of Peterborough, was drowned near that town on Monday by the upsetting of a canoe.

John Long, farmer and contractor, of Decew Falls, near Thorold, committed suicide on Sunday by shooting.

Mr. John Hawley of the Militia Department was found dead in bed at his home in Ottawa Saturday morning.

Fire at the lumber yards of the Ontario & Western Lumber Company, Rat Portage, destroyed $125,000 worth of lumber.

At Chicago on Friday night three Bohemians employed by the Stevenson Lumber Company were killed by lightning.

Emperor William is credited with saying that Germany's interest in Samoa will not be abandoned under any circumstance.

The strike at the Springhill. N.S., mines is at an end. A settlement has been arrived at, and the men resumed work on Monday.

Emile Henry, the anarchist who threw the bomb in the Hotel Terminus, Paris, has been found guilty and sentenced to death.

The Scotch local government bill was introduced in the British Commons on Friday evening and was adopted by a vote of 232 to 207.

There are now 2,400,000 bushels of wheat in Fort William and Port Arthur elevators. At this time last year there were over 3,000,000 bushels.

In a fight with tramp thieves at Missouri Valley, Iowa, Saturday, the City Marshal was killed and two other persons were badly wounded.

Near Mons, Belgium, on Saturday, a cage containing sixteen miners fell down a shaft, killing thirteen instantly and fatally injuring the others.

William Gaffney of Mitchell, Ont., fell from the roof of the Brooks Locomotive Works at Dunkirk, N.Y., on Sunday afternoon, and was instantly killed.

Martha Kaiser, aged 35 years, committed suicide at Halifax on Monday by taking a dose of Paris green. She leaves a husband and three small children.

The seven-mile tunnel out of the Valley of Mexico has been finished and was formally opened by President Diaz on Sunday. The tunnel cost $10,000 000.

A London despatch says Adolph and Montague Bernhard were arrested in Finsburg by detectives. They are said to be wanted in the United States to answer charges of larceny and embezzlement.

Floyd Radabout, a farmer, 24 years of age, living near Big Springs, Ohio, hanged his two little children and himself on Friday because of family trouble.

News from St. John's shows that the number of seals caught by thirteen Newfoundland steamers totalled 107,657. Eight steamers yet to return are reported with small catches.

Commander Heyermann and Lieut. Lyman will lose their rank and pay, on suspension for one year, for the loss of the United States frigate Kearsarge on Roncador Reef.

Andrew Ziloth, at one time valet to the King of Sweden. has been arrested, charged by Banker Benedict of New York with stealing $5,000 worth of silverware. Ziloth has confessed.

Word comes from Hayti that President Hippolyte has forgiven his old enemy Legitime, and has invited him to return to the republic. It is said Legitime will be made President in 1897.

In Brooklyn N.Y,, on Monday, Mrs. Lizzie Probiecek, 31 years old, a widow, sprinkled her bed with oil, set it on fire, lay down and was burned to death. Cause, despondency.

Herbert Johnson and Wm. Sugdin, residents of Windsor, have been arrested at Wyandotte by Detroit officers. The men had with them eight Chinese whom they were smuggling into the States.

Russel Nogar, 9 years old, son of William Nogar of Mount Jewett, Penn, was drowned at Barrie Saturday morning. He fell into the water while playing with some other children on the esplanade.

The London Times correspondent describes the scenes of the earthquakes in Greece as most appalling. Whole villages have been wiped out of existence. Forty-three worshippers were killed in one church.

The death occurred at Halifax on Friday evening, after an illness extending over several weeks, of Rev. Dr. McKnight, Principal of the Presbyterian Theological College. He was 68 years of age and had been connected with the institution for many years.

A gang of tramps captured a freight train on the Concord and Montreal railroad, at Concord, N. H., on Sunday and rode over the line. A few of them were put off the train bnt they mustered strength enough to return and ride as far as they pleased. No arrests were made.

The court martial trial of ten anarchists accused of complicity with Pallas in the attempt to kill Gen. de Campos has begun. The prosecutor in opening up the case said he would demand that Codina, Czerezuela, Sogas Bernat, Mir and Villarubia be sentenced to death.

Miss Catherine Richardson, aged seventeen, of St. John's, Nfld., while going to a dance in company with her brother, suddenly fell to the pavement and expired. Death is believed to have been the result of heating, exhaustion and over-wrought feelings.

Severe earthquake shocks were again felt in Greece on Friday last. It is now stated that 400 persons were killed by the recent earthquakes, and 20,000 rendered homeless and destitute.

BIG FIRE IN MONTREAL.

Electric Light Plant Destroyed—Narrow Escape From a Serious Fatality.

MONTREAL, May 2.—Last evening fire started in the power house of the Royal Electric Light Company, and before the firemen arrived the building was in flames. A very valuable plant was stored in the power house, and the engineer did not have time to close off the engines before making his escape. The result was that the engines continued to run, and, while the fire was at its height, the big driving wheel was exploded and went through the roof of the building. Fortunately no one was hurt. The loss is estimated at from $60,000 to $75,000. The company's premises occupy a whole block on William, Prince and Queen streets.

The origin of the fire is not known, but it is supposed to have been caused by the blowing out of a fuse plug, connecting with a generator which set fire to the surrounding material. When the fire broke out there was a large staff at work in the building, and so sudden was the outbreak that a panic ensued and a rush was made for the fire escape. Several women fainted in the melee and two of the workingmen were slightly hurt by falling from a fire escape. When the fire was at its height, the immense flywheel exploded and portions of it were blown in all directions. One piece, weighing nearly a ton, went through the roof and landed in the street, which was crowded with people. It was only by a miracle that many people were not killed. The force of the explosion was terrific and all the windows in the neighborhood were shattered. One piece of the metal went through the window of Mr. McDonald's grocery store on the adjoining corner and Mr. McDonald had a narrow escape.

The incandescent station, the pattern house and a number of outbuildings were destroyed, but that portion of the building containing the general offices and the large dynamo was saved. The manager of the company cannot give an exact estimate of the loss, but it will probably amount to nearly $100,000, as a good portion of the company's expensive plant is destroyed. The loss will be almost fully covered by insurance. An immense crowd of spectators witnessed the fire, and amongst those at the scene were the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen.

IT IS NOT PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Canada's Cattle Affected With the Corn Stalk Disease.

LONDON, May 2.—Mr. H. Gardner, president of the Board of Agriculture, in answer to a question put by Mr. Maguire in the House of Commons, said that the proposed specific examination by expert veterinary surgeons of the lungs of Canadian cattle slaughtered at the port of debarkation should begin on the 16th inst. The examination would be conducted with the minutest care so that ample justice would be done all parties interested.

The correspondence exchanged between the Board of Agriculture and the Colonial Office concerning the admission of Canadian cattle into Great Britain has been made public by the Board of Agriculture.

The Colonial Secretary in his last communication dated April 26, quotes M. Nocards, a French expert in cattle disease, as saying that what is known in the western part of the United States, as corn stalk disease, which is only feebly contagious, has often been mistaken for pleuro-pneumonia. M. Nocard, in a report to Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian High Commissioner, in September last, declared that the condition of the lungs of Canadian cattle, which had been submitted to him for examination, was identical with the condition found in the corn stalk disease. The Colonial Secretary says that he cannot admit that Canadian cattle are infected with any other disease than that attributed to hardship and exposure on the journey from their pastures to Europe.

COXEY'S ARMY CREATES FUN.

The "General" and His Two Lieutenants Placed Under Arrest by the Police.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—"General" Coxey, in accordance with his expressed determination, attempted to speak to the crowd from the steps of the Capitol, but was promptly placed under arrest.

And thus the much advertised demonstration on behalf of the "Commonweal of Christ" in favor of good roads and the repudiation of national obligations to pay interest on bonds ended in a fizzle quite as ridiculous as the principles enunciated by the leaders of the movement. All told about 600 men out of the originally promised 300,000 marched up the Capitol hill and marched down again. The local contingent dispersed after the Capitol fiasco was over, and the original 300 marched down into the newly-selected camp ground near an open sewer canal, condemned as an unhealthy resting place by the health officers, where they have been placed on exhibition by their leader, who has taken out a license to charge gate money for admission to the camp and the privilege of hearing him lecture. Coxey himself, who studiously courted martyrdom, was turned loose after he had supposed he had secured his purpose of being arrested.

The Mystery of the Mahatmas.

LONDON, April 27.—Mr. Thomas Stevens, the American, who rode around the world on a bike, and on horseback through Russia, is soon expected home from India. In a private letter to a friend in London he says he has been investigating the mysteries of the Mahatmas, and that by the aid of his camera and his ingenuity he has discovered the secrets of those miracles of the Fakirs which have puzzled the world ever since Marco Polo told of the wonderful things done by the magicians of Kubali Kahn. According to tradition and the repeated tales of travelers the Togi or Fakirs of India have secret knowledge of certain forces of nature by which they can produce phenomena as inexplicable to western sciences as the miracles of the Bible. Mr. Stevens has put these oriental modern miracles to a practical test and claims to have secured some remarkable results.

Irish Farmer Shot Dead.

BELFAST, May 2.—A farmer named Gardiner was shot dead while seated at a window of the kitchen of his farmhouse at Ballyhavistock, County Antrim. The murder is believed to be of Agrarian origin. One of Gardiner's neighbors has been arrested on suspicion.

Responding to Mr. Blake's Appeal.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 2.—Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Conaty, state treasurer of the Massachusetts Irish National Federation, sent a check for $5,000 to Dr. T. A. Emmet, of New York, as Massachusetts' first contribution to the Irish parliamentary fund in response to Hon. Edward Blake's appeal for aid.

Notorious Brigand Captured.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 1.—Sixto Cereda, leader of a band of brigands that has been terrorizing the people of the district around Capala, Sinaloa, has been captured. Four of Cereda's band were killed by the captors. Cereda will be shot.

The London Times correspondent describes the scenes of the earthquakes in Greece as most appalling. Whole villages have been wiped out of existence. Forty-three worshippers were killed in one church.

TREMBLED AND SHOOK

St. Albans' Catastrophe Resembled a Volcanic Upheaval.

AWFUL SCENE OF DESOLATION

Where the St. Anne River Was Formerly a Mile Wide It Is Now But a Narrow Stream—The Rockbed of the Cataract Has Disappeared.

MONTREAL, May 2.—Reports from St. Albans, Que., give further details of the terrible landslide at that place. Samuel Gauthier, farmer of St. Albans, aged 54 years; his wife, aged 35; their son, aged 8, and Gauthier's brother, are buried under a hundred feet of earth by the terrible land slide of Friday last. Some say that Madame Gauthier was seen going down in the Ste. Anne river while trying to save herself by running away, but the verity of the earth was too great; she was carried along by it, and while crying out for help she was drawn into the wild maelstrom and drowned.

For miles there is not anything but desolation. Where the Ste. Anne river was once nearly a mile wide it is now only a narrow stream, raging and surging in a vain attempt to break its new bounds; woods, houses, cattle, all are gone, and nothing left but barren ground for six miles back. Here and there the debris of the ill-fated farmhouses, graneries and outhouses are seen in little heaps tangled up with uprooted trees and carcases of dead cattle, but most of it has been swept into the river and carried long since into the St. Lawrence. The shores of the river are of a peculiar formation and rise a hundred and fifty feet above the level of the water, except for a mile or so where the slide occurred.

It was five o'clock in the evening when the banks caved in, and with the hundreds of tons of sand on top slid in the river. The noise was terrific, but it was followed by a sudden calm, for the roar of the falls had been smothered. The water rose and rose till for miles it covered everything. It was fully a hundred feet deep when the earth began to move; first slowly, then faster and finally so fast that those who were far back from the river and tried to run from it were thrown down. It is a wonder that no more human lives were lost.

Thousands of people daily crowd the banks and point out to one another where the farms of their friends stood. Yesterday another fatal accident nearly occurred. One of the sightseers, Gaudais Belard, ventured too far on the newly formed shore, and was swallowed up by the clay. He was rescued with great difficulty. There is not the slightest doubt but the poor Gauthier family are dead, and it is not impossible the bodies may never be recovered.

The value of the six cultivated farms actually destroyed does not average more than $2,000 each, and a large track of excellent farm land besides has been actually wiped off the face of the earth. The damage is principally shown in the matter of the loss of the pulp mill of Mr. Gorrie of Portneuf. Fully $400,000 worth of property must have been destroyed. Ste. Anne's river is unrecognizable. From a deep clear stream it has turned into a dirty creek of immense velocity, carrying every miscellaneous lot of trees, house timbers and dead cattle to the St. Lawrence.

Mr. Gorie, proprietor of the destroyed pulp mills at St. Albans, in an interview said that the newspaper reports, so far from being exaggerated, fall short of the stupendous catastrophe. The overwhelming suddenness of the calamity, the great extent of area affected and the presence of the confused debris of huge banks of blue clay from forty to forty-five feet thick, incline Mr. Gorie to the opinion that this was no ordinary landslide but a volcanic upheaval followed by a subsidence. The solid rockbed of the cataract has entirely disappeared, whether subsided into the bosom of the earth, or covered up, is impossible to say, so effectually has the ravine been levelled, but the former supposition is probable, from the fact that all the premonitory symptoms were those of volcanic upheaval. The first hint of the impending doom was given about ten minutes before it occurred in the shape of a terrific roar underground, continuing for over a minute. This was followed by violent tremblings of the earth, and at their termination the ground seemed to disrupt and hurl itself into the yawning abyss above the raging waters.

A Vitriol Fiend.

MONTREAL, May 1.—Charles Maxwell, a commercial traveler, was arrested yesterday on the charge of making a ruffianly attack upon a woman named May Maxwell, with whom he had been living. Maxwell had been arrested for assaulting the woman and after paying his fine left the court-room, and, meeting the woman on the street, threw a bottle of vitriol on her face, inflicting severe injuries.

Fire in Aurora.

AURORA, May 1.—A fire occurred in the cellar of the northerly part of Clift's block on Yonge street. Fire, water and smoke damaged the building, which is first-class, and owned by W. C. Clift of Toronto; also the stocks of John Noble, dealer in groceries, crockery and glassware, and of P. T. Bond, merchant tailor. The loss is $3,500 and insurance $2,600.

Nine Toronto Men in Jail in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N.Y., April 30.—William Dingman, alias "Dink," of Toronto, and eight others are under arrest charged with burglary and larceny. The gang made a business of breaking into railroad cars on the Lake Shore, Erie, and Western, New York and Pennsylvania and other roads and reaped a plentiful harvest for a time. Dingman confessed.

Railroad Dismissals.

MONTREAL, May 1.—Three hundred men have been discharged from the Canadian Pacific work shops here. There have also been dismissals in offices and other departments. The Grand Trunk authorities state that within the last three weeks a thousand men employed in the repair department have been dismissed.

Cape Colony Not to Be Represented.

CAPETOWN, May 2.—The Government of Canada having replied that it is impossible to postpone the colonial conference, called to meet at Ottawa in September next, the Government of Cape Colony has intimated that it will be unable to send a representative.

Greenville Grocery Burned.

DUNDAS, Ont., May 2.—John Morden's grocery store, Greensville, was burned to the ground. Stock and household goods are a complete loss. Cause of fire unknown.

While shooting gulls near Whitby on Friday last, Arthur Burnham, son of Judge Burnham, Whitby, was seriously wounded in the thigh by the accidental discharge of a gun.

STIRLING

CASH STORE!

New Goods This Week!

Men's, Boys' and Children's HATS in endless variety, and at prices to suit the hard times. My Hats were a little late in coming to hand, and I am bound to make up for that by giving bargains all the way through. Already the people have found that out, and they are going rapidly. Common Straws, 5c., 8c., 10c., 12½c., and 15c. Felts from 35c. to $2.00 Ladies' Complexion Hats from 5c. to 20c. Girls' do., trimmed, 25c. See them.

Dry Goods.—Opened on Monday, beautiful figured Black Dress Goods, in Serge and Bengaline effects, and Art Muslins in new colorings. My 5c. Cotton is at hand again.

Groceries.—I have added to my other stock of Groceries, Toronto cured meats—long clear bacon, rolled shoulder smoked, light weight smoked hams, 10 to 12 lbs., at 12½c. Pure Lard 11c. by the pail of 20 lbs. My spices are absolutely pure.

My TEAS are giving satisfaction, they don't cost much, try them.

T. G. CLUTE.

Craige's Old Stand, opposite the Foundry.

NOTICE.

ALL PARTIES ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED to clean up their premises in accordance with the sanitary regulations of the Board of Health, at once.

SANITARY INSPECTOR.

To the Independent Electors
—OF—
NORTH HASTINGS.

GENTLEMEN:—

I stated to you four years ago, at the Nomination, that I would be a candidate at the next General Election. I am now going to redeem that promise, and will be a candidate at the coming election.

If elected, I shall support any measure that I believe to be in the interest of the people, regardless of Religion or Politics.

Your obedient servant,
JAS. HAGGERTY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

I would respectfully notify my friends and the public generally, that I have secured the agency for the sale of STEAM ENGINES, THRESHING MACHINES, BINDERS, REAPERS, MOWERS, SEED DRILLS, ROOT SOWERS, and all other kinds of Agricultural Implements. LUMBER WAGONS, DEMOCRATS, BUGGIES, ROAD CARTS, PUMPS and SEWING MACHINES, all of which I offer at the lowest remunerative prices.

My Buggies and Road Carts comprise all styles. Intending buyers will find it to their interest to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. Terms easy.

Wareroom on Henry Street, in rear of Bank.

JOHN RODGERS.

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION

THE 49TH BATTALION HAVING BEEN ordered to camp at Kingston in June next, all the old members will please report and sign service roll, which will be found at Lieut. McKee's shop. A few new recruits wanted. By order

J. C. WILSON,
Captain.

Thoroughbred Bull

FOR SERVICE.

A THOROUGHBRED AYRSHIRE BULL (with registered pedigree) will be kept for service on north half lot 23 in the 5th Con. of Rawdon. Terms 50 cts.

DAVID WALLACE.

A bill providing for an eight hour working day for miners passed its second reading by 281 to 194 in the British House of Commons last week.

Eight Canadian vessels are being loaded at Toledo, Ohio, with corn for direct shipment to Europe. The fleet will return for another cargo immediately, and in all about 3,000,000 bushels of corn will be shipped abroad this way during the spring. In the early summer it is expected about 5,000,000 bushels of wheat will be taken to Europe in the same way.

The Best Value.

The man who buys the clothing sold by the Oak Hall, Belleville, no matter with whom he may mingle, he is conscious of the fact that the fit, style and finish of his clothes is equal to the best custom make. And with this he enjoys the gratification that no matter how small the price, he knows from comparison that he is getting the very best value to be had for the money.

PRACTICAL FARMING

Items for Poultry Keepers.

There is no branch of rural industry that is so generally followed, yet is so systematically neglected on the farm, as poultry raising. There are few families in rural localities, or even in rural villages, who do not keep a few hens; but the fowls are so generally left to shift for themselves that they do not prove as remunerative as they otherwise might.

"Hen's time" has become a synonym for time that is worthless; that has been utterly wasted and is profitless. Nevertheless, the hen makes good use of her time. Let one into the newly made garden and see if she does not. Poultry pays much or little according to the time and attention bestowed upon it. Well cared for, there is no stock that can be kept on the farm that will bring so large a profit.

So much is written on the subject of poultry that little which is new can be said; but it is only by repetition, "line upon line, precept upon precept," that one can reach a certain class of readers.

The following items may contain some thing which is new to some who still keep the common hens and hatch their chickens by what some one has denominated "hen power," instead of incubators.

The hens should be allowed to sit early, if they become broody; early broods make profitable market fowls for early autumn and early winter layers.

The nest in which the brood is to be hatched should be clean, fresh and free from vermin. Sulphur or tobacco should be sprinkled about it freely. The nest should not be in a barrel, keg or deep box. The hen should be able to walk into it, not jump down onto the eggs. If possible, it should be in a quiet secluded place.

A fresh sod should form the bottom of the nest. It should be placed grass side down, in such manner that there will be a hollow in the middle to form a nest large enough to hold the eggs and keep them from rolling out. On the sod should be placed soft hay or straw. The sod serves a double purpose. It supplies needed moisture to the eggs, and helps to secure, and keep up, an even temperature.

The eggs chosen should be uniform size. If cockerels are wanted, select the largest and longest eggs; if pullets, the shorter ones. The eggs should not be more than three or four days old. If kept longer than this they are not likely to hatch well. The hatching process often begins in hot weather, before the eggs are placed under a hen, for less heat is needed at that time than at any subsequent period of incubation. The process goes on slowly until more heat is needed, or the eggs become cold enough to kill the germ. Such an egg will not hatch afterward. If unchilled eggs of different ages are given to the hen, they will hatch at different times. But if those chosen be only a few hours old, and as nearly as possible of the same age, they will hatch uniformly, and much trouble of the hen leaving her nest with but half the brood will be avoided.

The shells of the eggs should be smooth and not too thin. If one should be broken in the nest the others should be removed and carefully washed in warm water, else others may be broken.

Diversified Farming.

A correspondent writes:—This subject now being advanced and urged upon the farmer as his only salvation, is of the highest importance. For it is about time that the farmers turn their attention in that direction. If you are farming after the manner of the majority in the Northwest, to get out of the new soil all there is in it, quit before you have ruined the land for future generations. Wheat! Wheat! Nothing but wheat! It can't be done with success. How I love to go into a small farm and see a few cows, hogs, colts, chickens, sheep, and if the farmer is a reader, and is keeping posted, and his stock are of good blood why, I think I have found a true farmer. You must, to speak plain, be in love with your business. I will say, if I had not always been a lover of stock, the few Jersey cattle I have would soon make me an enthusiastic stock raiser. To all grain farmers, who intend to branch out into stock raising, I would say, be patient. You can not get well started in one season, but set your mark, and shoot for it. I was told by an old farmer, when I left the city for the farm, not to be afraid to run in debt for all the stock I could care for, for they would outgrow interest. I thank that man for if I had not taken his advice I should have been obliged to leave the farm years ago.

Diversify. Don't depend entirely on wheat. Raise all you can, but raise other cereals, too, so that if the option gambler has your wheat below the cost of production or what it is actually worth, keep it and sell something else. If we all do that we will soon regulate prices. Do not go wild over some one crop because it brings a high price at present. Be careful about flax. A high priced seed often brings a cheap harvest. Feed grain that will produce meat, for we will not easily cause an overproduction in that line.

Building Up a Flock.

On a farm one of the cheapest as well as one of the best, ways of building up a flock of sheep is to select the best of the ewes and breed to full blood ram of a good breed—one that is best adapted to your locality and the purpose for which you are keeping sheep. Keep on selecting the ewes, selecting a new ram every two years in order to infuse new blood. There is five times as much profit in mutton as in the fleece. A sheep may be fed for one-seventh of the food that an ox requires and will make a growth of nearly three-quarters of a pound a day for the 280 days of its life, when it becomes excellent mutton. For 690 days it will make nearly a half pound a day. Such sheep will net six cents a pound at the farm; but such sheep, too, having a large carcass, will have a large fleece in proportion.

Future of the Mutton Industry.

If there is one feature of farm life that gives promise of a most excellent and promising future it is that of the mutton industry. To this there is no possibility of damage for a score of years to come unless it is done by those who are the most interested in promoting it. There is no more luscious or tasteful meat known to man, and we expect none, than well-fed, early matured mutton; and people are very fast finding it out. They will pay more for it as the years pass than less, but it must be as described—well fed, young, tender and luscious.

Commencing Well.

A worthy baillie in the county of Fife had been recently elected to a seat on the magisterial bench. Prior to his election he had visited Edinburgh, and had been present when a Lord of Session passed sentence of death on a murderer.

On his return a man was brought before him, charged with robbing a hen-roost, and the evidence being overwhelming against the prisoner, the baillie rose to the occasion, and thus addressed him in passing sentence:

"John Thompson, the Lord hath blessed you with health and strength, in spite of which you go about stealing chickens. The sentence of the Court upon you is twenty-one days with hard labour, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul!"

Off His Guard.

"How many years have you been dumb?" sympathetically asked a gentleman of a beggar who pretended to be bereft of speech.

"Five years sir," replied the impostor, completely taken off his guard.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Species of Fish—Doctors in France—A Spoonless Mustard Pot—A Milk Thief, etc., etc.

There are over 6,000 postmistresses in the United States.

In the public schools of Germany the girls are taught to sew.

There are 23,000 species of fishes, one-tenth of which inhabit fresh water.

An insurance company in Philadelphia declines to insure the lives of foot-ball players.

To protect an invention all over the world, sixty-four patents are required. They cost $17,500.

The Caspian Sea is the lowest body of water in the world. For several centuries it has been gradually sinking.

An ordinary codfish yields 45,000,000 eggs each season. As many as 9,500,000 eggs have been found in a single roe.

Doctors in France get in their bills as soon as possible after a patient dies. The law decrees that their bills are the first to be paid.

Postal cards have been in use in the United States since May 1, 1873. In the first year 91,079,000 were sold. Last year the sales exceeded 500,000,000.

It is a cruel operation to rob the ostrich of its feathers. Each quill is so tightly imbedded in the flesh that, when drawn out, it is covered with blood.

Some cigar-makers moisten the ends of cigars with saliva, to make the wrapper adhere. It is asserted that disease is thus spread, especially the germ of consumption.

A circus in Arizona accepted farm produce and various other articles in payment of the admission fee. One man tendered a fat hen, secured his ticket, and received a chicken as change.

Sarah Bernhardt has earned and spent more money than any other living actress. In the last twenty years she has earned fully $2,000,000, and circulated it with the extravagance of a princess.

To make animals unconscious, before slaughtering, is considered humane in Berne, Switzerland. A test was recently made there by legal enactment, and it took six quarts of alcohol to render an ox unfeelingly drunk.

A spoonless mustard-pot is a recent invention. By pressing a piston-rod in an air-tight receptacle, the requisite amount of mustard is forced through a suitable spout. The air being excluded, the mustard is always fresh.

There were many expressions of wonder by persons who chanced to be out in a rain-storm at Pocatello, Idaho. The rain had a peculiar whiteness, and left white spots on the clothing, like mud. They were examined, and found to be the residuum of salt water.

At an auction near Neshaming Falls, Pa., among numerous other articles put under the hammer, were twenty-five hives of bees. A boy accidentally disturbed one of the hives, and about 3,000 angry bees at once rushed out and caused 200 people to scatter in all directions.

Judge J. W. Proctor, of Glenwood, Fla., recently married Miss Elizabeth Maddox, of Athens, Ga. Neither had seen the other until within one hour of the time fixed for the ceremony. It was a case of postal courtship, all the preliminaries having been arranged by correspondence.

A close watch was kept upon the cows of a farmer at High Shoals, Ga. In the morning, for weeks, they had shown signs of having been mysteriously milked. The observer caught the thief in the act, and he proved to be a huge bullfrog, that was hanging on to the cow's udder, and seemed to be enjoying his dinner.

A RAVENOUS SHARK.

Swallowed a Bomb and Blew to Pieces to the Great Relief of All but the Fish.

One of the oldest sea captains is a German, who years ago left his fatherland to take service in one of the English vessels plying between London and the East Indies. In conversation a few days ago he gave an account of his "most exciting experience."

"A great shark," he said, "had followed us—our vessel was not very large—for five days, on one of my early voyages. It was impossible to satisfy his ravenous hunger, and he swallowed almost everything that we threw overboard. We tried in vain to capture the animal, and almost decided to give up the attempt. Then, unhappily, my cabin boy died, and we, of course, made preparations to bury him as sailors wish to be buried, in the depths of the sea. We watched closely for the shark on the morning of the funeral, naturally not wishing him to make a meal of the ship's little favorite. We had not seen him for an hour or more, and believed the time favorable for the burial. But we had been deceived. The body, loaded with cannon balls to carry it to the bottom of the sea, had just touched the water when the great shark opened its mighty jaws and swallowed it. The sailors who had lowered the body were almost drawn overboard by the forceful pull of the shark.

"This angered the seamen beyond endurance, and they swore that they would kill the creature. They prepared a bomb, which was made to explode under the water in a certain time, inclosed in a cowhide, and threw it to the shark when he again appeared near the ship. The cowhide quickly disappeared. As a rule the shark, after getting something in its mouth, swam away from the vessel a considerable distance in order to eat the morsel. We, of course expected it to do the same thing this time, as the ship might be endangered by the coming explosion. But to the terror of all of us the shark remained in close proximity to the vessel. One of the sailors suggested that the bite was not large enough to inconvience the monster and proposed that we make a larger package for his stomach. It was done as quickly as possible.

"One of the seamen got a sack which was filled with old rags and other useless things and threw them into the water. The jaws opened, but he could not get the stuff down his throat easily, so he swam away, to the great delight of all on board. But the time had come for the explosion, and we waited with quick-beating hearts for it, praying that he would keep away from the ship. We could just see the fish start below the surface, when a dull sound was heard, the waters parted and flew in the air. The shark was divided into pieces and our danger was past. I shall never forget our terror while the animal remained near us with that bomb in his belly."

A Cheap Feed.

A carter had to take a load of coal into one of the principal towns in Yorkshire from a village about four miles distant. After having delivered the coal he felt very hungry. So, drawing up his cart in front of one of the largest grocer's shops in the town, went in, and, pointing to a cheese, asked the price of it. The assistant, who had seen him back his cart up, thought he was going to make a large purchase, told him the price and allowed him to taste. The man then pointed to another cheese and asked the price of that also. The assistant told him, and allowed him to taste again. After having asked the price of, and tasted nearly every cheese in the shop, he pointed to one of the cheeses and said:

"Well, I think I'll 'ave a penn'orth o' that, an' a ha'penny roll."

A Sharp Youngster.

School Board visitor (while examining a scholar): "Where is the North Pole?"

"I don't know, sir."

"Don't you? Are you not ashamed that you don't know where the North Pole is?"

"Why, sir, if Sir John Franklin and Dr. Kane and Markham couldn't find it, how should I know where it is?"

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

WHAT A VETERAN DETECTIVE THINKS OF IT.

Many Convictions in Canada in the Past Twenty Years and Not a Single Instance Where It Has Been Claimed That the Accused Was Wrongfully Condemned.

Chief Government Detective John Murray has been engaged in more important murder cases than any other single man in this country, if not on this continent, and his opinion on evidence is therefore of the highest value. He was interviewed on the MacWherrell case the other day.

Yes, said Mr. Murray, I observe all those people who inveigh against circumstantial evidence are at it again. The case of MacWherrell just now naturally excites some sympathy, and it is quite easy to find instances in which innocent men have suffered on circumstantial evidence, for nothing human is perfect; no, not even the courts and juries. More people have suffered innocently by direct evidence, however, than by circumstantial evidence—very many more. Of this there is not a particle of doubt. Nothing in legal annals is more clearly proved, and a little reflection will show the reason. Circumstantial evidence is often much stronger than direct evidence, because direct evidence can be manufactured by an ordinary intellect, while the fabrication of a great congeries of alleged circumstances so that the separate allegations will agree with each other, and all known facts, demands the very highest kind of talent. Even then it fails in a majority of cases.

THE BIRCHALL CASE.

Any fool in the township of Blenheim might have sworn positively and with an air of solemn sincerity that he saw Birchall shoot Benwell in the swamp of death, but it would have puzzled all the detectives in the country, or in any other country, to arrange those circumstances—the advertisements in the London newspapers for gentlemen's sons to do gentlemen farming in Canada, meeting Pelly and Benwell at the Primrose Club in London, the travel from London to Liverpool on the train, the passage on the steamship Britannica from Liverpool to New York, the trip from New York to Buffalo, from Buffalo to the Blenheim swamp and back to Buffalo again, the telegrams to New York and Buffalo, the letter to Benwell's father about the type-writing, the cigar holder case, etc.

THE MURDER OF DR. PARKMAN.

Any man in Boston might have sworn positively that he saw Prof. John White Webster kill Dr. Parkman, but it would have puzzled all the detectives in Boston to arrange those circumstances: The teeth in the furnace, the flesh in the vault, the fragments of a body with hair such as Dr. Parkman was known to have, the peculiar smoke seen by a total stranger issuing from the chimney, etc.

SHOT DOWN HIS EMPLOYER.

William Smith was convicted of the murder of Ralph Finlay in the Township of Sombra, Lambton County, in 1875. Smith had bought poison in the village of St. Louis, Michigan, two years previous to the murder, and gave Mrs. Finlay the poison to get rid of her husband. It was proven at the trial that Smith had improper intimacy with Mrs. Finlay. At the coroner's inquest she swore positively that she knew nothing about how her husband came to his death; that she thought when she saw him lying dead on the barn floor that he had been kicked by one of the horses. Subsequently she and Smith were arrested, and at the preliminary examination before the magistrates, when she heard the chain of circumstantial evidence, she broke down and made a statement of how she and Smith conspired to murder her husband. At the trial the defence objected to the statement made by Mrs. Finlay to be used as evidence against Smith. The judge allowed the statement to be read. Smith was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. The defence applied for a new trial, and the case was brought before the Privy Council in England and they concurred in the ruling of the trial judge. However, Smith's sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. It was a long, tedious trial.

THE CASE OF THE YOUNGS.

John Young and William James Young for the murder of Abel McDonald in the county of Haldimand in 1876. John Young was executed in Cayuga Sept. 20 of the same year. William James' sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. Abel McDonald, a farmer living in the Township of Walpole, drove from his home to Caledonia with a load of wheat to sell. On his way home he was robbed and murdered by the Youngs. After the Youngs were convicted and sentenced to be hanged they broke jail in Cayuga, got away and were secreted in an old barn in the township of Ancaster a few miles from Hamilton, where they were subsequently captured. The notorious two Barber girls from Caledonia, who were witnesses for the Youngs at their trial, brought provisions to their hiding place.

BURNED HIS WIFE IN A STOVE.

E. Ward, for the murder of his wife, Mary Ward, township of Caledon, county Peel, in March, 1876. He was tried in Brampton, convicted and sentenced to be executed in June the same year. The theory of the crown was that he murdered his wife while in bed, cut her up in pieces, burned her in the stove, using tallow he had in his cellar to make artificial heat, set fire to his house and then went to his father's home badly burnt and told what a narrow escape he had with his life.

A MANITOULIN ISLAND TRAGEDY.

George Amer and Reuben Amer, his son, for the murder of Bryan and his son on Manitoulin Island in June, 1877, were tried and convicted at Sault Ste. Marie and sentenced to be hanged; these sentences were commuted to imprisonment for life. The Amers and Bryans lived on adjoining farms in a lonely place on the Island. The nearest house to where they lived was about six miles away. The Bryans and the Amers were not friendly towards each other. Amer's horses got into Bryan's wheat field, Bryans impounded Amer's horses in their yard. When the Amers came to take the animals away the Bryans refused to let Amer have the horses until they would pay for damages done by the horses in a wheat field. However, a fight started between both parties. Bryan and his son were getting the best of the fight, when old Amer told his son Reuben, who had a revolver, to shoot. He shot and killed both of the Bryans. The tragedy occurred in a lonely place, and the only person who lived with the Bryans was an old woman, who was idiotic, and not capable of giving information or evidence.

THE PICKERING OUTRAGE.

Burk and McPherson, for the murder of Mrs. Bennett of the township of Pickering county Ontario, in 1878, were tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged, but their sentences were commuted to imprisonment for life. Mrs. Bennett was the wife of a laboring farmer who lived in a lonely place with her three small children. The accused broke into her house in the night and used her in the most brutal manner. From the injuries she received she died in a few days.

All the prisoners were defended by the most eminent counsel of the day, the late Matthew Crooks Cameron or John Hillyard Cameron being retained in many of the cases, having worked up the evidence for the crown in all the above cases himself. I am naturally familiar with all the details. In every instance the convictions were secured solely on circumstantial evidence. I have yet to hear a single person outside of the immediate relatives of the accused who have expressed an opinion that they were unjustly convicted.

I could mention several other cases of a similar nature which I have worked up, but if you publish them all will not have much space for other news.

A FEW WORDS IN CONCLUSION.

The beauty of circumstantial evidence lies in the fact that the truth must always consist with itself. The worst crimes as a rule can only be proved by circumstantial evidence.

And it certainly ought to comfort the critics to know that where one innocent person has suffered from circumstantial evidence the records will show at least 10,000 have been acquited. Nevertheless innocent men have suffered by circumstantial evidence. Nothing like as many as is generally supposed, but still too many. But in almost every case it will be found on enquiry that the character of the accused was against him.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL UNION.

Mr. Van Sommer Puts in a Plea for Closer Relations.

Amongst the many evidences now crowding upon public attention of the desire for closer union and better commercial relations among the British countries and communities settled around the world, whose highway of inter-communication Canada is to-day, and will be more so in future, we have no hesitation in mentioning an illustrated book by Mr. J. Van Sommer, jr. Mr. Van Sommer has travelled much, and what he tells us has the backing of the practical experience of an observing man with a commercial training. Nothing could be better said than the following remark in the author's introductory page, fully verified as it has been within the past week or two in the utterances of the London press on Canadian affairs: "The course of events is surely tending towards a critical period of our Empire. Nearly every past crisis has turned on the action of some commanding mind and now the people act collectively." The Australian movement for union of the Empire; the expansion of Canadian trade with Australia and the Mother Country, as well as the development of Africa, were noted and pretty accurately estimated by this Toronto business man before the conference, which will soon sit at Ottawa, advised and approved by the exponents of the best public opinion in England, had been arranged or perhaps meditated.

Mr. Van Sommer's opening chapters are taken up with the building of England's fleet; the discovery or settlement of the colonies between 1606 and 1893; a sketch of Australia and of the Australian system, as well as the federation movement; the commercial development of Canada and our increasing interest in the commerce of the world; the formation of the Colonial party in Westminster, and collated arguments in the way of trade statistics and opinions, all of which are very interesting and valuable on their own merits. It must have taken a great deal of time and industry to get together and arrange so intelligently and attractively the mass of figures here introduced for the purpose of promoting the main argument. Information that will be new to most readers is contained in the chapter concerning the recent history of the Cape Colonies, and their hopes of settling upon a practical basis of union or federation with the rest of the Empire, added to which is a brief account of the Imperial Federation League, and the establishment of the Imperial Institute in London.

A review of the growth, present extent and prestige of the Empire would be incomplete if attention had not been paid to the demand made during the last year for Imperial defence and the supremacy of England's naval power for the protection of the great commercial interests of the British nations of the world. Having logically argued the mutuality of these interests, Mr. Van Sommer faces this conclusion fairly: that commercial union of the British Empire has now become a live question of politics, along with the "concentration of defensive power for the protection and development of internal resources." He adds that "many different events in the history of the world seem to combine in leading up to and preparing the way for the mutual accomplishment of this work by Britain and her people."

AN ELECTRICAL OMNIBUS.

A New Vehicle Soon to Be Placed on the Streets of London.

For several years electric omnibuses have been in service on London streets, but after much experimenting they have just reached a type of perfection, and the one shown in the cut will soon be running in London. The electrical omnibus made its first trip through the streets of London in the summer o 1888, and attracted considerable attention

ONE OF THE FIRST OMNIBUSES.

One of the early runs was over a distance of nearly four miles, taking thirty-five minutes, and the experience which was gained in its working demonstrated that the knowledge necessary for driving it could be picked up by an ordinary cab or omnibus driver in a few days, no greater skill being required to handle such a vehicle with precision and safety than was necessary in the case of a horse 'bus or cab. Each car could easily make six fourteen-mile trips per day, or a total of 588 miles per week per car, giving a total of 14,700 miles of service per week.

The new car is a full-sized twenty-six passenger omnibus. It has two batteries of accumulators, each weighing about seventeen hundredweight. These go under the seats.

Tobacco Insanity.

The French Government, recognizing the deteriorating influence of tobacco upon the young, has prohibited its use by students in the public schools. Swiss Government will not tolerate that tobacco be sold to juniors. Boys found smoking in the streets are now promptly arrested and punished. Punishment is also meted out to those who sell them tobacco. Dr. Bremer of St. Vincent's Institution for the Insane, at St. Louis, has called attention to the fact that tobacco-smoking by the young produces mental and moral deterioration, while in older persons it produces brain-disease and insanity. He cites Kant's obscure style and Carlyle's irascibility as effects produced by tobacco. In view of many facts which lately have been brought up against tobacco, it is strange that the medical profession is not unanimous in its opposition to the weed.

He Gave In.

Barber: "Poor Jim has been sent to an insane asylum."

Victim (in chair): "Who's Jim?"

"Jim is my twin brother, sir. Jim has long been broodin' over the hard times an' I suppose he finally got crazy."

"Hum! Not unlikely."

"Yes, he and me has worked side by side for years, and we were so alike we couldn't tell each other apart. We both brooded a good deal too. No money in this business any more."

"What's the matter with it?"

"Prices too low. Unless a customer takes a shampoo or something, it doesn't pay to shave or hair-cut. Poor Jim! I caught him trying to cut a customer's throat because he refused a shampoo, and so I had to have the poor fellow locked up. Makes me very melancholy. Sometimes I feel sorry I didn't let him slash all h wanted to. It might have saved his reason Shampoo, sir?"

"Y-e-es, sir."

TALES OF THE GRAVE AND GAY.

A Wellington, New Zealand, man backed himself for $1.25 to fight a dog in a hotel yard. The dog won, and the man is now in the hospital, his face being badly bitten.

When the North British train from Glasgow to Helensburgh reached Charing Cross Glasgow, one night, a drunken man stepped out, and upon the train restarting he fell over the buffers between two carriages. Nearly all the train passed over him. The porters found him on his back uninjured and complacently smoking. When asked if he was hurt, he replied, "Not a bit of it. I have been in the Crimea."

At Preston, England, James Singleton, a cattle drover, and Mary Thompson were charged with illtreating and exposing their child, aged six weeks. The evidence was of a shocking kind, showing that the child had been habitually starved and neglected and was almost dying when rescued by the inspector. The latter stated that the child was called "a coffin baby," meaning that it was kept in an emaciated condition for begging purposes. The prisoners were sent to prison for two months.

A curious affair occurred on the esplanade in Albert Park, South Melbourne, Australia. A young girl, named McLellan, was walking with her lover, named Birtle, when she suddenly drank the contents of a bottle, which she threw in her lover's face, remarking, "There, you will be troubled by me no longer." Before she could be stopped, the girl jumped off the pier, leaving Birtle dumbfounded. Satchel, a well-known cyclist, jumped after her, but was compelled to relinquish his hold in order to try and save himself. A life-buoy was thrown down, but in the dim light he could not see it, and both were drowned under the eyes of hundreds of spectators.

There is in the royal library of Koenigsberg, a Silver Library, consisting of a collection of twenty books, mostly theological, bound in pure silver and having a rich symbolical ornamentation partly in gold. The library is in possession of this treasure since 1611. These books were made by order of Albert, the first duke of Prussia, in the latter half of the sixteenth century; it is supposed that they were made at Nuremberg, where Albert was stationed three years. Through the efforts of Osiander and afterward Luther, Duke Albert became a friend of the Reformation. Copies of the Silver Library are made accessible to students by taking heliographic copies of the same.

During a performance of "Carmen" in the Grand Theatre, in Bordeaux, two detectives observed a tall, slouching young man, dressed in ill fitting clothes, approaching the stalls. They watched him closely as he took his seat and noticed that he wore a wig and probably false whiskers. All this was proof enough that the young man was, if not an anarchist, at least a dangerous person, so he was politely asked to accompany the detectives to the police office of the theatre. He obeyed in a timid, hesitating manner and was led into the presence of a commissary, who made him take off the wig and also the whiskers, which proved to be shams, as the detectives had surmised. Denuded of his mock capillary appendages, the supposed anarchist stood forth revealed as a young clergyman attached to a local parish. His explanation was that, being passionately fond of music, both sacred and profane, he had resolved to attend the theatre in order to hear Bizet's strains. As he could not enter the playhouse in his ecclesiastical garb, he bought the wig, whiskers and a second-hand suit of clothes, and thus disguised, was about to enjoy the opera when the detectives interfered.

Speaking of marriage and divorce, Labouchere says: "The divorce law is killing society. No woman with a husband worth keeping can now endure the idea of letting another person of her sex who is at all attractive speak to him. Enterprising and dowerless girls marry any one at all who can introduce them to rich men from among whom they can, after skilful management and intrigue, secure husbands. A girl with a great fortune is pretty certain after marriage to get discontented with her matrimonial lot, and to look out for some one who suits her fancy better. There can be no peace or quietness under such circumstances. The divorce suit is often preceded by an engagement. Curiously enough French widows are not inclined to marry a second time, but the divorcee is nearly always in haste to remarry. When children are young they do not object to this. The daughter of M. Barbe, the Minister who received 500,000 fr. from the Panama Company, repudiated her husband to take another. When her little son heard of her second engagement, he clapped his hands for joy, and cried: "How delightful! I shall now have two papas instead of one to bring me cakes and take me to the circus!"

DEATH ENDED THEIR PLAY.

Fatally Crushed Between an Elevator and Floor.

A despatch from Toronto says:—While returning home from school yesterday Charles Sintzel, the 8-year-old son of Thomas Sintzel, 321 King street west, visited James Robertson & Co's lead works, in company with the son of one of the workmen and another lad. They visited the cellar and, unnoticed by the several men who were working near by the three little fellows began playing around the hydraulic elevator. This elevator only runs from the cellar up to the first floor, a distance of ten feet, but goes very rapidly. Two of the boys stepped onto the elevator and started it upwards. Young Sintzel made an attempt to gain a place on the platform, but was only partially successful, climbing partly on and balancing himself on his chest on the edge of the elevator platform. Being in this position when the elevator reached the top he was brought into violent collision with the floor.

HIS BACK BROKEN.

After being extricated he was carried home and Dr. Riordan summoned. It was found that the boy's back was broken and the lower portion of his body completely paralyzed. He had sustained serious internal injuries in addition. He died four hours later. No blame is attached to any-one, the sad affair being purely accidental.

HOW THE ABORS FIGHT.

Curious Weapons of a Powerful East Indian Tribe.

The Abors, who handled a British expedition rather roughly a little while ago, seem to be unpleasant folk to tackle. A correspondent of the Times of India says concerning them:—"The chief weapon of the Abor is his bow and arrow, and with these he lies in wait and can volley into our line when and where he pleases and then race off into the jungle, with every path of which he is familiar. His arrows are poisoned, and in some cases death has been known to occur within a few hours from the infliction of a wound. The poison is made from the powdered root of the wild aconite mixed with pigs' blood and formed into black paste which is then spread on some fibrous substance, which is bound round the shaft of the arrow for about two inches above the head. The shaft is long and of strong bamboo. The chief weapon of defence is a sharp bamboo shaft called a "pange," which is planted in the forest paths. These shafts vary in length; some are only six inches long, and are craftily placed in the middle of the path with their points towards the enemy and covered over with dead leaves, so that they can scarcely be seen. Others are about twelve to eighteen inches long, and are stuck thickly on each side of the path and catch the heedless about half way up the leg. The shafts are also made of strong bamboo, and are very sharply pointed; they are then burnt at the end, and are also sometimes poisoned with aconite, and will pierce an ammunition boot."—[New York Post.

ELECTRICITY ON THE FARM,

FRENCH AND RUSSIAN SCIENTISTS EXPERIMENT WITH THE FLUID.

Doubling the Production of Potatoes by Feeding Them the Electricity Drawn From the Air by Many-Pointed Rods.

The question as to whether electricity may have an influence on the nutrition of vegetation, or may favor the germination of seeds, or cause more complete assimilation, is not a new one, says C. Crepeaux in the Magasin Pittoresque, Paris, but the results of numerous experiments have been so contradictory that the skepticism of many great authorities on the subject seems warranted. Hosts of these experiments, however, have met with remarkable success, and in view of the youth of the whole subject and our ignorance of all the conditions, it seems likely that the failures

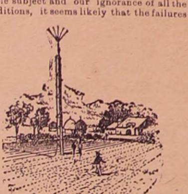

FIG. 1.

have been due to defective methods. The experiments date from the middle of the last century. In October, 1746, at Edinburgh, Membray succeeded, as he supposed, in electrically stimulating the growth of two myrtles, and at the same time similar trials were made by Abbe Nollet in France, by Menou in Stuttgart, by Bose in Wurtemberg, by Jallabert in Geneva, and by Gardini in Turin. In 1783, the Abbe Bertholon of St. Lazare published a whole book on the subject; but in 1787 the famous botanist Ingenhouss denied that electricity has any effect at all on vegetation. Later Humboldt and others were numbered among the doubters.

Space would not suffice to give the names of those who experimented on the subject in more recent times. Their methods have been threefold, including electrification (1) of the earth about the roots (2) of the growing plants, and (3) of the seeds during germination. The first method was that pursued by Paulin of the agricultural school at Beauvais, France, who collected atmospheric electricity by a pole about forty feet high, surmounted by a brush of diverging metallic points (Fig. 1), and conducted it by a network of underground wires to the earth about the plant.

His apparatus, named by him a geomagnetifer, was investigated by a committee of the Montbrison Agricultural Society, who found that of two patches of potatoes,

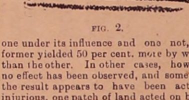

FIG. 2.

one under its influence and one not, the former yielded 50 per cent. more by weight than the other. In other cases, however, no effect has been observed, and sometimes the result appears to have been actually injurious, one patch of land acted on by the geomagnetifer appearing as if burned over. Barrat and Spechnew adopted a similar plan, but supplied the electricity directly from a voltaic battery (Fig. 2). In some cases they succeeded in apparently trebling and even quadrupling the yield by their method, but in others, as with Paulin, the results were negative or unfavorable.

The second plan, that of electrifying the growing plants, was followed by the Russian scientist Lemstrom, who used a friction machine connected with a system of wires having points directed downward above the plants (Fig. 3). His results were favorable as regards cereals, radishes and beans, but unfavorable with peas, carrots, etc. The outcome can scarcely be said, therefore, to be satisfactory, the reason for the discrimination not being evident.

Finally, the third method—the electrification of the germinating seed—has been tried by Spechnew, who, after soaking the seeds to render them conducting, caused a current from an induction-coil to traverse them. The result was that peas sprouted

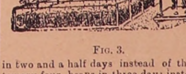

FIG. 3.

in two and a half days instead of the customary four, beans in three days instead of six and sunflowers in eight and one-half days instead of fifteen. This method, however, could hardly be put in practice on a large scale.

These are but a few of the army of experimenters on this subject, but their results are fairly typical, apparently marked successes being mingled with negative and with unfavorable results. The subject is yet young, however, despite its century and a half of existence, and it may be that it is destined, when all the conditions are better understood, to work a revolution in practical agriculture.

Retrospective.

Edith—"I thought you and Mabel were fast friends."

Nellie—"We used to be."

"And you are not now?"

"No."

"What was his name?"

Easy to Laugh.

Mrs. Brickrow—"It does a body good to have Dr. Grinn when one is sick. He is always so jolly."

Mr. Brickrow—"You'd be jolly, too, if you were getting three dollars for a ten-minute call."

THE BRITISH ARMY.

Its Recruiting and Desertions and Its Total Available Force.

Some very interesting statistics are presented in the recent official returns of the condition of the British army. It appears that its aggregate strength on the first day of the present year was above 210,000, being the largest ever known under the present establishment, and, in fact, exceeding by about 3,000 the authorized maximum. It is naturally impossible, with the constant recruiting and discharging, to keep the force always at the exact point set by law, but the purpose doubtless is to keep the average for the year close to the maximum and, indeed, it was 216,400.

Of the 219,000 men thus spoken of, about 105,500 were serving in Great Britain and Ireland; 32,500 in the Colonies; 77,000 in India, and 5,000 in Egypt. The recruiting for last year added 35,000 men to offset the deaths, discharges, desertions, and so on. London led off, as usual, with 5,355 recruits, and then followed Manchester with nearly 1,000, Glasgow with 922, Birmingham with 850, and Dublin with 717. In the British system of recruiting certain physical standards are set, but "special" enlistments are also allowed. Thus last year no fewer than 3,103 men were enlisted who were under 5 feet 4 inches in height, 4,078 who were under 33 inches chest measurement, and 1,667 who were under the minimum standard of weight. Still, there were fewer of such "special" enlistments than during the year before, which shows that recruiting was favorable. And for the first time in very many years the infantry of the line was recruited beyond its authorized strength.

The desertions for the year were a little more than 4,800, and the previous year they had been 4,962. However, the percentage of desertions to the number of recruits enlisted was in the British army 13.7 last year, against 11.9 the year before. It is rather difficult to trace the exact reasons for such variations.

An important institution in the British army, is the reserve. There were 17,828 men transferred from the army to the army reserve in 1891, and 17,751 in 1892, with but a few hundred less last year. The total number on Jan. I last seems to have been 80,530. The militia, enrolled at the inspection dates last year, numbered nearly 124,700, while the yeomanry were nearly 10,400 strong. The volunteers, on Nov. 1 last numbered nearly 227,000. and the militia reserve 31,000. The army reserve has been continually increasing for the last twenty years, but from special causes there may be a slackening in this increase next year. However a permanent, first-class reserve of between 70,000 and 80,000 can be counted on. Out of the militia many men joined the regular army, navy, and marines. The yeomanry cavalry has been decreasing for some years, but the volunteer force continues to show an upward tendency.

According to the London *Standard*, at no previous time has there been so large a force of enrolled men available for service in case of need. First comes the regular army, with nearly 220,000 of all ranks. These could be immediately supplemented by 80,000 army reserve men and 30,000 militia reserve, making in all 330,000 men available for service abroad. Almost exactly the same number would then remain enrolled for home defence, namely 228,000 volunteers, 94,000 militia, and 10,000 yoemanry, making 332,000. Thus the aggregate for foreign and home service, in case of emergency, would be 662,000 men.

Three Stages of Love.

Clara—"I don't know what to make of your brother. For three months after we met, he did nothing but write poetry to me."

Dora—"Has he stopped that?"

"Yes. Since then he has made me some nice presents, but he has even stopped that."

"Hum! Let—me—see. I have it. The household pages of our newspapers have been clipped terribly of late. No doubt he is making a collection of cooking receipts. He's in earnest."

A Slight Brush.

"That handsome young lady over there by the piano," said Banks, "is the daughter of a wealthy bill poster, but she doesn't seem to be at all stuck up." "No," said Rivers, "but that is probably because her diamonds are not paste."

MR. GEO. MERRETT
Toronto, Ontario.

As Well as Ever

After Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cured of a Serious Disease.

"I was suffering from what is known as Bright's disease for five years, and for days at a time I have been unable to straighten myself up. I was in bed for three weeks; during that time I had leeches applied and derived no benefit. Seeing Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised in the papers I decided to try a bottle. I found

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

relief before I had finished taking half of a bottle. I got so much help from taking the first bottle that I decided to try another, and since taking the second bottle I feel as well as ever I did in my life." GEO. MERRETT, Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy of action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

THE ONLY ONE IN THE WORLD..

That will burn
ROUGH WOOD and COAL
... Equally Well...
The OXFORD GRADUATE
:: Will do it ::
Has the Largest Oven.
IS A FARMER'S STOVE
Is Everybody's Cook Stove.
See It.

..THE OXFORD..
OIL GAS COOK STOVE without wick.
Makes and Burns Its Own Gas
From Common Coal Oil.
NO DIRT, NO HEAT IN THE KITCHEN.
Cooks a Family Dinner for Two Cents..

The GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Ltd., TORONTO.

THE DEAN AND HIS DAUGHTER.

CHAPTER II.

Two days later the great man himself arrived somewhat late in the afternoon, and while the swallows were still flying high.

He was the sole occupant of a pair horse-fly, the front seat of which was littered with newspapers and other light baggage. A second and humbler vehicle conveyed his valet with a portmanteau, a fur overcoat, rugs and other necessaries of travel, all charmingly strapped together in the most delightful order.

Before the first fly had stopped the valet was waiting at our porch to let down the steps, open the door, and assist his master out. It must have been many years since our village had witnessed so imposing an arrival.

My father received the old gentleman in his most courtly style with marked cordiality, but without effusion. Sir Henry, after shaking hands, looked round and pleasantly remarked that it was a pretty place, but that it would be, he should imagine, rather dull in winter. My father answered with a bit of Latin which I had heard him quote so often that I knew it by heart. It was O fortunati nimium, sua si bona norint, Agricolæ! and he wagged his head as much as to say. "A dean should always be a learned man. Look how I have kept up my classics."

Sir Henry's answer was vague but reassuring, and evidently meant to be kindly. He said: "Exactly so. What I have always felt myself. Poor Peel used to say that every man should know his Horace by heart; but I never really had the time." And with this we all went indoors.

We had dinner at seven, and it went off better than might have been expected. There were freshly caught trout with melted butter, a pair of broiled chickens with vegetables, an apple pie with clotted cream, and some cheese and salad.

Sir Henry had with forethought brought down a supply of wine and liqueurs, partly, no doubt, out of kindness, and partly with due regard for his own comfort. The valet, Mr. Watson, waited upon us with a solemnity that almost chilled my veins. He had an eye that seemed to be perpetually occupied with estimates and measurements. I am sure before the dinner was over he had thoroughly satisfied himself that the carpet had been turned a second time, and that it had not been originally planned for the room.

Dinner over, Mr. Watson produced fresh wines and the liqueurs, and somehow I found myself drinking a glass of claret. It was the first time I had ever tasted claret in my life, and I frankly confess that I did not like it. He then with deliberation placed on the table a large box of cigars and a small silver spirit-lamp. I took this as a signal for my departure, and after exchanging glances with my father and returning Sir Henry's bow, acted upon it. I was not sorry to get away, for Sir Henry, although he did not stare at me, eyed me, as it were, round the corner, and with such persistency as to make me extremely uncomfortable.

Mr. Watson with many apologies begged me to permit him to make the coffee himself as he knew exactly how Sir Henry liked it. He performed that task to a marvel, and returned from the dining room with the welcome intimation that my father desired me to be told that I need not sit up. This was but too pleasant news for me, and I hurried off to bed, Mr. Watson handing me my candle with the most profound gravity, and asking me if a cigar in the servant's hall would be against the rules of what he called "The Rectory." I reassured him on this point, and in a very few minutes was sound asleep.

Early next morning I was up and about. The sitting-room, where we had banqueted the night before, had to be arranged and decorated with fresh flowers. Of these I managed to get together a sufficient allowance. Mrs. Juggins had been very liberal, and so had the Thackers. I also scalded a bowl of milk, and made some fresh clotted cream in the most approved Devonshire fashion.

The delicate sulphur-tinted primrose was thick on every hedge bank, and I adorned the table with its blossom, and with some violets which grew in a treasured nook of my own.

This exhausted my own resources. From Mrs. Juggins and Mrs. Thacker I procured a few more flowers, and, what was far more important, a young duckling and some early potatoes not much larger than big walnuts, to the preparation of which articles for the first dejeuner our Vicarage had ever witnessed, I at once addressed myself, only too glad to have anything to keep my mind employed.

My father was later than usual. He was dressed with scrupulous care and had an indescribable air about him of one who was artistically accommodating himself to an amusing situation, an air which might almost have fitted the Grand Monarque at the Petit Trianon. He looked radiant, and positively many years younger than his actual age.

Sir Henry, of course, was about three-quarters of an hour late, but was also most carefully arrayed. The same age as my father, as nearly as might be, he looked about fifteen years younger. He was slightly bald, but not a gray hair was visible upon his head or in his daintily trimmed whiskers. His single breasted morning-coat fitted his well-preserved figure to perfection, and his Parisian boots were as resplendent as if cut out of solid jet.

I could not help in a kind of way admiring him. He was beyond doubt a fine and handsome man, or at any rate had once been so, and he had that ease and charm of manner which means nothing in itself, but can only be acquired at Courts.

I understood this secret soon after, when I found out that he had been successively at Eton, a Queen's page, a cornet in the Blues, and ultimately military attache, and after that, Secretary of Legation at Vienna—still the most exclusive Court in Europe, and the one where old traditions are the most jealously preserved.

Breakfast over, Sir Henry declared himself in favor of a walk. England, he observed, was the only country in which a walk in the lanes was really possible, and even pleasant. Besides, our English villages were picturesque without being squalid or malarious. He was a bit of an antiquarian, he added, and there would almost certainly be some monuments, or possibly even bronzes in our beautiful old church, which would interest him. Would I kindly act as his guide?

"When," said he, with with a smile that did credit to his dentist, "I visit a country place, I always follow the example of our greatest living lawyer, Lord Selborne. I look into the local antiquities, and try in my small way to fit them in with the county history. Now, I came across a most curious inscription once in a parish church in Torbay. It was in memory of an Admiral who had died in the Spanish main, and it commenced, 'Here lie the heart and brains of ——' well, whoever it may have been. It was strictly correct. The gallant old gentleman had died in action and they had brought home his brain and his heart in a small keg of rum. With you, Miss St. Aubyn, to guide me, I am sure we will unearth something of interest. Your father must be too busied with his parochial work to spare many moments of his hardly-earned leisure for archæology."

My father frankly admitted that this was the case, carefully adding, however, that archæology in all its branches had always been his favorite pursuit, and concluding with some incoherent remarks about a rocking stone in the nearest parish.

So I picked up my hat and a light shawl, and away I went with the old gentleman. It was impossible to be angry with him. It was exasperating. He gave you no loophole whatever. He was the very pink of politeness, an Emperor of small-talk. Besides, his small-talk was really very clever, and wholly unlike anything I had ever heard. He was far too satisfied with himself and his own position to be in any way vain.

How the time passed, I can hardly tell; I was excited, and to tell the truth, a trifle overwrought. But everything went smoothly enough, for Sir Henry, somehow or other, gave me no trouble.

Looking back at things now, I should say he was endeavoring to impress me with the idea that he would make a most admirable and indulgent husband.

"Devonshire, Miss St. Aubyn," he said, almost reminds me of Nice and Mentone. The climate seems identical. Of course you have seen the Mediterranean."

I replied that I had not.

"Ah, indeed! I suppose your father has been too engrossed in his literary labors to take you there? It is the garden of Hesperides, the land of the Phœnicians. Oranges, and peaches, and lemons grow in the open air, and the tideless sea is perpetually calm and blue. You are too happy to think of anything, or even to do anything. And up above you are the Alps; pine forests at their base, then gorse and heather, then eternal snow. It seems strange to sit in the shade and to look upwards at untrodden snow. Travellers will tell you of the glories of Rio, and of Jamaica, and of San Francisco Harbor, but for my part I prefer the bay of Villefranche and the Riviera generally to the rest of the world. To tell you the truth, I have an idea of building myself a villa there and never again returning to this land of fog and mist."

I answered, wholly without enthusiasm, that it was no doubt very beautiful, but that I myself had never been out of Devonshire, and could so but half realize his description.

The discovery that I had never left my native country made him angry. I ought at least to have been to Paris, to London in the season, to Cowes during the Regatta week, to Ascot, to the Highlands, and to a number of other places, with all of which he was eminently familiar.

Feeling bound to somehow stop this flood of conversation, I quietly reminded him that my father's stipend had put an annual Continental tour beyond his reach.

In the most airy and graceful manner possible Sir Henry assured me that money was a mere trifle, that my father's position would soon be most materially improved, that some other clerical preferment was a certainty for him, and that with a wider field his talents could not possibly but assert themselves.

"Your father," he went on to say, "has hidden himself too much, and has not done his own great abilities justice. But he is still in the prime of life and fully able to make his mark. And," he went on to add, "I am now speaking to you, dear Miss St. Aubyn, with your father's permission, and indeed at his express wish. He is most anxious to resume his fitting position in the world, a position distinctly due to his birth, his connections, and his great natural gifts. But his first and one thought is for yourself, and he wishes you to understand that in every step he may take under my guidance, or with my assistance or otherwise, the one and only object nearest to his heart is your own welfare and happiness."

Here he stopped, and I had to reply as best I could, and without consideration. Of course I had sense enough to know what the whole thing meant, but what was I to do? I was as helpless as the daughter of Jairus or as Iphigenia herself.

I remember feebly saying that I loved my father dearly, that I was aware his abilities had never found a proper field, and were quite thrown away at Ossulston, and added that I should be most delighted to see him in a position worthy of himself and of the family traditions.

"Then," gallantly replied Sir Henry, "we may, I think, consider the matter settled. The Deanery of Southwick is vacant at this moment, and my personal influence with the Premier, to say nothing of His Grace the Archbishop, will make the matter a foregone conclusion, as in fact it ought to be when we consider what will be the average calibre of the average candidates for the post."

By this time we had reached the Vicarage, where my father stood awaiting us under the porch with a radiant smile.

"I have been talking matters over, my dear St. Aubyn, with Miss Miriam," warbled the diplomatist. "She is entirely in accord with myself that I ought in your interests to at once proceed to London, and, if you will allow me, I will give orders to my man this moment. In a matter of this kind every quarter of an hour is of importance. I am sanguine as to the result. In fact, I feel that my past services entitle me to command it, and I have never yet, that I can remember, asked for anything. We will have, if you do not mind, a pint of champagne and a biscuit before I start, and I think that while I am away you may let your mind be perfectly at rest."

The champagne and the biscuits were produced from Sir Henry's stores. He had spoken of them carelessly, as if they were somewhere in my father's cellar and storeroom. The lynx-eyed Mr. Watson, without the least bustle, had every arrangement, down to the fly at the door, ready to the exact moment, and before I could fully realize what was going on, Sir Henry had bowed his most courtly of bows, had wrapped himself in his cloak, and was being quickly hurried away.

As the vehicle turned the corner and was lost to sight, my father, with his sweetest smile, gently laid his hand upon my shoulder and said: "Miriam, my dear daughter, I very much want to speak to you."

I impatiently shook myself free, ran up to my own little room, threw myself down on the bed, and burst into a passionate flood of tears.

My father, after an interval of some ten minutes, followed me up, and tapped at my door. Then he called out to me several times. Then I heard him go downstairs again, and I soon afterward became aware, from the mixed aroma which forced its way into my room, that he was smoking one of Sir Henry's large cigars, and mo tening it with rum and water.

Later on in the evening I heard the voice of Mr. Thacker, and soon afterwards there was an increase in the aroma of rum and tobacco smoke. Mr. Thacker and my father parted in the road. Their vioces were thick. My father evidently intended to be patronizing and reassuring. Thacker was cordial and familiar, slapping his Vicar on the back.

"I told you it would turn up trumps, parson," he said, "and I'm very seldom wrong, from a spring handicap down to a field of oats. I wish you joy with all my heart, and may we never smoke worse cigars than the ones old Cockolorum has left behind him. As for little missy, I wish her joy."

By little "missy" Mr. Thacker evidently meant myself, and he was wishing me joy on my marriage to the "old Cockolorum."

After all, it is a mercy in this world that there should always be a grotesque side to your misery. Otherwise the burden of life would now and again become too great to bear.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

In the edition of the City of London Directory just issued it is noted as a marked evidence of the depressed state of trade that the number of buildings and offices labelled "Unoccupied" and "To Let," is exceptionally large.

Japan continues to conform to Western ways, and the change is especially notable of late in the upbuilding of the War Departments. The Government has just decided to establish a naval school, in which artillery, torpedoes, and navigation will be the subjects of study during an eighteen month's course. A special commission is also soon to be sent to Europe to study recent changes in the organization of European armies.

MARKED DECREASE IN CRIME

SHOWN ON PRISON RECORDS.

The Lowest Number of Prisoners Incarcerated During the Past Seventeen Years—The Inspectors Report.

Ontario Jail Inspector Chamberlain has brought down the twenty-sixth annual report upon the common jails, prisons and reformatories in the province.

The system of employment is spreading to the county jails. The Inspector says that the work produces a beneficial effect upon the prisoners, both physically, mentally and morally. It has also had the effect of making a marked decrease in the number of healthy tramps who formerly sought an asylum there for the winter.

AGED PAUPERS.

"In some of the jails," said the Inspector, "it is a common thing to find old people who have been inmates of the jails for many years as vagrants. This state of things should not exist longer." In the past years 1,665 persons were committed as vagrants in the province.

To the work of temperance organizations Mr. Chamberlain attributes the falling off in the number of drunkards committed to jail. As compared with 1892 there was a decrease of 878 in 1893.

GENERAL DECREASE IN CRIME.

There has been a general decrease in committals throughout the province, and a careful comparison of the statistics for past years shows a still more favorable state of affairs, resultant, the Inspector thinks, from prison management in the province.

The commitments to the common jails for the year numbered 8,619 as against 9,011 in 1892; 10,423 in 1891; 11,810 in 1890; and 12,531 in 1889.

The year 1893 shows the lowest number of committals during the past nineteen years.

Of the total number committed 6,798 were males, and 1,399 were females. As compared with 1892 this is a decrease of 379 in male prisoners and an excess of 64 in female prisoners.

CRIMES CHARGED ARE CLASSIFIED.

During the year there were 34 committal for murder in the province, and 9 for manslaughter, and 71 prisoners charged with intent to kill. The total number committed for crimes against the person was 651, the lowest number for seventeen years.

Crime against property was the cause of attainder in 2,197 cases, and 1,329 of these were thieves of the petty order. Housebreakers to the number of 215 came to grief, and 220 trespassers tarried for a while in the jails. Fate in the shape of justice sought and found 62 burglars, 27 incendiarists, 29 "fences" and 31 forgers.

Crimes against public morals and decency were brought home to 374 dissolute persons.

Offences against public order and peace were the cause of detention for 4,838 persons, of whom 2,652 were drunk and disorderly.

Contempt of her Majesty's courts caused the incarceration of 119 people; 36 debtors found refuge from collectors in the jails; 19 persons boarded at the jails because the crown wanted them as witnesses; and 36 obstreperous persons who could not find sureties to keep the peace were kept smashing stones and sawing wood.

SHORT TERMS FOR THESE.

That popular motto of Toronto's Police Magistrate, "dollar and costs or thirty days," cost 1,207 persons, who could not find the dollar, some thirty days in the Don Bastile. This is one year. The cost of their daily rations to the city was 7 cents per day each.

Of the 8,619 prisoners arrested and committed to jail pending trial, 5,408 were found guilty and sentenced, of whom 4,404 served short time in the common jails, and those convicted of grave offenses were distributed amongst the other penal institutions.

PERIODS OF SENTENCE.

There was one prisoner sentenced to be hanged; nine received corporal punishment and imprisonment; 63 are serving terms of over three years in the penitentiary, and 45 got over two years.

Unmarried persons to the number of 5,400 got into trouble with the law, and 3,219 married people were at the beck of policemen. And 5,854 of the lot were very intemperate in their habits, while 1,704 could neither read nor write.

While the clock struck twelve, midnight of September 30th, 1893, there were 1,572 persons reposing under Government quilts in the various custodial institutions of the province.

And the maintenance of all these county jails, and lock-ups, not including the prisons and reformatories, cost Ontario just $137,485. There are 56 of them.

Five prisoners escaped during the year and were never re-captured. Two got away and were caught, whilst six unfortunates died in jail whilst awaiting trial.

The greatest number of prisoners registered at Toronto jail in one day during 1893 was 174, and the lowest number was 107.

MERCER REFORMATORY.

During the year 196 females were committed to the Mercer, and 61 were sent to the Refuge wing of the Reformatory. The average number of inmates shows an increase over the previous year. All the laundry work for the Central Prison is done at the Reformatory and the inmates earned considerable revenue from outside sources.

REFORMATORY FOR BOYS.

There were committed to the Penetanguishene institution during the year 62 boys, a slight decrease under the previous year. There are 230 boys now in residence.

THE CENTRAL PRISON.

Inspector James Noxon is of the opinion that he can make this institution self-sustaining, and in his introduction he explains that the results of the industrial work as yet are not a fair indication of what should be accomplished. The net cost of maintenance still averages 34. 35c for each prisoner per day over and above what they earned in the factories. In the industrial enterprises of the prison there was a deficit of $19,896.14 for the year, which considerably increases the cost of maintenance. A better year is promised for 1894.

Warden Massie's tables show 630 prisoners committed during the year, and 303 remained in custody at the end of the year.

There are nine industrial enterprises being carried on in the prison, viz., a broom shop, woodenware shop, brickyard, tailor shop, shoe shop, carpenter shop, tinsmith and engineers' shop, south shop and cordage factory.

HALF A MILLION VISITORS

Last Year Looked at Niagara Falls From the Canadian Park.

Superintendent Wilson, of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, reports that 543,924 people visited the park in 1893, which is an increase of more than double the number of visitors in the previous year. The receipts at the park from visitors and rentals of privileges for the year amounted to $18,965,82.

The expenditure for maintenance for the park amount to $16,116,34.

The Niagara Falls Park and River Railway Company pays an annual rental of $10,000, and the elevator, refreshment booth, photographic and other privileges that produce the income are held on a lease for ten years at $8,200 a year.

Over 150,000 visitors came to the Park over the electric railway, and out of the fares collected therefrom the company paid the rental.

The Commissioners of the Park think that the number of visitors will increase this year, and advise the necessity of providing greater facilities for their convenience and accommodation. They are elated, and express the belief that all charges for interest on capital account and maintenance may soon be met from the revenues of the park

HOUSEHOLD.

Bread and Cake.

There are rules of etiquette that apply as exclusively to each of these articles as do those governing the use of the napkin, knife, fork, etc. Bread etiquette can be divided into rules, as follows:

1. Bread, biscuits, rolls, buns, etc., should be removed from the plate, also eaten with the fingers and never with a fork. The proper place to lay either is on the bread-and-butter plate; or, when these are not a part of the table service, on the rim to the regular plate, or leaning against its edge. If warm bread or biscuits are served they should never be allowed to rest, even in part, on the table-cloth, as the steam from either will soil it. This is something everyone, whether guests or members of the family, should carefully avoid doing, particularly in houses where little or no help is kept. Every housewife is desirous of seeing her table arrayed in spotless linen; but this is possible in but few homes, unless through the carefulness of those at the table.

2. Bread, biscuits, etc., should be broken, not cut, into small pieces before spreading. This should be done with the bread, etc., resting on the rim of the regular plate, and not on the table-cloth or palm of one's hand. Children, and some grown people, should be carefully drilled in each part of this rule, as it is one they are prone to disregard. Few things show greater ignorance of the common rules of table etiquette than carrying the entire piece of bread, a whole biscuit, or any large piece of food, to the lips for each mouthful; while holding bread in the hand to spread shows, to say the least, lack of culture. At many tables little individual butter knives are provided for spreading bread. But when they are not, the ordinary knife is used.

3. Small pieces of bread should never be used for a mop to wipe up the last particle of gravy, or food from the plate. They are, however, correctly used to assist the fork in lifting foods, like salads, etc., that recede from its tines. In this country, a small piece of bread is also used to assist the fork in breaking fish into bits suitable for eating.

A pretty custom, observed at some fashionable tables, at informal dinners and teas, and when the family dine alone, is the serving of bread from a handsome, highly-polished bread-board, which is placed on the table within easy reach of the hostess's or host's right hand. Beside the bread, which lays on the board, and should be a small, uncut loaf, is a fancy bread-knife and long-handled fork. At the proper time the hostess cuts the bread, passing a slice with the fork, to each person at the table. At the majority of well-regulated tables bread is served in the customary manner, slices piled one upon the other on a doily-covered bread-plate or tray, which is placed on a side-table or the table proper. These must be cut very, very thin, be evenly piled, if long, be cut in two, crossways. Biscuits, rolls, etc., are served likewise, only they are piled promiscuously on the plate.

Table Talk.

Plates for hot courses should always be heated.

Serve pistachio nuts, French walnuts and salted almonds between courses.

The soup plate should be left, at least, half an inch unfilled.

A guest for a single meal needs not to fold the napkin. It cannot be used again.

Cut cold meats and bread in the thinnest slices. In making sandwiches, butter the bread before cutting.

No butter is served at dinner. For breakfast a small pat is served to each person, with a small piece of ice, if the weather, or room, is warm enough to make it needful.

The correct way for serving bread aside from the individual plate is to put a doily upon a plate, pile the thinly sliced bread upon this and cover with another doily that all moisture may be retained.

Souvenir spoons are still desirable. The designs taken from caravels, gondolas, etc., at the World's Fair make charming models. Many prize these spoons long after those who buy them are forgotten.

The Maryland cook makes coffee without a filtered coffee pot better than some make with it. She puts the coffee into the pot, sets it over the fire and shakes it until well heated and pours boiling water over it. The aroma of the coffee is delicious.

Pieplant.

Sauce.—Choose the crisp, tender stalks, wipe clean, but do not peel them, cut them into small pieces and place in a granite-ware or porcelain stew-pan; add a very little water, and cook them until tender. When it is well cooked, add sugar to taste, and flavor with grated lemon peel, or lemon extract. Serve cold.

Pie.—Line the plate with a nice crust, fill it with pieplant cut into small pieces; mix one tablespoon of flour with one cup of sugar, turn it over the pieplant and strew small bits of butter over the top (one-half a teaspoon of butter to a pie), shake the sugar through the pieces and add the upper crust, pinching it well at the edge to retain the juice. The natural flavor of the pieplant is sufficient.

Shortcake.—To one quart of flour add one-half a teaspoon of salt, and one scant teaspoon of soda; sift flour three times, and then rub into it two tablespoons of lard or nice drippings; add sour milk or buttermilk until it is like biscuit dough. Divide it into portions, roll them a little thinner than biscuits, aud place one above the other on a tin, lightly spreading the lower one with butter, so they will separate easily. When baked, separate the layers, and between them and on top, spread hot pieplant sauce.

Keeping Pieplant—When pieplant is old, or if it has made as low growth, it becomes tough and stringy, and if then used, peel it before it is cooked. When young and tender, the thin skin will cook as well as the rest, and the delicate color that it adds to the sauce improves the looks, and does not alter the taste. When you have more than you need for immediate use, cut it into suitable lengths pack closely into Mason cans, fill up with cold water, and seal. For use, turn off the water and prepare as though it was fresh. The fresh juice of pieplant, with the addition of sugar, a few drops of lemon extract, and cold water, makes a refreshing drink for a warm day.

A Good Variety.

A Baked Soup.—Put a pound of any kind of meat, cut in slices, two onions, two carrots, two ounces of rice, a pint of peas previously soaked, pepper and salt into a pan, and one gallon of water. Cover it very closely and bake.

Beef Soup.—Get a shank of beef (hind leg) costing about twenty-five cents. Have the butcher break the bone in two. Put one-half into a kettle with five quarts of water, one ounce of pearl barley; chop finely one carrot, one turnip, an onion, and a quarter of a medium-sized cabbage; add pepper and salt. Cook slowly for three hours and you will have a very wholesome and nourishing soup at small expense.

Hash for Tea.—The meat left over from the soup dinner make into hash, add an onion, a bit of butter, a teaspoon of flour rubbed smooth in half a teacup of water, pepper and salt. Simmer slowly. To boil hashes or minces make them hard.

Oatmeal Pudding.—Pour a quart of boiling milk over a pint of oatmeal; let it soak all night; next day add a beaten egg, with a little salt; butter a basin that will just hold it; cover it tight with a floured cloth, and boil it an hour and a half. Eat it with butter or sugar. When cold, slice and toast it, and eat it as oat-cake buttered.

Rice Pudding.—Wash a coffeecup of rice, tie it in a cloth, leaving plenty of room for it to swell. When done eat it with butter and sugar or milk.

Plain Pancakes.—Make a batter of flour and buttermilk, add a little salt and soda. They are very good eaten with butter and sugar or maple syrup.

Bockings.—Mix a pint of buckwheat, with a teacup of warm milk, and two tablespoons of yeast; let it rise about two hours; add two eggs, well beaten, and as much milk as will make the batter the usual thickness for pancakes, and fry them.

To Dress Pig's Feet.—Clean carefully, and soak four hours; boil them tender; take them out; boil some vinegar and a little salt with some of the water, and when cold pour it over them. When they are to be used, dry them, and cut them in two, fry, and serve with butter, mustard and vinegar.

Jelly of Pig's Feet.—Clean and prepare as above, then boil in a very small quantity of water till every bone can be taken out; throw in a little chopped sage and parsley, and mixed pepper, salt and mace, in fine powder; simmer fifteen minutes, then pour the whole into a melon form.

Low Prices.

There are changes every day in the price of articles used for the world's food or manufacture. These changes arise immediately from circumstances of temporary supply and demand. The farmers around a city, for instance, bring one day into market an unusually large amount of eggs or apples. The price of eggs and apples goes lower at once. If only half the expected supply comes in, the price will rise.

The same rule governs a year's average prices. The wheat farmers have a bad season; their crop is much smaller than the average. But the same number of people, approximately, need the wheat for bread. The supply being less, the price rises. If the crop was larger than usual, the price will fall; unless, as happened in 1891, the crops in other countries have been very small.

In a series of years, still other causes are at work in changing prices. If the rent of a farmer's land is high, the price of his wheat, too, must be high in order to give him a profit. If the labor employed to make a piece of goods costs a dollar, the price of the goods must be more than a dollar.

But if new and cheap land is thrown open to the farmer, and if newly invented machinery will save half the expense of making a piece of goods, the wheat and the merchandise can be sold for much lower prices.

The tendency, therefore, naturally is toward a continuous fall in prices, and the fall has in fact taken place during this nineteenth century, and especially during the last twenty-five years.

It is one of the most interesting among such facts that the smallest fall in price during the last quarter-century has been in articles such as butter, cheese and eggs, which are affected less than most commodities by the opening of new lands and the invention of labor-saving machinery.

Yet there are other causes still which work on prices, and which furnish a topic of greatest controversy among political economists. This year's low price of wheat—the lowest in modern years, and barely half what it was in 1880—is yet by no means the lowest in history.

Five centuries ago, the English record tells us, wheat sold at less than one-third of this year's price. In that same century prices so curious to us prevailed, as half a penny for beef, twelvepence for a "fat lamb," fourpence for a pig, and twopence for a hen.

The times when these remarkable prices ruled were not times of distress and suffering. So far as the ruder civilization of the century allowed, they were times of contentment and plenty. All the authorities agree that the reason for such low prices was that actual money, for purposes of exchange, was scare. Hence prices were low.

In this century not only has the supply and distribution of coined money vastly increased over those of earlier centuries, but the use of bank checks has made it possible for the same amount of money to do far more extensive work in trade exchanges. Yet it is curious, even nowadays, to see how unnatural conditions may reproduce, in a different scale, the same changes in money supply and prices.

The question how far changes in price during recent years have been due to permanent changes in the money supply, the coinage and the currency of the world's various nations, is too complicated a subject to discuss here. Many divergent views of the question are entertained, and political economists of high repute have differed widely.

Merely to understand the discussion requires familiarity with the principles of money and a vast mass of statistics. There is probably no study of so wide interest and importance suggested by the events of the present day.

HORRIBLE BARBARITY.

Some of the Revolting Orgies Practised by Indians in British Columbia.

A despatch from Victoria B. C., says:—The attention of the Department of Indian Affairs has been called to the barbarous practices of Indians along the west coast of northern British Columbia, who it appears, are still indulging in cannibalistic feasts, supposed to have been long ago given up. H. J. Simpson, trader, who has spent 25 years in the vicinity of Fort Rupert, has just arrived here and states that the Indians carry on their dances with all the old-time forocity, the only difference being that now they are careful to have their wildest orgies only in the depth of winter, when the inclemency of the season has practically put a stop to trading and hunting, and has driven all the white men, including missionaries, to more comfortable quarters. So soon as they have the field to themselves, preparations are started for the most disgusting orgies. Simpson, who, having married a full-blooded "Klootchman," is what is known as a "squawman," has been specially favored or trusted, by being permitted to witness some of those rites, and he gives some terrible descriptions of what is known to the Indians as a "maneater dance," which he witnessed a few months ago. In this dance the "manista," or chief character, horrifies the spectators by appearing with a "mummy" or the shrivelled remains of a back number native, taken from an eminence upon which it was exposed to dry after death, and tearing the shrivelled flesh from the bones as he dances about a huge log fire, all the time uttering the most frightful sounds in the Indian vocabulary of lamentation. Simpson also lately saw horrible tortures of a maiden, in connection with another dance, in which, to prove herself worthy to be the bride of a brave chieftain, she allowed great barbed hooks to be driven through the flesh of her back, and danced almost naked, while the chief held the reins attached to the hooks, and, by a series of wrenches, eventually tore the flesh and released them. Missionaries have taken great credit throughout the civilized world for having converted these savages, and the Government have been led to believe that the dances now carried on are only imitations of former barbarities, but Simpson, who is a reliable man, asserts that they are no mockery at all, but a most revolting and cruel mockery.

EXPLORATIONS IN EGYPT.

An Ebony Statue and Remains of a Supposed King Found at Dashour.

Prof. Morgan, who has been excavating in Egypt for some time past, has made a fresh and important discovery. A few weeks ago the professor discovered the remains of a supposed king of Egypt and now, it is announced, his explorations at the foot of the brick pyramid of Dashour have led to discovery of the fourth dynasty king, Morus Ratouab. In addition the excavator found an ebony statue, some gold plates, etc. The explorations will be continued.

CREAM GATHERING CREAMERIES.

In order to attain a good reputation for our butter made in cream gathering creameries, the patrons who supply the cream should take a lively interest in supplying it sweet, clean and of pure flavor. To do this cleanliness must be the watchword. All pails and other utensils should be thoroughly washed and then scalded, after which they should be placed outside in a pure atmosphere to become well aired. Never use a cloth for drying any of the tinware after scalding them.

The milk room should be kept cool, clean and with no bad odors.

Strain and set the milk immediately after milking, in water at a temperature of not more than 45 degrees in the summer and 38 to 40 degrees in the fall and winter for at least twelve hours in summer and 24 in winter. Every farmer who handles milk should use a thermometer, so that he may know that the milk has been cooled to the temperatures named above, as the loss of cream or butter-fat is very great when the milk has been cooled to but 50 degrees. To have profitable returns from the handling of milk for a creamery the patrons should provide plenty of ice and have it stored in a convenient place near the milk room. The water in the tank should be changed frequently, and care should be taken to prevent any milk getting with it and allowing it to become tainted from this or any other cause. If care and good judgment is exercised much unnecessary trouble and labor can be avoided. It is not necessary to change the water more than once every second day where good clean ice is used. Where the skim milk is not drawn off from the can at the bottom a skimmer made 4½ inches in diameter at the top, without any wire around the edge and tapering to a point 7 inches deep, with a handle 10 to 12 inches long, will be found very convenient for skimming the cream from the top of the can. If the skim milk is drawn from the bottom of the can, a strip of glass should be soldered from the bottom upwards, so that the cream can be seen when it reaches the bottom. Tip the can a little so as to allow all the skim milk to run out without taking any of the cream. We would suggest having a bottom with three inches slant to carry off all sediment that may be at the bottom along with the first skim milk. But for general use we would recommend skimming from the top, as there will be less sediment in the cream. Where the cream has been forced up in 12 hours there will be more inches of cream than if the same milk was allowed to set for 24 hours, but the yield of butter will be about the same per hundred pounds of milk. Where the temperature of the milk cannot be lowered to 45 degrees we would recommend setting the milk for 24 hours. The per cent. of butter-fat in the cream depends on the amount of skim milk in the cream. The depth of cream on the top of the can depends on the per cent of fat in the milk and the temperature to which the milk has been cooled. There will be more cream or milk containing 4 per cent. butter-fat than on milk containing 3 per cent. There will be more on milk cooled to 42 degrees than on the same milk cooled to 50 degrees.

As an educator for dairy farmers we know of nothing equal to the Babcock milk tester; which is simple and easy to operate, and would strongly recommend all dairy farmers to have, in some way, their individual cow's milk tested (also the skim milk), as we know there are a large number of unprofitable cows fed and kept which should be disposed of. Each cow should give at least 6,000 lb. milk, which should make about 250 lb. butter per year. The skim milk should be tested that the farmer may know whether he is getting all the cream out of the milk. We have frequently tested skim milk from farmers showing from 1 to over 1½ per cent. of butter-fat, which means a loss of about 25 per cent. of all the butter-fat in the milk, or in other words a loss of from 20 to 25 cents per hundred pounds of milk. No expensive creamer is necessary to get all the cream out of the milk, so long as you can maintain the proper temperature, as it is the temperature of the water about the milk which does the work and not the creamer into which the cans or pails of milk are placed. Any ordinary box or barrel which is clean and will hold water, will do the work as efficiently as the most expensive creamer made.

Where shallow pan cream is taken to a creamery the milk should be set in a clean cool room at a temperature of 60 degrees and lower, for 24 hours, but no longer, as all the cream will be up in that time and of a better quality than if allowed to remain longer, as the cream being exposed to the air in warm weather becomes thick and tough and will not run through the strainer at the creamery, which means a loss to the other patrons who supply good cream. Such cream should be rejected, as it is better to loose one patron than ruin the reputation of the creamery, as it is difficult to make good flavored butter from shallow pan cream because there are very few milk rooms throughout the country which are fit to set milk in. Good flavor is the most important point about butter. Buyers look for flavor first. If the flavor is bad, down goes the price. We would recommend for creameries that all milk should be submerged in the water to protect it from any foul odors that may be about the dairy.

(Some of our best creameries refuse to take shallow pan cream at all. This, no doubt is the safest plan.)

Where cold water or ice cannot be got we would recommend for a herd of from 15 to 20 cows a cream separator. These separators usually leave about one-tenth of one per cent. of butter-fat in the skim milk, while milk from the deep setting when cooled to only 50 degrees usually has about one per cent. But if the same milk had been cooled to 42 degrees or 45 degrees the loss of fat would be but from one to three-tenths of one per cent.

CARE OF CREAM.

After the milk has been carefully skimmed the cream should be submerged in water in a can specially made for the purpose, keeping the temperature somewhat below 50 degrees, stirring well each time fresh cream is added. If the cream is cared for in this way there will be no complaints about sour cream and the patron will have done his duty in supplying the butter-maker with the raw material in prime condition to make guilt edge butter. Cream should not be set in open crocks or pails in cellars, pantries or any other place where the air is not perfectly pure, nor where the temperature is above 60 degrees, as it is sure to sour and may be in churning condition before taken to the creamery. When the cream vessel is emptied, it should be well washed and scalded, and placed where it will get plenty of fresh air. All cream vessels should have an air-tight cover and we would recommend having the seams in all milk vessels well filled with solder, which if not filled, an accumulation of dirt having a yellow color which will taint the milk will be seen.

Looking Into Vesuvius.

At last, after such a weary and horrid, yet charmed ascent, one must walk the awful plateau, 3,000 feet above the flashing green surface of that lovely sea below, which, however, may any moment be hidden from view by clouds girdling the mountain lower down its sides. Standing now beside the tremendous central pit, one's ears must hear the ceaseless thunderings that growl and snarl in the cavities below.

One must experience that heart-stabbing start at the sudden discharges, like a thousand 100-ton guns let off at once, and recurring, like minute guns, at regular intervals in a ceaseless repetition. One must see, at every discharge, 1,000 cart-loads of broken rocks fly thousands of feet up in to the murky air, spread themselves like the remnants of a cyclopean rocket, and fall back into the abyss, only at the next discharge to be shot up again and again without end.

NUGGETS OF NEWS.

Seventy million people in Europe wear wooden shoes.

A uniform standard of time has been decreed for Germany.

A religious sect in Russia holds that wearing hair is sinful.

A perfectly proportionate man weighs 28 lbs. for every foot of his height.

Chinese gardeners are reputed to be the most expert growers in the world.

Statistics show that the Chinese live longer than the people of any other nation.

In England the average weight of men is 155lb.; that of women is 122lb.

The occupants of a balloon a mile high command a radius of ninety-six miles.

The Chinese have an Academy of Manners that prescribes etiquette for the whole empire.

In the days of Columbus only seven metals were known to exist. Now there are fifty-one in use.

The Mohawk Indians will not allow so much as a blade of grass to grow upon the graves of their companions.

The gems in the diadem of the Russian Empress are worth £80,000. They comprise 2,536 diamonds and a massive ruby.

Mourning paper is going out of fashion. Instead a little triangle is printed in the corner of the envelope and the notepaper.

More women than men go blind in Sweden, Norway and Iceland; more men than women in the rest of Europe and the United States.

It is so hot in the neighborhood of the Dead Sea that, according to estimates, the sea loses a million tons of water a day by evaporation.

Hungary leads the world in the production of glass jewels, such as are used with stained glass. The work is done almost entirely by peasants.

The King of Dahomey was educated in France, and speaks French fluently. He became a barbarian because he could not marry a Parisienne, with whom he fell in love.

The accordion is said to have been invented in Germany; but there is no doubt that previous to the introduction of this instrument in Europe it was known to the Chinese.

It is possible, by a recent invention, to take five different photographic views of a person at one sitting. The apparently different attitudes are produced by the aid of mirrors.

A new thing in the gentlemen's furnishing goods line is coming to the front. It is a shirt that need not be drawn over the head. It is put on like a coat, and buttons at the breast.

An eighty-three-year-old husband in Milwaukee is suing for a for a divorce. He complains that his wife hides his spectacles, puts cinders in his shoes, does not give him enough bed-clothing and otherwise illtreats him.

There were in England and Wales last year 218,251 marriages, 914,189 births, and 569,928 deaths. The estimated population of the two countries to the middle of the year was 29,731,100.

The idea that chess was invented by the ancient Indians or by the Chinese is shaken by the discovery at Sakkara, in Egypt, of a wall painting, showing two chess players belonging to the government of King Teta, of the sixth dynasty. Professor Brugsch puts Teta at 3300 B. C., or 5,200 years ago.

The Shah of Persia is greatly addicted to snuff-taking. Like Napoleon he likes his snuff strong, and like Napoleon also he has a fondness for placing it under the noses of other people.

It is the custom for a Japanese bride, when she is about to be married, to shriek as if she were suffering from the toothache, and otherwise pretend that she goes to the sacrifice unwillingly.

A bottomless hole has been discovered in Yellowstone Park, New York. It is supposed to be a dry geyser. A weighted line was let down into it three thousand feet without touching the bottom.

The "Mountains of the Moon," in Africa, which were discovered by Stanley, are alleged to be inhabited by the demon Mgurma, an evil spirit. All the African savages are afraid of his power, and an attempt to expose him lately ended in panic and disaster.

A pneumatic tube is in use between the Paris and Berlin Post Offices, and thirty-five minutes after a letter is posted in one city it is delivered in the other.

Imperial writers are quoted with saying that the gold contained in the medals, vessels, chains, and other objects preserved in the Vatican would make more gold coins than the whole of the present European circulation.

The closing of the late Dominion Parliament without passing the usual address to the Governor-General, in view of his early retirement from that position, is taken as a striking proof of Lord Stanley's unpopularity in the Dominion.

According to an advertisement contained in the Danish Government "Gazette" published in Copenhagen, two big volcanoes are for sale. They are situated in Iceland, and are the principal attractions of the island. The owner asks for them the sum of £80 apiece.

Here is an instance of a fire that has been burning for centuries. According to the testimony of the Duchess of Cleveland, the great hearth-fire in the hall of Raby Castle has never been suffered to expire. This castle is, perhaps, the noblest and most perfect specimen of feudal architecture in England

Those who believe that 13 is an unlucky number should fight shy of the American 25 cent piece. It has 13 stars, 13 letters in the scroll held in the eagle's beak, 13 marginal feathers on each wing, 13 tail feathers, 13 parallel lines in the shield, 13 horizontal bars, and 13 arrow-heads.

Every spring the Emperor of China goes to "the emperors's field," ploughs a portion of it, sows it with several kinds of seedss and superintends the ceremony, while the princes and nine courtiers perform the samr act, in honour of the god of agriculture. The empress, at the same time, gives he ladies a lesson in silk culture.

Adventuresome gold miners of Washington are in a great state over a discovery which, it is believed, they will be unable to utilise. It is the custom to raft logs through Snoquaimie Falls. During the shooting of some logs, recently, it was found that one log which shot the falls had imbedded in its end a piece of quartz rock very rich in gold. It is now believed that the rocks under the cataract are rich in the precious metal, but the point is how to get at them.

The opinion of an eminent London physician is not very reassuring to men who are plunging into the whirl of business of the day. He says that the infirmities of old age are gradually taking possession of the system some years earlier than they were wont to do in former generations. There has been a decrease in the death-rate in Great Britain since 1859 at all ages under 55, while between the years of 65 and 75 there has been an increase. This is believed to be due in the one case to the better care taken of children, and in the other to the wear and tear of modern life.

The most gruesome relic in the United States, if not in the whole wide world, is in the possession of "Old Le Pier," a Spanish Indian living on the Wenachee River at the point of its junction with the Upper Columbia. Old Le Pier's odd souvenir is nothing more or less than a lasso, or lariat, composed wholly of human hair. It is over 50 feet in length, and as variegated in color as was the coat of "Joseph of old." The priests—none but the mission clergy are ever allowed to even get sight of it—say that not less than fifty women and girls must have been scalped to furnish material for this horrid rope, the black, brown, yellow, red, and gray hair being curiously and intricately woven into a rope that is strong enough to hold an ox, horse, or buffalo.

STOP!

Right at our Dry Goods door. Come in and buy a Print Dress.

200 pieces to choose from. The prettiest and newest patterns in town. Buy now before the choice are picked over.

—:o:—

Men's and boys' Ready Made Clothing, Sanford's make, the best and cheapest in the country.

Bring us your butter, eggs, lard, pork, etc., and get the best value of any place in town.

JAS MILNE & SON.

P. S.—Try our 25c. Tea.
J. M. & Son.

WALL PAPER.

—:o:—

Johnson's Pure Mixed Paints.

Johnson's Paints are all guaranteed. They dry quick with a hard glossy finish. We have them in every shade. Floor paints in 7 colors. Maroon Borders.

PAINT OIL & WHITE LEAD
BRUSHES, &c.
KALSOMINE,
Church's (cold water) ALABASTINE.

OIL CAKE, 2c. a pound.

Pure Drugs. Patent Medicines, Druggists' Sundries, Fine Perfumes, Soaps, &c.

PARKER'S DRUG STORE.

Why We Win.

We never misrepresent anything. We claim that Oak Hall clothing is better made, better looking, and better fitting, and that prices are always lower than elsewhere. We have the largest variety of sizes and new styles, bristling all over with the proof of everything we claim. We cannot afford to mis-state anything. We never do. Oak Hall does the largest clothing trade in Belleville, because it enjoys the confidence of the greatest number of people.

Not That Kind.

Scott's Emulsion does not debilitate the stomach as other cough medicines do; but on the contrary, it improves digestion and strengthens the stomach. Its effects are immediate and pronounced.

The Scotch local government bill was introduced in the British Commons last Friday and was adopted by a vote of 232 to 207.

Graff & Co., house wreckers of Chicago, have bought the World's Fair buildings from the South Park Commissioners for $87,500.

Both the Grand Trunk and C.P.R. are cutting down expenses by reducing the number of their employees. In Montreal about three hundred men have been discharged from the repair shops of each railway, and similar reductions are being made at other places. The business outlook in the large cities is said to be rather dull.

On Saturday 347 people were suffering from cholera in Lisbon, 133 of the cases having been reported the previous day. This is a more serious state of affairs than prevailed in April of last year. But the cholera reports do not create the same alarm now as they did then. Why? Simply because we in Canada escaped the scourge in 1893. It should, however, be remembered that our escape in '93 was wholly due to the precautions taken at the several quarantine stations. Those precautions must be renewed this season. Constant vigilance is the price of safety so long as the plague exists in any country with which we have communication.—*News.*

The Law

compels every man to wear pants. If you don't you are fined and a good fine will buy a pair of pants at Berkinshaw & Co., Trenton. They sell a good tweed pant at 95 cts. pair. A man's suit for $4.50 worth $7.00.

Blood

should be rich to insure health. Poor blood means Anæmia; diseased blood means Scrofula.

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, enriches the blood; cures Anæmia, Scrofula, Coughs, Colds, Weak Lungs, and Wasting Diseases. *Physicians,* the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & $1.

PARKER BROTHERS

BANKERS,

STIRLING -:- ONTARIO.

A General Banking Business transacted.

4 per cent. allowed on Deposits.

Drafts bought and sold on all parts of Canada, United States and Great Britain.

Money to let on Mortgages at low Interest.

F. B. PARKER. R. PARKER, M.D.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 8c. per line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—

GOING WEST.		GOING EAST.	
Mail	6.24 a. m	Mixed	10.16 a. m
Mixed	5.28 p. m.	Mail	3.39 p. m

HOME MATTERS.

The farmers generally are through seeding.

Mr. Wm. M. Ferguson took possession of the hotel at Big Springs on Tuesday, May 1st.

Neglige Shirts for summer wear at WARD'S.

May came in with real summer weather. The season is about three weeks in advance of the average of other years.

GEO. W. WALKER, Dentist, Belleville, visits Stirling the first and second Tuesday in every month. Rooms in Stirling House.

The street sprinkler commenced work on Monday. It effectually lays the dust, and is of great benefit to the business part of the town.

A. F. Wood, Esq., M.P.P., for North Hastings paid a visit to our High School on Wednesday, and gave an excellent address to the pupils.

There was a very large attendance of Oddfellows and their friends at the Presbyterian Church on Sunday afternoon last. Rev. J. A. Jewell, B.A., was the preacher on the occasion, and gave a good practical discourse.

A great many persons have been ill from pneumonia lately, and on Monday last there were two funerals here, both from the township of Huntingdon and death in both cases having resulted from the above cause.

William L. Bowen, who kept hotel at Hoard's Station, died suddenly at Glen Ross on Monday afternoon last. He had just arrived there and called at the residence of Mr. MacMurchy, when he suddenly expired,—heart failure being the cause. He was 59 years of age.

25 dozen 20c. Straw Hats going at 10c. at WARD'S the Hatter.

The dates of the annual examinations for teachers' certificates and matriculation have been fixed as follows: Third class teachers' examination, Tuesday July 3rd, to Friday, July 6th. Junior Leaving and Pass Matriculation, Tuesday July 3rd, to Thursday July 12th. Honor Matriculation and Senior Leaving, July 12th to July 24th.

St. Andrew's congregation of Stirling are making arrangements to hold a demonstration here on Dominion Day, with a concert of a superior character in the evening, and it can be looked forward to with the expectation of having a gala day, as nothing will be left undone that will tend to make it a grand success. See further particulars later on.

As intimated last week, the license commissioners have not made any change in the granting of licenses in this village. This is generally satisfactory, as so long as there is no reduction in the number, there can be no advantage in closing one to open another. In the village of Madoc only two licenses are granted, and that number should be sufficient for this village.

The trustees of Queen's College have placed on record their sense of the loss the university has sustained in the death of Dr. G. H. Boulter, of Stirling, "who for many years had a seat on the board and whose advice and counsel on all matters under consideration were highly appreciated, and whose active services in the interest of the university proved him a warm and valued friend."

A meeting of the presidents of all cheese factories interested in opening a Cheese Board at Stirling is called on the evening of Saturday next, May 5th, at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of discussing the advisability of opening a board at this place. This being a central point no doubt this will be accomplished, and will benefit all the factories of this section. It is earnestly hoped that all presidents will attend.

CRICKET.—A very large and enthusiastic meeting of Stirling Cricket Club was held at the Stirling House, on Wednesday evening last, May 2. A statement of last year's business was read and approved, which showed the club to be a few dollars in debt. They intend getting down to practice at once. Entrance fee for Senior team is $1.00, and Junior 50c. The following is the list of officers:—Hon'ry Pres., Rev. J. M. Gray; President, Mr. W. S. Martin; Captain, C. J. Boldrick; Secretary, J. H. Bush; Treas., F. T. Ward. Committee—Geo. Lagrow, J. E. Green, Chas. Martin, Robt. Crosby, C. Mitchell, Don. R. Milne.

Election excitement in reference to the coming Local elections is commencing and public meetings and canvassing are now the order of the day, and will be till the elections are over. A. F. Wood, Esq., the Conservative candidate for North Hastings addressed a meeting here on Tuesday evening, and another at the Town Hall, Harold, on Wednesday evening. Mr. McComb will also likely hold some meetings; and it is rumored that there will be two other candidates in the field. —Since the above was in type Jas. Haggerty, Esq., has announced himself as a candidate, and his address will be found in another column.

The annual meeting of the Methodist Sabbath School was held on Monday evening last. The reports of the officers showed the school to be in a prosperous condition, with increasing attendance. The financial interests of the school have been well sustained, the amounts contributed being in advance of previous years. A fine new library has recently been added. In the officers elected for the ensuing year there has been one or two changes. Mr. B. Bush, who has ably filled the office of Superintendent for the past ten years, declined re-election, and Mr. W. S. Martin was elected Superintendent. On nomination of the latter Mr. Campion was appointed assistant superintendent, and Mr. T. G. Clute was added to the staff of teachers. The remainder of the old staff of officers and teachers were re-elected.

CONCERT.—Miss Emma Wells and Miss Jennie Ray, will give a Vocal and Instrumental Concert in the Music Hall in this village on Monday evening, May 21. Miss Emma Wells is well known as a four-voiced singer, and has been well received everywhere. She has been accorded the highest praise by the public and press wherever she has appeared. Miss Jennie Ray is not so well known but wherever she has appeared has won great praise. The Ottawa *Free Press* says:—"Miss Jennie Ray is the possessor of a sweet voice, and succeeded in securing the sympathies of her hearers. Her songs and bell playing were encored to the echo." The Petrolea *Advertiser* says:—"Miss Jennie Ray delighted the audience with her sweet singing. Her performance on Automatic Hand Bells is new, novel and entertaining."

Belleville Cheese Board.

The first meeting of the Belleville Cheese Board for 1894 was held in Belleville on Tuesday last. There was a large attendance. Mr. John Tanner, of Harold, was elected President and Mr. B. C. McCargar, Sec.-Treas. A resolution was passed that all who wish to become members should do so in two weeks, and that no factory be allowed to board cheese until they have become members. Considerable discussion took place over the appointment of a public weighman, and a committee was appointed to consider the matter and report at the next meeting.

There were 685 white and 190 colored cheese offered, making a total of 875 boxes. The sales were Hodgson Bros., 190c. and 180w. at 10 7-16c.; J. T. Warrington, 505 at 10⅜c.

The above are the highest opening prices ever paid on the board.

Moved and seconded that the board adjourn for two weeks.—Carried.

The *Intelligencer* gives the following brief history of the board:—

The Belleville Cheese Board was first organized on May 6th, 1887, with S. T. Wilmot, of Sidney, as President, and F. W. Brenton as Secretary. At the first Board meeting, sixteen factories offered cheese, and the ruling price was 10½c. The buyers on the Board then were J. T. Warrington, Hodgson Bros., Ayer and Grant. These buyers have bought more or less every year since on the Board. Those who have presided as Presidents of the Board since the first year are: W. McLaren, Melrose, 1888; Jas. Bird, Holloway, 1889; Jas. Haggerty, Huntingdon, 1890; Matt Robinson, Huntingdon, 1891; Richard Lazier, Shannonville, 1892; Thos. Hume, Seymour, 1893. The business of the Board has more than doubled since its organization. B. C. McCargar was appointed secretary in 1889 and has since held the position.

Sidney Crossing.

The hospitable home of Mr. Austin Hogle, Sidney Crossing, was the scene of a very pleasant reunion on Friday, when about fifty friends and relatives assembled together to celebrate the ninetieth anniversary of the birth of his mother, Mrs. Sarah Hogle. Guests were present from Belleville, Toronto, Deseronto, Ernesttown, Bayside, York and Rawdon. This venerable old lady is enjoying good health, and is in full possession of all her senses. For a nonagenarian she is remarkably agile. She has long been an active and prominent member of the Methodist church. May she be mercifully spared to see many more years of a happy life, before she is called to her reward. After partaking of a sumptuous repast provided by the genial host, they all repaired to the parlor, where the afternoon was enjoyably spent in singing, music, recitations and speeches. After prayer by Rev. Robinson, pastor of the circuit, the guests departed to their seperate homes all unanimously declaring that they had spent a very pleasant day. Among the guests were five conspicuous personages, namely her five great grand children. Messrs. Joseph and Abner Hogle, of Rawdon are her children.

Chatterton Chips.

From Our Own Correspondent.

The first of May, and the Bilberries and Plums are in blossom. It is extraordinary.

Mabel Lancaster died this morning. This makes two children that have died in the family within a year.

The Eclipse Cheese Factory shows a record of about 10,160 lbs. of cheese for April. It is one of the leading factories in the county.

R. Lithgow has put down some concrete walks in his yard and he got a nice job on them, for an amateur paver.

A boom has struck the Turner's Settlement. They have a grist and shingle mill, a rake and cradle factory, and they had a sawmill, and are talking of another grist mill. There were no less than five different families who changed their place of residence in one day lately. "Looks like a boom don't it."

Edmund Kennedy is laid up with the quinsy; and Jas. K. Faulkner has been quite sick, but seems to be getting better.

Perry Bird and his bonnie bride have gone to their future home at Brandon, Man.

Chatterton, May. R.V.W.

River Valley.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Messrs. Hough and Clute conducted the service here Sunday afternoon in the absence of Mr. Jewell. All were greatly encouraged by their words of cheer and life long experience of christianity.

Great preparations are being made to prepare an excellent program for the entertainment to be given here, Friday eve May 18th. One interesting item of the program will be a debate—"Protection" versus "Free Trade." Affirmative, Bert Sager and Chas. DeMille. Negative, Joseph Frappy and Charles Parker. As this is one of the live questions of the day, we are sure it will be both interesting and instructive.

Base ball is booming. A club has been formed on the Oak Hills and at Glen Ross. Look out for a match.

"MEN OF THE MOVEMENT"—This is the title of a very handsome work issued by THE TEMPLAR of Hamilton, Ont., containing thirty magnificent photogravures of national prohibition leaders accompanied by fac similie autographs and biographical sketches. The subjects were selected by an election in which twelve thousand votes were cast. The book will be highly prized by temperance workers and commands the admiration of every lover of art. Twenty Five cents to W. W. Buchanan, Hamilton, will bring any one a copy free by mail, or five copies for a dollar.

Socialist orators denounce with fury the luxuries of the rich, but the luxuries of the rich are innocence and harmlessness itself compared with the criminal madness of self-indulgence which makes so many hundreds of thousands of the poor destroy themselves, and plunge their wives and children into abject, irretrievable misery, because they will not—will not until, at last, they cannot—resist the tyranny of a brutal and self created appetite. If there were no other and deeper grounds for temperance efforts, they would be amply justified by the immense prosperity which the working classes might achieve for themselves if they would divert into the channels of useful trade, the vast mass of wealth—amounting, according to some calculations, to £60,000,000 a year (in England)—which they spend on a needless stimulant. Apart from this, all the best medical evidence points to the conclusion that the effect of alcohol upon the nervous system is one of progressive paralysis. 'Even in so-called moderate quantities,' says Sir William Gull, 'it leads to the degeneration of the tissue; it spoils the health; and it spoils the intellect.'—Archdeacon Farrar.

Our Saturday's Trade.

The Oak Hall, Belleville, have put on record (as the result of last Saturday's trade) the largest April day that we have ever had. Talk about rush for clothing, from early in the morning till late at night our big staff of salesman were hustling. We appreciate our large and still increasing trade, and we are very pleased to know that the public appreciate Oak Hall clothing.

Fire at the lumber yards of the Ontario & Western Lumber Company, Rat Portage, destroyed $125,000 worth of lumber.

19 Cents.

The house furnishing department of Berkinshaw & Co, Trenton, is showing wonderful value in curtain poles and trimmings. A piano finished pole 5 ft. long, only 19 cents each. That is but a sample of money saving lines all through this large business. Intending buyers can save money by looking and purchasing.

Spring Flowers.

BY MONICA.

It is spring and a bright, warm, sunshiny afternoon, and will you not come with me, dear Reader? and we will cross these few fields, and gather some of those sweet wild flowers, that grow in the wood on the hill yonder. There are plenty of them there, for,

"When they hear the tap, tap, tap
Of dancing April showers,
Up from the earth they quickly spring
A million pretty flowers."

Does not this low, green valley, with its sparkling brook remind us of the time

"When sweet waves of thrilling music
Will entrance the listening ear,
Like the sound of many waters,
Murmuring soft and clear."

And now, just in the edge of the wood we find those pretty spring blossoms.

"And they are teachers that I love,
Their petals I have often read,
Their blossoms look to Heaven above,
Their roots point to the sleeping dead."

And just over here we find those

"Simple, modest blossoms,
Smiling to the morn,
Tossing in the sunshine
Bowing to the storm."

Here are some early violets that remind us

"That stars will blossom in the darkness,
Violets bloom beneath the snow."

And let us sit in the shade of this great oak and arrange the flowers we have gathered, and we

"Thank God for the beautiful flowers,
That blossom so sweetly and fair,
They garnish this strange life of ours,
And brighten our paths everywhere."

We can see, as we look up through the branches of the trees the bright, blue sky, and around us the tall, sturdy oak and waving pine, and hear the merry birds trilling their sweet songs, and as we realize it is all for us, we can truly say that "God is good."

Wait but a moment on the brow of this hill, and watch the glowing west, for

"Slowly o'er the Western hill tops,
Sinks the brilliant, evening sun.
And the day in fading splendor,
Now proclaims that work is done.
Calm the silvery moon is rising,
In the dreamy, eastern skies,
And the daylight's busy murmuring,
On the breath of evening dies."

And as we turn homeward we catch the sweet perfume of the flowers we hold in our hands, and they seem to be

"Blossoms rich with fragrant memories,
As your petaled sweets unfold,
The doors of time swing backward,
Angels tune their harps of gold.
Music sounds as once it sounded,
When my heart was all aglow,
Ere I knew life's bleak December,
With its cold and blinding snow.
I see the dear home garden,
With its flying blossoms fair,
Their pink wings all extended,
Bright angels of the air.
They bear me on their fragile wings,
Across the years so long,
Strange that life's music e'er should be
Only a memory song."

County and District Items.

Twelve Kingston merchants have been fined for selling liquor in less quantities than three half-pints.

Near Bethany on Saturday an eight-year-old son of Thomas Rowan was killed by being thrown from a waggon.

Dr. Dorland, once a prominent physician and leading citizen of Belleville, was taken to the asylum at Toronto last week.

The first shipment of cheese was made from Belleville on Saturday by the G.T.R. Some 1,500 boxes were shipped by the firms of Hodgson Bros., and J. T. Warrington.

The body of an Indian who was drowned at Campbellford five weeks ago, was found on Saturday under some logs. As there was suspicion of foul play an inquest was held.

Mr. J. B. Ashley, who was for many years connected with the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Belleville, died on Monday last, after an illness of some months. He was 53 years of age.

Rev. James Carmichael, M.A., died at the Presbyterian manse, Norwood, Tuesday night of last week. Deceased had for the past eleven and a half years been pastor of the Norwood Presbyterian Church, and for twelve years previous to that was pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Markham.

Brighton suffered from fire on the morning of the 22nd of April, when a fruithouse and hotel near the G.T.R. Station were destroyed. The loss on the fruithouse is estimated at $2,500, and on the hotel at $1,500. In the fruithouse were stowed a large quantity of hops, on which was an insurance of $4000.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—The *Intelligencer* says:—Mr. W. P. McMahon has issued a writ, claiming $5,000 for breach of promise of marriage, against Valentine Joyce, of Tyendinaga. The action is brought on behalf of Miss Maria Skelly, of that township, a young lady of good family and prepossessing appearance. Joyce is a prominent young farmer, who owns a well stocked farm in the 7th con. of Tyendinaga, and is, besides, possessed of "plenty of money." The case will be an interesting one, although marked by no sensational features.

At the Ledyard Gold Mines, in Belmont Township, Peterboro' County, Ont., the company's prospectors last week located a new vein, averaging from ten to fourteen feet in width, and lying about 250 yards west of the old vein, now being worked. The ore from the new vein is rich in sulphurates, containing $102 per ton of gold, according to an assay made in Toronto by Mr. O. S. James, B.A. Sc. This effectually dispels the idea that Ontario gold mines produce low grade ore. The assay made here and in New York of gold ores from the Ledyard Mines show results exceeding those produced by some of the most successful and paying properties in the world. Further developments are expected in the near future, as the company's works are approaching completion rapidly.

Pointers Worth Knowing.

When you hear a man say, "Oh, I have tried ready-made clothing and it don't fit or wear," you may depend he has never bought any Oak Hall clothing. How is it possible for any other clothing house to give you proper goods, when they can't get them. Such celebrated makers as Sanford, Johnston and Mackedie, give the Oak Hall the exclusive control, (for Belleville) of their clothing and our opposition are forced to buy from one-horse houses, whose make of goods we would not have in our store. Please remember this fact.

A terrible landslide took place at St. Albans on the St. Anne's river in Quebec, last Friday night. A vast tract of land, about one mile wide and four miles long, slid into the river, blocking its course and changing the channel. At least one family of four persons is known to have perished, and other reports state ten were killed. Whole farms have been destroyed, with their stock. The loss is estimated at some $400,000 to $500,000.

Wilful Waste,

woeful want, and so it should be when you can buy the line of fine Dress Goods at Berkinshaw & Co.'s, Trenton, for less money than you are paying. Are you not wasting money.

Births.

In Sidney, on May 2nd, wife of WILSON SEELEY, of a son.

In Rawdon on April 30th, wife of MARK TUCKER, of a daughter.

Deaths.

In Huntingdon, on the 28th April, SAMUEL McEVOY, aged 34 years.

In Huntingdon, on April 28th, WILLIAM REID, aged 71 years, 1 month and 13 days.

In Seymour, on April 30th, WILLIAM L. BOWEN, aged 59 years, 11 months and 3 days.

At London, Ont., on Sunday, April 29th, JENNIE, the third daughter of DR. B. F. BUTLER, aged 8 years, 8 months and 27 days.

BEAUTIFUL SPRING.

—:o:—

Season of renewed hopes and aspirations. Trees, plants and flowers stamp their impress on our gladdened hearts, with inspiration to bid them welcome, and whisper to us to examine our wardrobe and provide suitable CLOTHING for this lovely, bright season. Come to the time-honoured Clothing Store on the corner, where all former efforts are this year surpassed for fine make and newest cut in the market.

J. BOLDRICK & SON.

BUY YOUR

MONTREAL BOOTS and SHOES

From us. We keep Ladies' Fine Turned Shoes. Men's Fine Turned Shoes. Men's Plough Boots. Boys' School Boots. PRICES LOW. Eggs taken in exchange.

BROWN & McCUTCHEON.

I have thirteen shades of All Wool Silk Finish HENRIETTAS, thirty-eight inches wide, only 30 cts. per yard.

E. F. PARKER.

FOR SERVICE.

TWO GENERAL PURPOSE STALLIONS, YOUNG ROMANI and FRENCH MONITOR, Also, Registered Jersey Bull. Terms reasonable.

E. W. BROOKS,
Lot 22, Con. 1, Rawdon.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS, ON CHURCH St. Also House and one acre of land. For particulars apply to

E. W. BROOKS,
Glen Ross.

STIRLING MARKETS.

Wheat, 58c. to 62c.
Barley, 40 to 45c.
Rye, 40 to 42c.
Oats, 28c. to 35c.
Pease, large, 55c. to 60c.
Pease, small, 50c. to 52c.
Buckwheat, 45 to 45c.
Butter, 20 to 20c.
Eggs, 9c. to 9c.
Potatoes per bag, 60 to 65c.
Pork, $7 to $8 per cwt.
Apples, per bag, 50 to 60c.
Lard, 12c. to 12c.
Chickens, 6c. per lb.
Ducks, 8c. to 9c. per lb.
Geese, 6c. per lb.

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C. B. SCANTLEBURY,

BELLEVILLE, ONT.,

The

Wall Paper King

OF CANADA,

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SAMPLES OF WALL PAPER SENT FREE to any address on earth.

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We pay all express charges and stage fares on all orders of reasonable size, and allow an out of town discount of 10c. on every dollar.

We refund cash for all papers returned.

Wall Paper from 5c. to $5. per roll.

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BELLEVILLE, ONT.

TO THE ELECTORS OF

NORTH HASTINGS.

GENTLEMEN:—

Contradictory rumors being circulated as to my intention of standing as a candidate for the Local Legislature or not, I beg leave to take this early opportunity of setting at rest all further speculations.

Having been requested by a great number of prominent electors of both the leading parties and by the almost unanimous choice of the Patrons of Industry at the convention in Madoc on the 8th of March last, my consent was on that day given, hence I will be a candidate in the coming election, and respectfully ask the suffrages of the Farmers, Laborers and all who have the true interests of our country at heart.

I remain, yours respectfully,
JAMES McCOMB,
Big Springs, Ont.

Dated April 16, 1894.

DRESSES.

Our display of Dress Fabrics suitable for spring and summer is large and varied.

Besides a number of individual Dress lengths we show all the popular weaves by the yard.

Batistes
Zephyrs
Kinkles
Challies
Whipcords
Henriettas
Crepons
Creponnettes
Silk Mixtures
Cashmeres
Satin Cloths
Armures
Cashmerettes
Tweeds
Cravenettes
White Ducks
Estanene Serges
Lawns
Etc., Etc.

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GEO. RITCHIE & CO.

BELLEVILLE.

GROCERIES, GROCERIES.

I have now on hand a fresh and complete stock of Groceries. Also Lipton's Celebrated Black Tea, unequaled for its flavor.

CHAS. MOTT.

Now is the Time

TO MAKE YOUR CHOICE OF A

BICYCLE

GREENLEAF & SON,
BELLEVILLE.

Can give you the best value for your money, having secured the agency for the celebrated BELSIZE, FLEET, WHITWORTH, SPARTAN, JOHN BULL, Etc

REPAIRING done on short notice. Write for prices.

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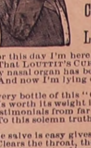

Pro Bono Publico.

Friends,
Neighbors,
Countrymen,
Lend me your ears

For this day I'm here to tell
That LOUTTIT'S CURE has made me well.
My nasal organ has been released,
And now I'm lying down in peace.

Every bottle of this "Cure" I hold
Is worth its weight in beaten gold.
Testimonials from far and near
To this solemn truth declare.

The salve is easy gives no pain,
Clears the throat, the head and brain;
If the disease is of long duration,
Follow up the application.

Have faith and patience
And I'm bound to say
Your sad complaint
Will pass away.

Sold by all druggists—50 cents and $1.00 per bottle.

THE .·. NEWS-ARGUS

To DEC. 31, 1894, for 60c.

HARDWARE!

Quick Drying Mixed Paints.

I have a full and complete stock of Mixed Paints. Over one hundred different colors to select from, comprising all the latest tints for Walls and Ceilings.

FLOOR PAINTS in light and dark Yellow and Drabs.

Remember, I guarantee all paints to dry quick, have a good gloss, and give perfect satisfaction, or cash will be refunded.

I also keep VARNISH in tins, BLACK and WINE CARRIAGE PAINTS, CALSOMINES and ALABASTINES, all shades, OIL and WATER WOOD STAINS, WHITE LEAD and OILS.

PINE and CEDAR SHINGLES,

all grades. To those building, I wish to say that I will not be undersold by either Belleville or Trenton.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

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Stirling Tin Shop.

H. & J. WARREN.

Cheese Vats, Milk Cans,
FACTORY FURNISHINGS,
-:TINWARE, STOVES,:-
Shelf Hardware,
-:Fence Wire, Nails, Shovels,:-
SPADES, FORKS, HOES,

Rakes, Paints, Oils, White Lead, Mixed Paint, Glass, Putty, Coal Oil and Machine Oil.

EAVETROUGHING, ROOFING,

Steam Fitting and General Jobbing done on shortest notice, and satisfaction guaranteed.

H. & J. WARREN.

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Entirely New. Abreast of the Times. A Grand Educator.

The successor of the "Unabridged."

Ten years were spent revising, 100 editors employed, and over $300,000 expended.

Everybody should own this Dictionary. It answers all questions concerning the history, spelling, pronunciation, and meaning of words.

A Library in Itself. It also gives the facts often wanted concerning eminent persons, ancient and modern; noted fictitious persons and places; the countries, cities, towns, and natural features of the globe; translation of foreign quotations, words, phrases, and proverbs; etc., etc., etc.

This Work is Invaluable in the household, and to the teacher, scholar, professional man, and self-educator.

The Globe, Toronto, says:—
This new dictionary is the best book of its kind in the English language. For every family, the members of which have mastered the art of reading, its purchase will prove a profitable investment.

The Times, Hamilton, says:—
It may well be pronounced the best working dictionary and the cheapest book in the world, and should be in every school and family in Canada.

Have your Bookseller show it to you.

G. & C. Merriam Co. Publishers, Springfield, Mass., U.S.A.

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WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

THE

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JAMES CURRIE.

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For ordinary business advertisements:
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	1 year.	6 mos.	3 mos
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Two inches, $10 per year; $6 for six months; $4 for three months; $3 for two months; $2 for one month. One inch, $6 per year. Professional cards, limited to six lines, $4 per year. A column measures twenty-two inches.

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Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free.

JOB PRINTING of every description executed in neat and fashionable style, and on short notice.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

$1.00 per year.

The Stirling News-Argus.

$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE; $1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1894.

Vol. XV, No. 35.

ANOTHER NEW LINE.

By request of our customers we have decided to put in a complete line of Boots and Shoes. But before we can we must have more room, therefore we are going to have a special sale of Fancy Crockery, which we will sell away down. Call early if you want Bargains. We will commence on Saturday May 12th. We will give you a few of our prices:

$8.00 Five O'Clock Tea Set for	$4.00.
$3.25 " " " "	2.00.
$8.50 Library Lamps for	5.00.
$4.00 Vase Lamps for	3.00.
$2.00 Fruit Dishes for	1.25.
.50 Fancy Cups and Saucers for	.35.

We have Bargains all through. It will pay you to take a look through before you buy. We will take Butter, Eggs, Lard, and all Farm produce in exchange for these goods. Be sure and get a pound of our 25c. Tea, 5 lbs. for $1.00. It is going fast. You will find it hard to beat.

G. L. SCOTT,
MILL STREET.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. J. MEIKLEJOHN, M.D., C.M.

OFFICE—THE HOUSE RECENTLY OCCUPIED by Dr. Faulkner, Front Street, Stirling.

FRANK ZWICK, M.B.,

GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF Toronto Medical College. Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:—Over Stickle's Store, Stirling.

J. EARL HALLIWELL B.A.,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, COMMISSIONER, &c., will be at his office over Boldrick's store, Stirling, on Monday and Tuesday of each week.

C. D. MACAULAY,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Etc., OFFICE, Bridge Street, Belleville, Ont. Money to loan at lowest rates of interest.

GEO. A. KINGSTON,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC., WITH LOUNT, MARSH & CAMERON, 25 Toronto St., Toronto. MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM PROPERTY, AT LOWEST RATES.

W. P. McMAHON,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY Public, Conveyancer, &c., Belleville, Ont.

Private Money to Loan at Lowest Rates.

Offices, East side Front St.

FLINT & McCAMON.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES Public, &c. Solicitors for the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Money to Loan at Lowest Rates and no Commission Charged.

Offices—City Hall, Belleville.

JOHN J. B. FLINT. W. J. MCCAMON.

JOHN S BLACK,

CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER FOR taking Affidavits. Office, at residence, Front Street, Stirling.

JAS. MONTGOMERY,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER FOR THE County of Hastings. Sales attended at moderate rates. Orders may be addressed to Stirling P. O., or to G. D. Wiggins, Springbrook, P. O.

CHARLES BUTLER

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENCES AND Licensed County Auctioneer. All orders attended to promptly. Stirling, Ont.

STIRLING LODGE NO. 239, I. O. O. F.

Meets in the Lodge room, Conley block,

Every Wednesday Evening

At 8 o'clock. D. SAGER, R. S.

STIRLING L. O. L. No. 110,

Meets in their Lodge Room, McKee Block, on the

First TUESDAY of Every Month,

at 8 o'clock, p. m.

CHAS. MCGEE, *Rec. Sec.*
JAMES MONTGOMERY, W. M.

DENTISTRY.

C. L. HAWLEY, L. D. S.

TRENTON. GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO SCHOOL of Dentistry, will visit Stirling professionally, every Friday.

The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and all the modern improvements known to Dentistry, will be used for the painless extraction and preservation of the natural teeth.

Rooms at Scott House.

Dr. Wm. S. Cook, V.D., V.S., Stirling, Ontario.

GRADUATE IN HIGHEST HONORS AT the Toronto Veterinary College. Graduate in School honors at the Toronto Dental School. Registered member of the Veterinary Medical Society. Treats all diseases of the domesticated animals in the latest scientific and modern principles.

Dentistry, Castration, and Surgical Operations, a specialty.

All calls day or night Telegraph or Telephone, promptly attended to.

Office opposite G. L. Scott's grocery. Consultation free. Charges low.

SALE AND LIVERY STABLES.

NEW SEASON TEAS

Lovers of the cup that cheers, but not inebriates, should try our new 25 and 30c. TEAS. These are the best value we ever had in Teas.

OUR STOCK OF

Boots & Shoes

is now complete, and prices right, (that is, if Low Prices are the right thing. We are also prepared to manufacture to order on short notice, and guarantee satisfaction.

OUR STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

is also up to the mark. We have a Beautiful Line of CASHMERES in all the prevailing Shades.

P. WELCH & CO.

Springbrook, Sept. 26th, 1893.

JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS, AT LOWEST RATES, At News-Argus Office

Headquarters for Fine Tailoring.

THE FIT

is the thing when buying ordered clothing, whether it's Trowsers, Coat, Vest or Overcoat. The most ordinary goods, well made and well fitted, look handsome—the finest goods, half made and ill-fitted, look bad. You make your own choice of qualities, but we see to it that you get the fit, style and workmanship. Isn't it worth while to get this when it costs you no more? See our immense stock of

ENGLISH, SCOTCH and CANADIAN TWEEDS AND WORSTEDS.

We are making suits to order from $10.00 up.

Our big display of New Spring Hats can't be beat. If you want to save money call and see us.

FRED. T. WARD,
THE PEOPLE'S TAILOR AND FURNISHER.

BOOTS & SHOES.

OUR SPRING STOCK

of FINE BOOTS and SHOES in Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear is now open for inspection. It will pay you to call and inspect them before purchasing elsewhere.

Eggs taken in exchange for Boots. Five per cent. discount allowed for spot cash on any article from $1.00 and over.

W. S. MARTIN & CO.

S. BURROWS,

GENERAL AGENT

ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Co.

ALSO, AGENT

DOMINION EXPRESS CO.,
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,
CUNARD, WHITE STAR, AMERICAN, ALLAN, DOMINION,

and other S.S. Lines both Atlantic and Pacific. TICKETS to ALL parts of the world by rail or water. Estimates and rates of trips on application.

FRONT ST., BELLEVILLE.

COMFORT

IN CORSETS

Can only be obtained by wearing No. 391 "Improved All-Feather-bone Corsets." No side steels to break, hurt or rust.

TRY A PAIR.

All First-class Dry Goods Houses Sell Them.

Change of Firm

Sale will Continue until the 1st day of May.

Since sale was first announced we had to take into stock over $5000 worth of

New DRY GOODS and CLOTHING.

The Stock is too large for the Cash Capital of the intended purchasers, and must be still reduced.

Help us in this reduction and we will give you great Bargains.

Great sale of DRESS GOODS for this week and next.

We have a good stock of CLOTHS, and a first class Cutter.

J. PATERSON,
SYNDICATE STORE,
BELLEVILLE.

YOU are SURE

of better satisfaction buying your seeds from us than elsewhere, because you have a larger variety to select from, and can get everything you want in

CORN, MANGOLDS, CARROTS, TURNIPS, ETC.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN is taking the lead this year Our price, 56 lbs for $2.00 is very popular.

J. C. HANLEY & CO.,
GROCERS, FEED & SEED MERCHANTS,
BELLEVILLE - ONT.

Boys' Blouses.

You can get your boy a summer blouse at the Oak Hall for 25cts. What mother would work for nothing? You would not get the material for what we charge you for the blouse. We also have the finer lines for 50cts., and they are very pretty. See these goods and you will never undertake to make them up.

The exports of gold last week from New York were $5,520,000.

Whenever you speak evil of another you are sure to hurt yourself.

Every good man makes unwritten laws that somebody has to follow.

The great coal strike in the United States continues with 180,000 men now idle.

Mr. Blanchard, the Conservative candidate, has been elected in Gloucester, N B.

An effort is being made by French capitalists to secure funds to complete the Panama canal.

A cyclone in the Chickasaw nation, Texas, blew down 20 houses and injured a number of people, some fatally.

A party of tourists who were imprisoned in the stalactite cave near Gratz, Austria, by a rise of water, have been released alive after being in the cave over two weeks

The New York brewers who use Canadian barley are determined to have the tariff lowered on that article, while the western brewers are equally determined the other way.

Another landslide has occurred in Quebec, 23 miles down the river from the scene of the former one, at St. Alban. Five houses are said to have been swept away. The C.P.R. bridge over the Batiscan river, at Ste. Anne de la Pérade, is said to be in danger.

Men's $3 Suits.

We are having warm weather early this year. Workingmen who need something cool to wear and want something more respectable than smocks and overalls should see the great Oak Hall suits for $3.00. They are nice in appearance, good to wear and good fitting. Don't fail to see them, as they are exactly what you want.

THE *MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY* FOR MAN OR BEAST.
Certain in its effects and never blisters.
Read proofs below:

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

BLUEPOINT, L. I., N.Y., Jan. 18, 1894.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Gentlemen—I bought a splendid bay horse some time ago with a **Spavin**. I got him for $30. I used Kendall's Spavin Cure. The **Spavin** is gone now and I have been offered $100 for the same horse. I only had him nine weeks, so I got $30 for using $2 worth of Kendall's Spavin Cure.
Yours truly, W. S. MASSON.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

SIDNEY, MICH., Dec. 16, 1893.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Sirs—I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success for **Curbs** on two horses and it is the best Liniment I have ever used.
Yours truly, AUGUST FREDERICK.

Price $1 per Bottle.
For Sale by all Druggists, or address
Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY,
ENOSBURGH FALLS, VT.

NEWS TOPICS OF A WEEK.

The Important Events in a Few Words For Busy Readers.

Cholera has reappeared on the frontier of Russian Poland.

Wm. Lewis, jeweller, dropped dead in Petrolea on Friday morning.

Scotland and part of England had a snowstorm and intense cold on Friday.

Sir Julian Pauncefote and Secretary Carlisle have completed the Behring sea negotiations.

The growth of wheat in Manitoba is eight or ten days ahead of last year at this date.

It is reported that immense coal deposits have been found at Buffalo Bay, Lake of the Woods.

The French Government has given 5,000 francs for the relief of sufferers from the earthquakes in Greece.

Mary Ann Cotton has been committed for trial at St. Thomas for bigamy. Both husbands were in court.

The New Brunswick mill men on strike have decided to return to work at their old wages, $1.75 per day.

The third anniversary of the death of Madame Blavatsky was celebrated by Toronto Theosophists on Sunday night.

A conference of miners and mine-owners will be held at Cleveland on May 15, and an endeavor made to settle the great strike.

Amos Hicks, colored, was lynched near Rocky Springs, Miss., because he was suspected of burning the stables of a white farmer.

At Galt on Friday Wm. Taylor slipped while ascending the organ loft in a church and falling on his head, received fatal injuries.

The World's Exhibition at Antwerp was formally opened by King Leopold on Saturday. It will continue until November.

Serious damage has been caused by floods at the Choquet lumber yards, near Duluth. Many million feet of lumber have been lost.

Five Kingston druggists were fined $25 on Friday for selling liquor during prohibited hours without demanding a doctor's certificate.

At Tuckersmith on Sunday a five-year-old daughter of John McLean was drowned in the river while attempting to cross on a log.

R. G. Dunn & Co. report 35 business failures in Canada the past week, as compared with 27 in the corresponding week a year ago.

The Roman Catholic bishops of Canada have sent to the Governor-General in council a further petition on the North-west school question.

The electric light service on the streets of Niagara has been stopped owing to the scarcity of coal occasioned by the miners' strike in the States.

Sir John Thompson will introduce a bill in the Commons establishing the first Monday in September as Labor Day, to be a statutory holiday.

Fernaro and Polti, the Italian Anarchists arrested in London, were sentenced to twenty and ten years imprisonment respectively on Friday.

A new Public School will be erected in Collingwood. This will make the fifth school in the town, not including private schools or the Collegiate Institute.

Japanese laborers are flocking to Vancouver, B.C., in such numbers that the Japanese consul has decided to advise his Government to restrict emigration.

Miss Florence Carlyle of Woodstock has again reached the Paris Salon. This spring two portraits are honored with admission, both taking rank in the honor list.

John A. Morrison, age 25, of Woodstock, while jumping off the G.T.R. train at Brackville, received injuries which resulted in his death twenty-four hours later.

The extensive woollen mill on William Lambert at Reed City, Mich., has been destroyed by fire. The building and stock were uninsured. Mr. Lambert will rebuild.

It is announced that the Right Hon. Arthur Wellesley Peel, Speaker of the British House of Commons, is to retire and accept a peerage with the title of Viscount Sandy.

Griffith, of London, Eng., who is making a tour of the world, in an endeavor to beat Nelly Bly's record, passed through Winnipeg on Friday night, one day ahead of his scheduled time.

The Presbyterian Synod of British Columbia, in session at Calgary, on Saturday dismissed the appeal of Rev. Mr. McLeod against the finding of the Presbytery of Victoria in his case.

The United States House Committee on Railways and Canals has decided to report favorably the bill appropriating $10,000 for a preliminary survey of the Lake Erie and Ohio River ship canal.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has declared the ticket scalpers' act constitutional. This act renders it unlawful for any person to sell tickets without authority from the railway company.

While driving a land roller on Friday afternoon David Armstrong, aged 16, son of Adam Armstrong, North Easthope, was thrown off and instantly killed, his neck being broken by the fall.

The officials of the German army and navy, after an exhaustive set of experiments, have decided against the use of peanut flour as food for the troops and sailors, or as horse food.

At Montreal on Monday Judge Doherty condemned the Montreal Street Railway Company to pay $5,847 to Mrs. Hamelin, widow of a pilot, who was run down and killed by the Company's cars last September.

While John Manuel and his son Henry were returning from their lobster pots near Canso, N.S., they were boat upset. The father managed to hold to the boat and drifted to the shore, but the son was drowned.

A number of riots have occurred in the districts of the United States where the great miners' strike is in progress. At Scottdale, Pa., several strikers and one woman were shot by deputies, but none were fatally injured.

Hon. Robert Reid of Victoria, Australia, was the guest of the council of the Toronto Board of Trade on Monday, and, in an address at a meeting of the board during the afternoon, outlined the advantages of increased Canadian Australian trade.

Locusts have appeared by the thousand in the Champlain Valley and Northern New York. They emerge from holes varying from one to three feet deep at sunrise and return at sun-set. This district has been covered with these insects every seventeenth year since 1809.

William Gordon, a convict from Quincy, committed suicide at the Joliet, Ill., penitentiary on Friday by plunging from the gallery around the top tier of the cells to the flagging below, a distance of 50 feet. He arrived at the prison three months ago on an eighteen months' sentence. He felt his disgrace keenly, and not being in robust health was unable to do much work.

The seventeen year locusts are appearing by thousands in New York, Illinois, and Missouri, and if the weather continues warm will be able to climb, and commence their work of destruction in a week or so.

THE INGERSOLL VERDICT.

No Evidence Found as to the Thrower of the Stone.

INGERSOLL, May 9.—The coroner's inquest in the stone throwing case came up according to adjournment last evening before Coroner Dr. McLay. The inquest took place in the town hall, which was packed to its utmost capacity.

The witness Mitchell was as difficult to get a straight story from as he was on Saturday. He denied having said the stones fell so fast about him that he ran further west. He changed his evidence as to what the deceased had said after Everett got up to him.

Drs. Williams and Lucas, who made the post mortem examination, gave very clear evidence as to the cause of death. They only found one wound on the left side of the head, a little behind; also a swelling below the jaw. There was a large cut of three by two and a half inches pressing the brain. This wound was undoubtedly the cause of death.

The other witnesses examined were Everett, who with Mitchell and McDermott, the deceased, were the leaders of the rocking gang. Like Mitchell, Everett gave very unsatisfactory evidence. He was within five feet of the deceased when he was struck and fell, but he couldn't say how or who struck him. The other members of the gang were Alex. McCaskill, Geo. Bell, Joseph McGrath, Joseph McSherry, who were from 13 to 19 years of age, went up with the other three, more as hangers-on, to see the fun than as participants.

It was shown in evidence that Aldward, the prisoner, had been hit three times, one of the stones knocking off his hat. When he stooped to pick it up he found the stone and threw it, which, he said, did not strike the ground and he had seen someone fall.

The jury retired about one o'clock this morning, and after about two hours and a half returned with the verdict as follows: "We, the coroner's jury, investigating the cause of John McDermott's death, find that the deceased received injuries which caused his death through being hit by a stone, but by whom the stone was thrown the evidence does not show. We also find that the parties who went with the express purpose of breaking the law are accomplices before the fact."

THE COMBER TRAGEDY.

Constable Lindsay Murdered—Assassin Attempts Suicide But Recovers.

COMBER, Ont., May 4.—Constable Wm. Lindsay was shot through the abdomen last evening by James Truskey. Some time ago Lindsay arrested Truskey for cruelty to animals and he was heavily fined. According to Lindsay's statement a few days after Truskey had threatened revenge on him, but made no attempt to molest the constable till last evening.

COMBER, Ont., May 5.—Lindsay, the constable shot by Truskey, died yesterday morning. He suffered intense agony an hour or two before death, but the closing moments of his life were peaceful.

Truskey, the murderer of Constable Lindsay, shot himself while being pursued by the officers of the law. He had been located in his own woods, and stood behind a brush heap and with a revolver in his hands defied the officers. The officers ordered him to throw up his hands, but he refused. Thereupon the officers fired several shots and advanced. Seeing that he was overpowered, Truskey pointed his revolver at his left breast and fired.

WINDSOR, May 8.—Joseph Truski, the murderer of Constable Lindsay at Comber, has so far recovered from the effects of the bullet he fired into his own breast when surrounded by the officers in the woods that he smoked several cigars and expressed himself as feeling pretty good. His rapid recovery brings with it extra care for the officers who are guarding him. From some peculiar actions by his wife and a conversation overheard between her and her husband, Constable Laport became suspicious that an attempt might be made to escape. Yesterday Crown Attorney Clarke received a telephone message from Laport and had Detective McKee go out to look over the ground. When he arrived he had the guard doubled and expects that Truski will soon be in a condition to be removed to Sandwich jail. The inquest on the shooting of Lindsay will be resumed to-day and Truski will be present.

Narrow Escape of a Fishing Party.

RIDGETOWN, Ont., May 8.—Mr. William Perkins, of Elliott & Westland's bank, and Mr. Samuels, of the Molsons bank, had a close call for their lives on Saturday. They, in company with a number of others, went on a fishing excursion to the Eau. Messrs. Perkins and Samuels took a small duck boat and went out into the channel opposite the boat house. A strong sea was running, but by some means or other the boat sunk almost at once. They were encumbered with heavy clothing, and being tied handicapped could do very little to help themselves. They shouted lustily for help, but their comrades were inside the boat house with the doors closed and could not hear them. By the greatest of good luck, Mr. Wm. Weldon, who was half a mile distant, happened to see them and at once put off to their assistance, reaching them after fifteen minutes hard rowing. Their escape was a narrow one as they were thoroughly chilled with the icy water. Three or four minutes longer would have finished them.

Tragic Death of a Surveyor.

MONCTON, N. B., May 9.—A tragic story reaches here from Miramichi. On April 16 a surveyor named Robert Ellis of Bathurst, accompanied by a Frenchman Pete, left on a surveying expedition for Kennedy F. Burns. They became short of food and were lost in the woods. They took the river to Cantamaran, hoping to reach a settlement. They were wrecked, and Ellis was carried by rushing waters to one bank and Pete to the other. They were unable to rejoin each other and Ellis told Pete to go ahead and he would get out all right. Pete found his way through the bush to the settlement and help returned for Ellis. Ellis' body was found on the bank of the river where he had been washed ashore. How he got there is a mystery. He leaves a wife and six children.

Englishman Attempts Suicide.

HALIFAX, N.S., May 9.—John Schofield, an Englishman, aged 38, working in the tannery at Shubenacadie, cut his throat while suffering from delirium tremens. He was seen and prevented from further using the knife. He then tried to shoot himself, but was restrained. He was brought to the city and placed in the hospital. His condition is precarious.

Where is Joseph Boyd?

LONDON, Ont., May 8.—The friends of Joseph Boyd, who disappeared on Wednesday last, are beginning to feel very much alarmed at his prolonged absence. No trace whatever can be found of him.

A remarkable nugget has been taken out of a mine in Colorado. It weighs 3,300 pounds and contains silver to the value of $25,000. It is the largest silver nugget ever known and is almost pure.

TWO OF THEM GUILTY

Mrs. Evans and George Osman Convicted of Administering Poison.

CHARLES PEGG DISCHARGED

Not Sufficient Evidence to Convict Him of Conspiracy in the Plot—Judge Robertson Charges the Jury Against Mrs. Evans and Osman.

TORONTO, May 9.—The jury in the Shannon case last evening returned a verdict of guilty against Mrs. Evans and George Osman of administering poison to Walter Evans, husband of the female prisoner.

When the jury announced their verdict Mrs. Evans turned deathly pale and almost fainted, but recovered herself and submitted to being led from the box with apparent calmness.

Judge Robertson reserved sentence.

At the morning sitting Pegg was acquitted, the judge charging the jury that there was no evidence of complicity in any intention of administering poison. The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

The last sitting of this remarkable trial was held in the afternoon, when the Crown called on Walter Evans to testify as to whether he had ever been afflicted with hydrophobia or hysteria. The prisoner replied in the negative. This closed the evidence.

Mr. Chute addressed the jury amid the profound silence of perhaps the greatest crowd that has yet been in attendance. He said he wanted to get at the real issue of the case and the evidence bearing upon it. He wished to dispel any idea of a conspiracy such as ascribed to the Evans family by Mr. Murdoch. The charge of a woman poisoning her husband is monstrous, repellant and horrible; but when it becomes probable the evidence must be cogent and clear.

In a case like this motive is all important. "Is this woman likely to say she would rather draw a knife across her husband's throat than that she should draw a line over her horse—one who would say, 'I hate the very name, I wish to God I knew how to get rid of him?'" The speaker said that on the second of January there existed a combination of circumstances that makes it probable that the woman would try to get rid of her husband.

At one stage of his address referring to what he styled "wantoning with her lover," the speaker remarked, "A more damnatory piece of evidence was never before presented to a court and jury. She was maddened with lust and her love for a bit of a boy was scarcely veiled with decency. She had neither shame nor pity; she did not regard the decencies of society, but utterly disregarded everything."

Throughout the arraignment the prisoner, Mrs. Evans, sat with composure, and listened attentively to the address of the Crown prosecutor. She gave no evidence of perturbation when the damaging evidence was reviewed.

Judge Robertson commenced his charge to the jury by cautioning them against being carried away by the eloquence of the lawyers on either side. He said that Mr. Murdoch's idea of "a vile conspiracy on the part of the Evans family" against the female prisoner is "in defiance of the evidence. It would be an outrageous condition of society if that family knew of a great wrong being perpetrated upon their son and brother and then remained quiet." Then the charge traversed the evidence, giving it a close analysis; the fact that Evans said that the oysters were "bitter" is a most important fact; if those oysters were so bad as to make a man sick he could have smelt that they were decomposed.

"Was the sickness of Walter Evans the result of strychnine poison?" was the next question discussed by the judge. This brought into judicial review the medical testimony given in this case; it emphasized Dr. Howe's evidence. The judge thought it an extraordinary thing that medical men invariably take sides and are prepared to make out a case for the side on which they are called. "What a mess they made of it," said the court; "no two of them agreed."

Coming to the question of motive, the Judge said "that letter is the unfortunate woman's most strongest corroboration of Maggie Reid's story." After the court read from the letter, he quoted from the servant girl's evidence to show that more than was in the letter was necessary "to kick up such a trouble." Speaking of the purchase of the strychnine by Osman, his Lordship thought that the fact that no foxes were there, by evidence, is an important feature. "It is a thousand pities that Osman is not able to account for his having the poison. If you can't say the prisoners are guilty you must give them the benefit of the doubt."

The Judge concluded by saying that nothing should be considered by the jury against Mrs. Evans except as to the charge now against her. The Crown, he said, should have established how many grains there were in that bottle and would then have established a stronger case.

Missing from Montreal.

MONTREAL, May 7.—Mr. Wm. McKay, of her Majesty's Customs, late member of professional staff of Roman Catholic schools here, has been missing from his home, No. 72 Fortier street, since the 21st of April. The affair is a complete mystery and no clue whatever has yet been discovered. He is 56 years of age, but looks younger. Height, 5 feet 7½ inches; walks straight and erect; eyes blue, features regular; full beard and moustache of brown; hair, slightly streaked with grey. Information should be sent to John Mackay, No. 72 Fortier street, Montreal.

Sir Charles Tupper on Canada.

LONDON, May 9—Sir Charles Tupper made an address at the Colonial Institute last night on Canada in relation to the unity of the Empire. The Marquis of Lorne presided. Sir Charles Tupper made a strong protest against the assertion of Sir John Colomb and others to the effect that Canada has not done anything for Imperial defence. He also restated the case of the Colonies in their plea for Imperial aid towards the Pacific Cable and the Atlantic-Australian steamer schemes.

Missing From Cayuga.

CAYUGA, Ont., May 9.—Mrs. L. Lint, wife of Mr. L. Lint, jr., has been missing from her home in Kohler, a small village near here, since early Monday morning. A thorough search has been made, but no clue as to her whereabouts has been ascertained. She has been very melancholy of late, and it is feared that she has taken her life by drowning. A reward is now offered for any clue as to her whereabouts.

It is thought the miners' strike in the States will end in a victory for the miners, as the supply of soft coal is becoming so low that the mine-owners will be forced to grant the strikers' demands.

STIRLING CASH STORE!

New Goods This Week!

Men's, Boys' and Children's HATS in endless variety, and at prices to suit the hard times. My Hats were a little late in coming to hand, and I am bound to make up for that by giving bargains all the way through. Already the people have found that out, and they are going rapidly. Common Straws, 5c., 8c., 10c., 12½c., and 15c. Felts from 35c. to $2.00 Ladies' Complexion Hats from 5c. to 20c. Girls' do., trimmed, 25c. See them.

Dry Goods.—Opened on Monday, beautiful figured Black Dress Goods, in Serge and Bengaline effects, and Art Muslins in new colorings. My 5c. Cotton is at hand again.

Groceries.—I have added to my other stock of Groceries, Toronto cured meats—long clear bacon, rolled shoulder smoked, light weight smoked hams, 10 to 12 lbs., at 12½c. Pure Lard 11c. by the pail of 20 lbs. My spices are absolutely pure.

My TEAS are giving satisfaction, they don't cost much, try them.

T. G. CLUTE.
Craige's Old Stand, opposite the Foundry.

NOTICE.

ALL PARTIES ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED to clean up their premises in accordance with the sanitary regulations of the Board of Health, at once.

SANITARY INSPECTOR.

To the Independent Electors —OF— NORTH HASTINGS.

GENTLEMEN:—

I stated to you four years ago, at the Nomination, that I would be a candidate at the next General Election. I am now going to redeem that promise, and will be a candidate at the coming election.

If elected, I shall support any measure that I believe to be in the interest of the people, regardless of Religion or Politics.

Your obedient servant,
JAS. HAGGERTY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

I would respectfully notify my friends and the public generally, that I have secured the agency for the sale of STEAM ENGINES, THRESHING MACHINES, BINDERS, REAPERS, MOWERS, SEED DRILLS, ROOT SOWERS, and all other kinds of Agricultural Implements. LUMBER WAGONS, DEMOCRATS, BUGGIES, ROAD CARTS, PUMPS and SEWING MACHINES, all of which I offer at the lowest remunerative prices.

My Buggies and Road Carts comprise all styles. Intending buyers will find it to their interest to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. Terms easy.

Warerooms on Henry Street, in rear of Bank.

JOHN RODGERS.

FRESH LIME.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL HAVE ANY quantity of fresh Lime ready on and after Monday May 14th.

JAS. COUTTS,
Lot 14, 4th Con. Rawdon.

AN UNFAILING REMEDY.

PEOPLE GET TIRED OF BUYING SO called Catarrh cures that only benefit one a time. A new remedy, CLIMAX CATARRH CURE has been discovered that will positively cure Catarrh, even of long standing. We have received testimonials of cures, where all other remedies and even surgical operations have failed. It relieves Catarrh, Headache and Cold in the Head with two or three applications. Don't suffer any longer but buy a bottle, it will cure you. Ask for

CLIMAX CATARRH CURE,

Price 50cts., or sent free to any address on receipt of price.

THE STIRLING DRUG CO.,
Stirling, Ont.

The Ontario Legislature was prorogued on Saturday last, after the longest session since Confederation.

William Oldham, of Nottingham, England, will start during this month to cross the Atlantic on a water cycle.

Twenty-two counties in Western Kansas had, in 1888, 102,659 population, and to-day the same counties have only 54,669.

Flannelette Shirts 25cts.

At the Oak Hall, Belleville, these days we are sending out large quantities of clothing etc., etc., but you should see our 25c. flannelette shirts go. People cannot help appreciating getting good goods almost for nothing. These same shirts are sold in some stores to day for 50cts.

PRACTICAL FARMING.

A Homemade Drill For Farm Wells.

Many localities are so situated as to make well-digging an expensive and uncertain necessity. In some places water is not found without digging from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet for it. It is a prevalent idea that a well thus deep cannot be put down without employing some one who makes a business of drilling wells with appropriate and expensive machinery; and possibly after going to this depth, water may not be obtained.

My experience in drilling some deep wells on my own farm may aid some farmer to put down a well that will cost him only a few dollars in cash. The necessary tools can be made, at little expense, by any village blacksmith. The tools, when properly made, will drill a well five hundred feet

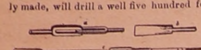

FIG. 1. JARS AND BIT FOR WELL DRILL.

deep if needed. First, two pieces of one and one-fourth inch gaspipe are needed; one ten feet long, the other five feet. Take these to the blacksmith and have him make a pair of jars (*a* Fig. 1) similar to the jars used for oil-well tools. These jars should have a shank a foot long that will fit inside the one and one-fourth inch pipe. Now either weld these jars into the two pieces of pipe, or securely rivet them, welding being far preferable. Have the loop of one jar left open, so as to connect them like links in a chain. Loop them together, and weld the open end of the jar. Now have the blacksmith make a steel bit, the shank also one foot long, and the end of the bit or drill two and one-half inches wide (*b* Fig. 1). Weld this bit into the end of the ten-foot pipe, and drill two holes in the end of the five-foot piece, to rivet in the rope. Now get as long a piece of inch rope as will probably be needed and rivet it into the end of the five-foot pipe (*c* Fig. 1). After putting the rivets through the rope, drive some soft wood wedges between the rope and pipe, and the rope will never pull out.

Build a derrick fifteen feet high, or the limb of a tree will answer the same purpose. If no trees are convenient, put up three poles and hang a pulley at the top. Put the rope on the pulley, and the derrick is ready. The first fifteen feet of drilling will be the slowest. One can weld a two-inch augur on an iron rod, and bore the fifteen feet in clay very well. If in gravel, this first part must be spudded until the drill can be attached to the spring pole. This pole should be twenty or twenty-five feet long, with the butt end firmly fastened to the ground (Fig. 2). About eight feet from this end put a block so that the small end will be about four feet from the ground. Now put a swivel on the small end, with a link large enough for a loop of the rope to pass through. I put a handle on the swivel of the tools I made, for they have to be continuously turned to insure a round hole.

A sand pump must be made. A three-foot two-inch wired tin pipe will make this. Have the tinsmith solder some ears on the inside of one end, and put a heavy wire bale on it. For the valve, use a round piece of wood the size of the pipe, and bore an inch hole through it; saw it off about four inches long and nail a round piece of leather

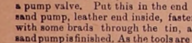

FIG. 2. SPRING POLE FOR WELL DRILLING.

or rubber on one end, so that it will act as a pump valve. Put this in the end of the sand pump, leather end inside, fastening it with some brads through the tin, and the sand pump is finished. As the tools are churned up and down with the spring pole, add a little water occasionally. After drilling a foot, pull out the tools and use the sand pump.

In clay, a man can drill thirty or forty feet in a day, but only ten to fifteen feet in rock. The jars allow the driller to loosen his tools should they become wedged in the hole, which they frequently do. Anyone who has seen a gas or oil well drilled will at once understand the directions, as the tools are the same, only on a small scale. When water is found, a pipe two inches in diameter or even smaller, can be put down and the pump attached. Should you fail to find water, you will at least have the satisfaction that the hole cost you but a few dollars. The spring pole may be run through the side of the barn or any building and the rafters will make the necessary derrick.

Should quicksand be encountered, as frequently happens, slip down some two-inch pipe, narrow up the drill, and if the jars are made narrow, the quicksand can be cased off, and the drilling proceed through the pipe. One of my neighbors had a seventy-five foot well drilled last fall that cost him one dollar per foot, which is a reasonable price. I drilled a well nearly as deep with tools like those described, that did not cost over five dollars in cash. A natural gas well was drilled one hundred feet deep in this way with a spring pole by one of my neighbors. I do not intend to say that this is the best way to put down gas or water wells, but simply that it can be done, and cheaply done, by those who have the time.

The Profitable Dairy Cow.

One very common mistake with dairy men is to reckon the value of a cow by her yearly yield of milk or butter. Perhaps, as a general rule, such a standard would more often be right than wrong, but at the same time it very often proves a false standard. At the Pennsylvania experiment station some very elaborate experiments were carried out, testing the profit of cows in milk and butter making. All the food was carefully weighed and charged. Marguerite produced 6,512 pounds of milk and 296 pounds of butter, while Ramona produced 5,459 pounds of milk and 279 pounds of butter. Ordinarily the dairyman would pronounce Marguerite the better cow of the two, but accounts had been kept with them, and it was found at the end of the year, that Marguerite had made a profit of only $31.50, while Ramona returned a clear profit of $61.50.

All cows have what is called a normal appetite; that is, they will consume food up to a certain point, with a return in the pail of profit, but all fed beyond that amount is not only lost, but actually injures the cow. Every man who handles cows should test each one for at least a week during the fourth month from calving and by using scales on the feed and a Babcock test on the milk, find out where the normal limit of each cow stands. Once testing will probably last the cow's lifetime. This individual testing is paticularly valuable, owing to the remarkable variation in the appetites and assimilating powers of different cows.

The writer once owned two Jerseys. One was the largest cow, the largest eater, and the smallest milker; while the other was the smallest cow, the smallest eater, and the largest milker in the herd. Another cow was the fattest and among the smallest milkers, but so steady was her flow from end to end of the season that she averaged when the year's figures were summed up. One of the interesting features of dairying is finding out these queer creatures, to say nothing of the black sheep you find in the herd, and that are profitably parted with to the first butcher who fancies them.

Kicking Cows.

If the animal is handled kindly from calfhood, and the proper kind of person milks her—one who has sense enough to control his temper—there will be very little probability of the animal developing the kicking habit. If the cow's udder is sore, or if one handles tender teats too roughly, the cow is liable to kick. If she does, it will be wise to handle her more kindly and gently, lest she repeat the kicking so many times that it becomes a habit, for if it develops into a habit, nothing may serve to cure her.

Young heifers, which have just dropped their calves, may kick occasionally at the beginning; and if the milker kicks her back, or strikes, or scolds her roughly, the chances are that the evil will be aggravated, and the cow ruined. Gentleness and kindness with dairy cows is the best plan to avoid having kicking cows, but there are frequent instances where the kicking propensity seems to be transmitted in the breeding from dam to offspring, and in such cases it will be a hard matter to effect a cure. As a rule, however, kicking cow, are the result of ignorant and brutal treatment by those having them in charge, and entrusted with their training.

CUTTING DOWN EXPENSES.

Six Hundred Men Discharged by the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways in Montreal.

A sweeping retrenchment has been made in the force of men employed by the Canadian Pacific railway in Montreal. One hundred and seventy men employed in the locomotive shops and one hundred and thirty employed in the car shops have been discharged, and a still further reduction is expected. Of the three hundred men discharged fifty per cent. are married men with families, and the majority are skilled mechanics. Mr. Higginson the mechanical superintendent, speaking of the cause of the reduction, said, "The reason of the reduction is well known. When you find the receipts drop seventy-five and eighty thousand dollars at a time, a reduction had to be made. The reduction is in the repair department only. There is no use repairing rolling stock until it is wanted. We did not take action before, because everybody expected that with the opening of navigation would come an improvement in business. Well what has happened? Navigation is opened, and there is nothing stirring. The farmers are not shipping, and there is nothing to make money circulate."

"How long will this reduction stand?"

"I cannot exactly say, but I expect that it will not be over a month, or six weeks. I feel bad enough over this thing. I am trying to keep all my best men, and the married men, wherever possible, get the preference."

"Will the reduction stop at three hundred?"

"I think so, but you can never tell what a day will bring forth."

"Is this the first time that a reduction has been made on the Canadian Pacific railway?"

"Oh no, we did a little last year, but nothing so sweeping as this for the past seven years. Matters will right themselves after a while."

The reduction has caused considerable distress amongst the men in the East end of the city. It is expected that a large number of clerks in the Company's employ will also have to go.

The Grand Trunk railway has also decided upon a policy of retrenchment, and a ten per cent. reduction has been made in the working and clerical staffs. More than three hundred men have been dismissed in Montreal alone. These sweeping reductions may be regarded as an indicator of the poor condition of business generally.

THE TERRIBLE GALES.

Immense Damage Done to Irish and Manx Fishing Vessels.

Reports of the damage done by the furious gale that raged over the southern part of Ireland, Monday night, continue to be received. The loss on land was quite heavy, but more damage was done at sea. Many minor marine casualties are reported. The fishing fleet that was at work off Skibbereen when the storm burst suffered greatly. The Manx and Irish boats were the worst sufferers. A number of fishermen were washed from them and drowned. Many boats from Baltimore, county Cork, and 45 of the Manx fleet are missing, and it is feared that they were dismasted while trying to ride out the storm, and, thus disabled, broached to and filled and sank. None of the fleet went ashore, but great quantities of wreckage have been washed up along the coast, which is accepted as proof that many vessels foundered. Much of the wreckage is such as would come from fishing boats. The smack Florence sank off Baltimore and eight men were drowned. The Norwegian barque Christian Wilhelm, from a continental port for a port in New Brunswick, missed Statys while trying to get off the coast and was carried ashore. The heavy sea that was running caused her to soon pound her bottom out. She is a total wreck. The lifeboat men succeeded in getting everybody ashore safely. The British barque Romanio, Capt. Toye, which sailed from Fowey, on April 19, for New York, sprang a leak during the storm, and had to be headed for Queenstown, at which port she arrived with considerable water in her hold.

CANADA'S MINERAL OUT-PUT.

A Decrease in Value of a Quarter of a Million Dollars.

An unrevised summary statement of the value of the mineral production of Canada, just issued, shows the value of the production for 1893 to have been $19,250,000, or $250,000 less than that of 1892. Nickel heads the list of metallic products, the output having been 3,922,982 tons, valued at $2,076,351. The value of gold was $977,244; copper, $875,864; silver, $321,423. Three million seven hundred tons of coal was raised, valued at $8,422,259. The production quantity of iron ore mined is placed at 124-702 tons, valued at $298,018. Of this quantity, 124,043 tons were converted into pig iron, producing 55,947 tons, valued at the furnaces at $790,283. The production of petroleum is placed at 798,406 barrels, valued at $834,334.

Czar and Emperor.

The St Petersburg correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph has this to say on the friendly relations between the Czar and the German Emperor: "I am credibly informed that it is practically certain a meeting between the Czar and the Emperor William will take place in the late summer or early autumn. The details of the time and place are still unsettled. While the press here hail the Russo-German treaty as the beginning of a new economic era, it is regarded in the highest political circles from a not less important international point of view—as the foundation stone of the barrier to be raised in the name of religious and monarchical principles against the incursion of socialism and anarchy. This, I am assured, on the best authority, is the view taken by the Czar himself. To his own intervention must be ascribed the removal of the difficulties that stood in the way of the commercial treaty between Russia and Austro-Hungary, which will now be speedily concluded. In conversation with a Russian dignitary lately the Czar declared that anarchy, which was but one of the protean forms of irreligion, was the sole formidable enemy to peace and progress, and must be stamped out ruthlessly."

Not a Marie.

Maud—Oh dear! I've lost my diary! I'm so afraid somebody who knows me will get it and read it.

Ethel—was there anything of importance in it?

Maud—Nothing at all, and that is just what troubles me.

FLOWER OF THE ARMY.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE BRITISH LIFE GUARDS.

Their First War Service was at Maestricht in 1673—Their Last the Famous Midnight Charge at Kassassin.

We Londoners of to-day are so accustomed to see the six-foot troopers of the Life Guards about our streets, says *Chambers' Journal*, and to regard their existence as a matter of course, that it occurs to few of us to inquire into the origin and history of the two regiments which, with the Royal Horse Guards, form the Household Cavalry Brigade, and are the premier cavalry regiments of the British army.

To get at the origin of the Life Guards we must go back some two hundred and thirty years, to the Restoration of King Charles II. in 1660; and it is to the "Merry Monarch" that we owe the formation of these famous regiments. When Charles was restored he selected from the cavaliers who had followed him into exile eighty gentlemen to form, under the command of Lord Gerard, a body-guard modelled on the French "Garde du Corps," and styled "His Majesty's Own Troop of Guards." Within a month of its formation Lord Gerard's troop was a regiment six hundred strong, and these earliest Life Guards headed Charles's entry into London.

Macaulay, in his "History of England," gives the following account of the first Life Guards:—"The Life Guards, who now form two regiments, were then distributed into three Troops, each of which consisted of two hundred carabineers, exclusive of officers. This corps, to which the safety of the king and royal family was confided, had a very peculiar character. Even the privates were designated as Gentlemen of the Guard. Many of them were of good families, and had held commissions in the Civil War. Their pay was much higher than that of the most favored regiment of our time, and would in that age have been thought a respectable provision for the younger son of a county Squire." The three Troops were known respectively as "The King's Own." "The Duke of York's" and "The Duke of Albemarle's," and of these one Troop was invariably raised in Scotland. The Duke of York was, of course, Charles's brother, afterward James II.; and the Duke of Albemarle was General Monk, who had been mainly instrumental in bringing about the Restoration. The Captains of the three Troops were Lord Gerard, Sir Charles Berkeley and Sir Philip Howard, and their commissions all bear date January 26th 1661.

The uniform of the troopers consisted of gold-laced scarlet coats with wide sleeves, slashed in front, and having lace from wrist to shoulder. They wore cuirasses and iron caps or "pots," the latter hid by the broad-brimmed, heavily-plumed cavalier hats; buff boots reaching to the middle of the thighs; and arms according to the "Regulations" of Charles II., dated March 5th, 1665, as follows:—"Each horseman to have for his defensive armes back, breast and pot; and for his offensive armes a sword and a a case of pistolls, the barrells whereof are not to be under fourteen inches in length; and each Trooper of Our Guards to have a carbine, besides the afore-mentioned arms." They must have made a brave show, these royal troops, even as do their descendants of the present generation, and, like their descendants, they could fight well when necessity arose.

From the first pay-lists of the royal army (preserved in the Record Office) we learn that the pay of the troopers was four shillings a day; that of the trumpeters and kettle-drums, five shillings a day; and of the corporals, seven shillings a day in the King's Troop, and six shillings in the others. Apropos of these corporals, of whom there were four to each Troop, it is worthy of note that the rating of corporal still maintains in the Household Cavalry to the entire exclusion of that of sergeant. Sergeant, Troop-sergeant-major and Regimental-sergeant-major are replaced in the Household Cavalry by Corporal-of-horse, Troop-corporal-major and Regimental-corporal-major.

The first public duty of the Life Guards appears to have been that of separating the hostile factions of France and Spain on the quarrel for precedence between the respective ambassadors, on which occasion the troopers had to charge, sword in hand, "to preserve the peace."

On the 16th of September, 1668, we find, from Pepys' Diary, that "the Duke of Monmouth do to day take his command of the King's Life Guards by surrender of my Lord Gerard;" and the diarist further states that Lord Gerard received twelve thousand pounds for his commission.

At the Duke of Albemarle's death (January 3rd, 1670) his Troop of Life Guards was made the "Queen's Troop," thus becoming the Second Troop, and taking precedence over the Duke of York's Troop. The Queen was Catherine of Bragarza, and her Troop of Life Guards wore facings of sea-green, Her Majesty's favorite color.

The first war service of the Life Guards was at Maestricht in 1673, in the war with Holland; and in 1685 they were among the troops which defeated Monmouth at Sedgemoor. It was at the head of the Scots Troop of Life Guards, too, that Claverhouse rode against the Covenanters at Drumclog and Bothwell Bridge. The First Troop were at the battle of the Boyne, and from 1692 to 1697 both Troops were busy fighting in Flanders.

Amongst the domestic changes in the regiments about this time may be noted the following:—On James II.'s accession in 1685 their title was altered to "Troops of Life Guards of Horse;" and in 1698 they discarded the cuirasses. In 1678 a division of mounted Grenadiers was added to each Troop; and in 1693 these divisions of Horse Grenadiers were embodied into an independent Troop. In 1702 a Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards was raised at Edinburgh and attached to the Scots Troop.

At Dettingen (1743) and Fontenoy (1745) the Life Guards rendered good service, and all through the Peninsular War they maintained their high reputation. By their charge at Vittoria there fell into the hands of the British one hundred and fifty-one guns, four hundred and fifteen caissons, forty thousand pounds of gunpowder, two million cartridges, the enemy's military chest and Marshal Jourdan's baton! A very good haul!

Prior to the Peninsular campaign, however, the Life Guards had been reconstituted. In 1746 the Third Troop had been disbanded; and in 1788 George III ordered his Life Guards to be formed into two distinct corps under the titles of "First" and "Second Regiments of Life Guards." The pay and privileges of the troopers were both abridged, and they were enlisted as for the rest of the service. A few of the "private gentlemen" continued service under the new regulations; others accepted commissions in the line; but the majority appear to have retired on pensions. The uniform at this time consisted of long scarlet coats, faced and lapelled with blue, and laced across the breast, and on the collars, cuffs and skirts with gold; cocked-hats with white plumes, leathern breeches and jack-boots.

After the Peninsula the Life Guards proceeded to the Netherlands, and there took part in the crowning victory of Waterloo. The charge of the Household Cavalry—with whom were the 1st Dragoon Guards—is an event of history, and will be remembered as long as history lasts.

Then ensued a long interval of seventy years, occupied with the peaceful duties of State ceremonials; and the only changes which took place were those of dress and equipment. In 1817 steel helments superseded the brass ones which in 1812 had replaced the cocked-hats; and in 1821, at the coronation of George IV., these in their turn gave way to bearskin caps, similar to those of the Grenadiers, with a white plume on the left side passing over the crown. For this function, also, steel cuirasses were again issued, and have never since been discarded. The present carbines were adopted at the same time as the helmets; and the long muskets with bayonets and large horse-pistols were deposited in the Tower.

And now we arrive at the last act—up to date—in the history of the Life Guards. In 1882 they, in conjunction with the rest of the Household Troops, were ordered to Egypt; and croakers were found who prophesied that the long interval of peace would have spoilt the efficacy of the Guards and foretold the failure of the "drawing-room soldiers." How entirely wrong these prophets of evil were the results soon showed; and not only by the famous midnight charge at Kassassin, but by their whole record throughout the campaign, the Guards proved that they were, as they had ever been, "firstrate fighting-men," and that, whenever called upon, they might be relied on to do their duty as valiant men and true.

GREECE'S APPALING CALAMITY.

365 Seismic Shocks in Seven Hours—People Flee to the Hills in Terror—Enormous Death List.

The official reports from the earthquake-stricken districts of Greece are coming in and they in no wise minimize the first accounts of disaster as told in former despatches. The whole coast-line from the ancient port of Larymna to Thermoyple suffered terribly from the shocks.

The loss of life on Friday night last must have been very great. In the Lookris district alone 300 persons were killed. Two hundred and thirty-three bodies have already been recovered. About 300 persons were injured. The Government is spending money with unsparing hand in the purchase of provisions to relieve distress.

The people of Atalanta have fled to the hills for safty, dreading that other severe shocks might come that would bury them in the large crevices that opened in every direction on the plains. In this district there was a continuous series of shocks. In seven hours and a half 369 were counted. The terror of people almost passes description. When the earth movements began, and houses began to totter and fall, many of the inhabitants, who were uninjured, forgot everything except their personal safety. With no thought of the injured they ran wildly from the doomed city, and sought a firm standing place on the hills that rise behind the town. Some while running were thrown to the ground by the violence of shocks that followed the first severe one and were quite badly hurt.

The earth swung to and fro like a pendulum, and between the swings would tremble and quiver. Great fissures opened in the earth of over a great area, only those who have witnessed the helpless terror occasioned by a severe earthquake shock can from any idea of the panic-stricken condition of the people, from which they have not yet entirely recovered. Much damage was done along the shore by a seismic wave, which encroached upon the coast for a distance of 20 metres. A number of houses were destroyed by this means, and there can be no doubt that lives were also lost.

Huge masses of rock were detached from the mountains and hurled with a thundering crash into the valleys below.

The contour of part of the coast line has been materially changed. The shore on the Euboean side has sunk six feet. Other natural phenomena accompanied the disturbance. The sulphur springs at Aidipso were temporarily changed in character and spouted forth torrents of almost boiling water. Springs of pure fresh water appeared in the crater of an extinct volcano. The centre of disturbance lies between Larymna and the Malian Gulf, but throughout the extent of Greece the shocks were felt.

THE RODS OF CORTI.

Scientists Giving Fresh Attention to a Wonderful Organ in the Ear.

If there is one part of our anatomy more complex than another, I should say it is represented by the structure of the internal ear parts. Lodged as they are within the dense temporal bone, their investigation is a task of great difficulty. Of all the parts of the internal ear which have excited deep interest, none can exceed the organ of Corti in this respect. I must explain that ordinary science assigns to this wondrous organ the duty of giving us an appreciation of the tone of the sounds we hear. The organ of Corti, placed in that part of the inner ear called the cochlea (which is coiled like the shell of a snail), consists of a multitude of microscopic rods, numbering about 3,000, and looking from above like the keyboard of a piano. Now, it is believed by many physiologists that each rod of Corti vibrates in unsion with a special tone, striking a note, as it were, whose vibrations, conveyed to the brain, gives rise there to the sensation of tone. The 3,000 rods, it has been estimated, would give 400 to each of the seven octaves lying within the compass of the ear, and thirty-two rods would be devoted to each semitone.

My friend Professor J.G. McKendrick, of the University of Glasgow, whose physiological researches are worthy of all praise, has lately been inquiring whether this view of the functions of Corti's organ is really correct. A theory has been mooted to the effect that the membrane and its rods vibrate entire, and that no indication of tone is given by the rods; the distinctions of tone being, it is held, a matter for the brain and not for the ear.

Dr. McKendrick, I note, favors the old view that of Helmholtz. His assistant counted the fibers of the nerve of hearing in the cochlean part of the nerve, and found these fibers to number at the very least 18,000. Why this extreme subdivision then, if the organ of Corti is merely to act as a whole, and not to exercise tone-distinction in its separate parts?

Curiously enough, however, birds, with their galaxy of sounds, have no rods of Corti. But then, are we to compare the severe analytical demands made on the human ear and brain with the comparatively simple exigencies of bird-life? The songs of birds are by no means complex in nature, musically regarded; and it may well be that what appreciation of tone is needed in them can be exercised without the necessity for the elaborate tone-organ we find in mammals. Besides, I should feel inclined to argue that it is really a question of brain, and not of ear alone.

The higher brain wants a more acute analysis of tone, and the organ of Corti supplies this demand.

In Their Own Language.

A personage almost as widely known in the ecclesiastical world as his most reverend master was the late archbishop of Canterbury's coachman. He served Dr. Tait also before his elevation to the archiepiscopate, while as yet he occupied the see of London. Scores of stories have been told of the peculiarities of this individual, and the following, among others, was often related with the keenest relish by his grace: One day when, as the bishop of London, his lordship was returning from some meeting in the city, the carriage became blocked with some cabs, and the coachman freely indulged in an old habit by swearing lustily at the various drivers. The bishop heard him, thrust his head out of the window, and sternly remonstrated. "Beg your pardon, my lord," was the smart reply of the unabashed jehu, "but I heard you tell them 'ere gents as was ordained last Sunday that if you don't speak to people in their own natural tongue you will never get 'em to understand you."

DOINGS OF NOTED WOMEN.

The Queen Abroad—Patti's Trials—Princess Maud's Collections—Mrs Ballington Booth, etc. etc.

Six women officiated as pall-bearers at the funeral of Annie Jackson, at St. Joseph, Missouri, recently.

Queen Victoria, when she goes abroad, commands the leavings of her table to be carefully collected for the "Little Sisters of the poor."

Mrs. Annie Besant, during her recent trip through India, delivered 121 set lectures to audiences varying from 600 to 6,000 individuals.

The wife of Crispi, the Italian Prime Minister, is a confirmed smoker of cigarettes. Her husband does not use tobacco in any form.

Emily A. Bruce, M. D., declares that more women die annually in England because of faulty dress than from all contagious diseases combined.

The Princess of Wales can cut a gown to perfection, and even hints to her Paris designer, which accounts for her being the best dressed woman in England.

The Duchess of Portland has become a patron, and the Bishop of Manchester vice-president, of the Church Society for the Promotion of Kindness to Animals.

One of Madame Patti's trials is the mania people seem to cherish for having her adopt their children. She declares she receives hundreds of offers of babies for adoption in the course of the year.

The Princess of Wales has written to Sir Geo. Measom, the chairman of the committee of the Home for Lost and Starving Dogs, expressing her willingness to become both a patron and a subscriber to the institution.

The Princess Beatrice closely follows all the topical songs, and after dinner at Balmoral the Queen frequently listens to a medley of popular airs played by the Princess, who in all theatrical matters is thoroughly up to date.

The Duchess of York has a pair of opera glasses that cost $600. They are of gold studded with turquoises and pearls. The Princess of Wales owns one of platinum, set with sapphires, turquoises, and splendid rubies, that is valued at $12,000.

The Archduchess Stephanie of Austria has joined the already full ranks of lady novelists. She has recently finished an exciting romance, which is to be illustrated by the best Austrian artists. The Archduchess has previously written several descriptions of travel, but this is her first attempt at fiction.

In the museum of ivory collected by the Princess Maud of Wales are be found tusks of wild boars shot by the Czar of Russia and sent to enrich her collection, the tusks of elephants shot by her father and uncles, and the teeth of alligators, sharks, walruses, seals, and lions.

The Princess of Wales having expressed a wish to have a copy of the music of "Twelfth Night," Mr. Daly had a special manuscript copy prepared, illustrated with photographs and original water-color sketches. This copy her Royal Highness was, in the language of the English papers, "graciously pleased to accept."

The Duchess de Pomar is creating quite a sensation in Paris by a series of lectures at her residence. Owing to the growing interest in these lectures on Christianity and Mysticism the Duchess restricts the admission to her house to bearers of personal invitations. To avoid the interruptions by late arrivals the doors of the mansion are closed precisely at three o'clock.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who is the wealthiest woman in England, has just celebrated her 80th birthday, having returned to England from the Continent for the occasion with her Brooklyn-born husband, who is nearly half a century her junior. She is as lively and sprightly as ever, and, strangely enough, seems to grow younger, while her husband on the contrary, is rapidly aging.

Mrs. Ballington Booth, the wife of Ballington Booth and daughter-in-law of the founder of the Salvation Army, is pretty, has a remarkably strong, sweet disposition and is a wonderful leader and organizer, doing almost as much as her clever husband, besides helping in the publication of the War Cry and taking charge of her home and her three young children.

The Princess Victoria of Wales has one accomplishment which has commended her warmly to her royal father. He says with pride that she can concoct a more tempting Welsh rarebit than any other women in England. She is an excellent housekeeper, and her mother's right hand in such household management as falls to the lot of her Royal Highness.

Princess Louise, of England, wife of the Marquis of Lorne, is fond of occasionally throwing off the restraints imposed upon her by her rank and of visiting incognito those friends to whom she is strongly attached. Not long ago she thus favored a friend who has a castle on the Isle of Wight, and a merry, delightful guest she proved to be. She took active part in all amusements, and was as thorougly at home in kitchen chat as in that of the drawing-room. Her practical suggestions of domestic economy proved what is said of her to be true—that she is a most accomplished housewife.

Cannibalism.

A French paper publishes a letter from Monsignor Augourad to Cardinal Ledochowski, giving extracts from a report of a priest named Allaire, who lately visited some of the villages on the right bank of the river Ubanga in Africa. According to the father's letter cannibalism prevails to a frightful extent among these peeple, it even being a custom to bring slaves to market in order that they might be sold like butcher's meat. People who were unable to purchase a whole slave bought an arm or a leg, or a head, as the case might be, and marked it off with a piece of white chalk, and when the whole of the unfortunate victim had been selected he was killed, and the portions as chosen distributed among the dealer's customers.

Imperial Donations to the Populace.

Organized charity was unknown in the Roman empire until after the Christian era. The large donations given by the emperors to the populace of Rome were not in charity in the proper sense of the word. The emperors found that it was cheaper to keep the Roman people quiet by feeding than by fighting them, and so regular provision was made for supplying them with wheat from Egypt. The people regarded this provision as their right and conducted themselves accordingly, frequently becoming very riotous when the ships failed to arrive on time or when the wheat was of poor quality.

Poverty and Terror in Spain.

A gentleman who arrived recently from a health-seeking tour of three months in Europe, said he was much impressed with the unrest on the other side. The situation in Spain particularly, he said, was dangerous. In Granada, where he spent several weeks, it was unsafe to go on the streets after dark. The majority of the people were in abject poverty and deeds of violence against property and Government were of frequent occurrence. He thought that an upheaval was imminent in Spain.

They Are Always Astonished.

Sketchyrre—"How did you succeed in getting so perfect an expression of astonishment in the face of the last picture you painted? I never saw anything more realistic?"

D'Auber—"It was a reproduction of the expression on my landlady's face when I told her that my bed needed a little renovating."

Household.

Marking the Linen.

While it may in some cases be necessary to mark linen by stamping or writing with an indelible ink, this is only to be tolerated for ordinary articles under circumstances forbidding the employment of more improved methods. An embroidered letter or letters is the proper way of marking, and the current fashion gives neat and plain, though artistic lettering in place of the highly ornamental, involved and illegible letters and monograms which were recently so much in fashion.

For an ordinary set of plain handkerchiefs for instance, what could be more appropriate marking than a single plain initial neatly wrought in the corner? Plain every-day sheets and pillowslips would receive like or even simpler treatment. The napkins in ordinary use should have a slightly ornate lettering, while the richest of table spreads and the "guest-chamber linen" should have the most elaborate treatment, preserving always such a degree of fittness for the designs and figures to which the marking is to be complementary as will make it blend in pleasing harmony rather than attract by startling effect.

According to authoritative statements given in the New York Press, the French or raised satin stitch is now considered the right thing in marking linen. In most cases, pure white is to be used, though in toweling a tinge of red may be employed, and where colored articles are to be marked such shades are allowable as will blend harmoniously with the main colors. The tendency now is to quit large letters.

It is understood that the proper place to put the mark on a handkerchief is in one corner. Tablecloths are to be marked at the middle of the end. If with small letters these are placed near the hem; if larger, at a corresponding distance from the edge. In any case, there should be not less than the height of the letters between their lower edge and the hem of the cloth. Napkins are marked diagonally across the corner; towels at the middle of one end, just above the hem; sheets on the middle fold two inches from the top hem; long pillow-cases at the end, an inch or two from the hem, and square cases at the middle of the top.

Household Hints.

Moths dislike newspaper as much as the prepared tar paper.

Rugs when shaken should be handled by the middle and not the ends.

Cauliflower used for pickles should be prepared by first boiling the vegetable.

A teaspoonful of powdered borax added to cold starch will tend to give the linen an extra stiffness.

Pole rings can be made to run easily by rubbing the pole with kerosene until thoroughly smooth.

Rain water and white castile soap in a lukewarm suds are the best mixture in which to wash embroideries.

Leather chair bottoms, when the worse for wear, may be freshened by rubbing them thoroughly with kerosene.

Watercress is the latest complexion specific. It is said to work wonders with the skin and hair, because there is so much sulphur in it.

Sulphur matches dipped in water, and rubbed on ink or fruit stains on the hands will remove the discolorations. A lighted match run rapidly around the top of an obstinate fountain pen which has "stuck" will loosen it immediately.

Light gloves wear longer than dark ones, because the coloring process necessary to produce a dark color rots the kid, says an exchange. To clean light kid gloves, put them on and rub them with a clean cloth dampened, but not really wet, with gasoline. Do not do this in the neighborhood of a lighted lamp, gas or fire.

A sewing-machine rug is the latest addition to domestic appliances. It is a sheet of denim, about the size of an ordinary bed sheet, in the middle of which the machine stands. All the clippings and threads fall on the rug, and the latter may be shaken off at the close of the day's work without the bother of sweeping and dusting the room.

A thick-lipped oyster-shell is a kitchen convenience of a high order. It is a better pot and kettle scraper than the iron dish-cloths. The chain arrangements called by that name are abominations, which succeed in collecting all the scraps of burned potato, fried onion, cabbage, and the like, and which can be kept clean only by frequent baths in concentrated lye. An oyster-shell, on the other hand, can be kept perfectly clean.

Powdered borax is considered the most effectual substance to get rid of cockroaches. Mixed with a little powdered sugar, it may be sprinkled freely about the pipes, tubs and other infected places in a kitchen.

A woolen rag, saturated with boiled linseed oil, is recommended for removing scratches from a highly polished surface which may afterward be varnished with shellac, dissolved in alcohol.

Lighten Home Work.

Have a stool of the right height so that you can sit down when doing the family ironing, you will be able to get through a big basket of clothes much more easily, especially if you have the board in a cool room, say the dining-room. The exertion of rising to change the irons will not be great.

Even the washing can be done very comfortably by a woman not over strong physically, if she will not fret about it, but will go to work the right way. The white clothes should, of course, be placed in warm water and soap at night, and by morning they will easily rub clean. Into the boiling water should be poured a teaspoonful or a trifle more of kerosene, which will whiten the clothes.

And then carpets! There are still a great many carpets used in modest homes, where the care of them is wearing out the housewife. Even soft pine floors can be prettily stained and varnished, after the cracks have been filled in with putty, and the pretty, cleanly method of laying rugs about will give the room the wholesomeness of our grandmother's days and do away with the principal bother of house-cleaning time, to say nothing of the labor of frequent sweeping. The soft, long-handled brush will remove most of the daily accumulation of dust.

Toronto, Ontario.

As Well as Ever

After Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cured of a Serious Disease.

"I was suffering from what is known as Bright's disease for five years, and for days at a time I have been unable to straighten myself up. I was in bed for three weeks; during that time I had leeches applied and derived no benefit. Seeing Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised in the papers I decided to try a bottle. I found

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

relief before I had finished taking half of a bottle. I got so much help from taking the first bottle that I decided to try another, and since taking the second bottle I feel as well as ever I did in my life." GEO. MERRETT, Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy of action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

Mortality From Various Diseases.

According to the census of 1860 of every 10,000 deaths in the United States 1 is of calculus, 35 of Bright's disease, 40 of fevers other than typhoid, 59 of rheumatism, 70 of scrofula, 130 of cancer, 150 of apoplexy, 148 of whooping cough, 160 of dysentery, 190 of meningitis, 220 of scarlatina, 240 of ague, 250 of convulsions, 310 of typhoid fever, 350 of heart trouble, 480 of diphtheria, 880 of diarrhœa, and 1,420 of phthisis.

HANDY WITH THEIR FEET.

Hindoos Able to Utilize Their Nether Extremities to Great Advantage.

In the native quarters of the towns of India the strange spectacle may be seen of a butcher seizing a piece of meat in his hands and cutting it in two with a stroke of his knife held between the first and second toes of his foot. The shoemaker uses no last, but turns the unfinished shoe with his feet, while his hands are busy in shaping it. So the carpenter holds with his great toe the board he is cutting and the wood-turner handles his tools as well with his toes as with his fingers.

The use of the feet to assist the hands in their labor is not, however the mere result of practice, but is principally due to the fact that the Hindoo foot is quite different from ours in its anatomical conformation. The ankle of the Hindoo and the articulation of the back of the foot permit considerable lateral motion. Then the toes possess a surprising motility. The great toe can be moved freely in all directions and the first and second toes are separated by a wide space, sometimes as much as five-eighths of an inch across at the base of the toes and two inches at their extremities.

The articulation of the hip is also peculiar and this renders it easier to use the toes in handling the objects by enabling the Hindoo to sit in a squatting posture much more comfortably than we do. A similar formation of the feet and toes is found among the Annamese, but it is not, as might be supposed, a common thing among barbarous and savage tribes.

One naturally thinks of the resemblance to a monkey which a human being using both feet and hands in the manner described above must present and yet M. Regnault is careful to point out the fact that the Hindoo foot is not at all like the foot of an ape or monkey. The great toe is not opposed to the other toes like a thumb, as occurs with the monkey, and accordingly the pedal dexterity of the Hindoo is not to be taken as an indication of simian descent.

A Mild Climate.

An engineer of the Canadian Geological Survey has made the discovery that, instead of being a wilderness, the vast interior between the north of Lake St. John, in Quebec Province and Ungava Bay, on the north coast of Labrador, is possessed of a comparatively mild climate in great sheltered valleys, and is thickly wooded with spruce, mixed here and there with poplar. There are thousands and thousands of square miles of spruce, sufficient to last for many years after other Canadian forests have disappeared, and here and there are indications of large deposits of the richest iron ore. And this immense heritage is, be it remembered, on the direct line from Liverpool to Central Canada; indeed, sanguine Canadians have already planned a short line to Europe thro gh this very territory.

She Pleaded Guilty.

A wise mother, who deplored the teasing of her little girl of five years about a boy playmate of the same age, said protectingly to her baby bud: "It is very silly to talk of my little Amy being in love with Harold."

"Well, mamma," said Amy with down-cast eyes and a plead-guilty air, "I am very much attached to him."

Might Work Both Ways.

"The country is going to the dogs," wailed the pessimist.

"I wouldn't mind that," said the man who cannot sleep well, "if there were only some way of compelling all the dogs to go to the country."

THE ONLY ONE IN THE WORLD..

That will burn

ROUGH WOOD and COAL

...Equally Well...

The OXFORD GRADUATE

::Will do it::

Has the Largest Oven.

IS A FARMER'S STOVE

Is Everybody's Cook Stove.

See It.

..THE OXFORD..

OIL GAS COOK STOVE without wick.

Makes and Burns Its Own Gas

From Common Coal Oil.

NO DIRT, NO HEAT IN THE KITCHEN.

Cooks a Family Dinner for Two Cents..

The GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Ltd., TORONTO.

THE DEAN AND HIS DAUGHTER.

CHAPTER III.

Soon after my father had fastened up the front door, screwed down the windows and ensconced himself in the study for a couple of hours of what he used to call meditation, I stole downstairs to take counsel with Mrs. Peel.

Now dear old Mrs. Peel was very fond of me. But that evening she was in an aggravating practical frame of mind and correspondingly inclined to lecture me very soundly.

She did not see, she told me, what occasion there was for me to trouble myself. It wasn't as if I cared for anybody else; she had once cared for Peel before he took to drink, when he was young and good-looking, and could thrash any man of his own inches at the Michselmas goose fair. I might stop on poking about in this little hole of a place, and perhaps never get married at all. Nobody could tell. My father could not live forever, and what was I to do when he died? As for being a governess, governesses, she could tell me, had a far worse time of it than housemaids, and often worse wages into the bargain.

Anything would be better for me than wandering away my life at home. If I married this old gentleman I should be well off and comfortable. Watson had told her that Sir Henry's house in London was like a palace, with one man sitting in a big chair in the hall, in gold livery and a powdered head, who had nothing whatever to do but to open the door. She never even have as much money as ever I could want to buy whatever I pleased, and a lady's maid to look after my things, and no tradesmen's bills to trouble me.

If I had no children, I could busy myself my own way. If I had any I could fuss over them all day long, though she had heard that some fine ladies never even saw their children from daylight to dusk; "and," added the good woman emphatically, "if I were you I'd be even with that old father of yours. I wouldn't let him inside the house. I wouldn't give him not so much as a price of a glass of rum. If he came bothering about, I'd have him ordered off, and if he come trying to screw money out of my husband I'd put a pretty sharp stop to it. He's putting a good thing in your way," she went on, "just for his own sake. He wants you to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for him. Pull 'em, I say, and stick to 'em for yourself, and let him have the husks. That's more than he deserves," concluded Mrs. Peel. "It makes me sick to hear him preaching it out about the Scripture moving us in sundry places. I'd move him in sundry places and myself too, if I had the chance. And he knows it."

And herewith Mrs. Peel tucked up her skirts for work with a vigorous air that said, "I have had enough of conversation on a distasteful subject."

I tried to plead with her for my father, more out of long habits of respect than from a sense that he had been harshly judged, but Mrs. Peel was inexorable.

When I pointed out that he was old, she returned that he was lazy, and old enough to know better. When I pleaded that he required comforts, she replied with acerbity that he had better work for them like other people did.

It was impossible to mitigate her wrath, and I ultimately had to abandon the task as hopeless, not without a very strong conviction that upon the broad facts of the case her judgment was perfectly sound, and there was very little indeed to be urged with any plausibility in the Vicar's behalf; and in this frame of mind I went to bed.

I read for an hour or two until I was tired. Then I left my candle burning, and turned Mrs. Peel's advice over in my mind.

It did not upon mature reflection seem so distasteful as at first. It was like most home medicine for children, strong, nasty, and yet wholesome.

Sir Henry beyond all doubt was a gentleman. I had before me a life of entire freedom, with every possible comfort. Certainly it would be far pleasanter to be mistress of Craven House than to drag on year after year as domestic help, or as the advertisements now call, "lady help" to my father.

There was the promised Deanery, of course, but that haven of refuge had no definite prospect for me, and besides, it was too evidently part of the stipulated price to be paid for my acquiescence. Had I not better boldly tell the old gentleman that I could not promise to love him, but that I would do my best to make him happy and to follow out his wishes in every possible way, and so throw myself upon his kindness, and make an end of the matter? It really seemed the best course under all the circumstances.

And having ultimately resolved to adopt it, I fell asleep just as the sun was breaking and the noisy cry of Mrs. Peel's cock bade me to make itself heard in the orchard, a favorite haunt of his, as the hedges were thickly tenanted by his unhappy victim, the poor little hedge-sparrow, with its clumsy nest and its tiny blue eggs, always at the mercy of the village schoolboy.

My parent must have risen early that morning, for when I descended to prepare his breakfast he was walking up and down in the lane outside the house with more than his usual air of humility and self-denial.

"Good morning, my child," he said, in his most patriarchal manner.

"Good morning, papa."

"It is a lovely morning this, almost Italian in its freshness and brightness."

I made no reply, and he went on:

"O fortunati nimium" he was a great poet, Virgil. Sir Henry mistook him for Horace the other day, but I thought it wiser not to correct him. Virgil loved the country as fondly as I do myself, and, like myself, would have preferred to spend his days in it among his flocks and herds. But the Fates were too strong for him, and ordained that he should go to Rome and be the ornament of the most brilliant Court the world has ever known. I think, if we are Man proposes, and Providence, which knows better than man, disposes for him. We are but potter's clay."

And my father rubbed his hands and thrust out his right leg, contemplating it fondly, and evidently with black silk stockings and buckled shoes in his mind's eye.

I remarked that it was very fine morning indeed, and that breakfast was ready for him, and with that we went indoors to our tea and toast.

When he had done justice to this repast, my father cleared his throat, arranged his necktie, and took up his position, and with it his parable, upon the hearthrug.

"I suppose, Miriam," he commenced, "that you have some idea of the nature of the important communication which I have to make to you."

"Oh, yes, papa," I replied defiantly, "and so has the whole village by this time. You and Mr. Thacker were talking it all over in the lane last night. It is the top of your voices. Every one in the village knows my this time that the forty pounds you owe Mr. Thacker can wait, along with the three pounds ten, and that he is to be paid when you have married me to Sir Henry Craven and got your Deanery. I dare say they are talking about it now in the taproom at the Goat and Compasses, and saying what a lucky thing it is that everybody will be paid at last without having to go to the County Court for their money."

My father winced smartly, but recovered himself with great promptitude and marvellous solemnity.

"Good news, my dear child," he said, "travels fast; and it may well be that in this little place, where I am known and respected, the visit of Sir Henry may be understood to have a significance of its own. But I am anxious this morning to discuss matters with you reasonably and in a proper spirit, and to lay my views before you as to your future, and, I may say, my own as well, fully and clearly."

"Then you may save yourself the trouble, papa. I have considered the matter myself, and have fully made up my own mind.

My father turned purple, and evinced other strong symptoms of a sudden attack of apoplexy.

"If you cannot possibly mean to tell me ——" he burst out.

"Pray do not get black in the face, papa. I say I have considered the matter myself, and I have talked it over with Mrs. Peel, exactly as you have talked it over with Mr. Thacker. Mrs. Peel thinks ——"

"Good heavens!—Mrs. Peel! What can that ignorant woman know of such a matter!"

"Mrs. Peel thinks that upon the whole I had better marry Sir Henry, and I have told her only this morning that I shall do so."

My father collapsed into his favorite arm chair, and gasped for breath.

"And so," I added with a laugh, "you may make your mind happy, papa, about the Deanery. I am going down into the village to make some little purchases. I dare say our credit now is re-established at Goodsmith's, and before I go I will tell Mrs. Peel to bring you in the rum and some hot water. You look as if you needed a gentle stimulant." And I dropped him a curtsey and ran out of the room. I need not say that we did not meet again for the remainder of that day.

Late in the afternoon my father went down into village and, to use his own expression, "mixed with his parishioners," that is to say, he sat in the bar-parlor of "Goat and Compasses," and drank hot spirits and water.

I for my own part knew that for some hours, at any rate, I should have nothing to trouble me, so, on my return from Smoothy's, I got through my household work, had my dinner in the kitchen with Mrs. Peel, and then went out for a long stroll in the lanes. When I returned, Mrs. Peel and I had tea together.

"Your father's gone out to visit Mr. Thacker," said that lady, "and I reckon he won't be back till late. P'raps Thacker will have to see him home. If I was you, miss, I'd go to bed and have a good night of it."

I took her advice and proceeded upstairs to my room, but I did not exactly have a good night of it, for I lay awake, sometimes reading and sometimes dreamily thinking matters over, until long after the swallows had begun to twitter in their nests above my window; and I was not at all sorry when Mrs. Peel came out in the morning with a cup of really strong tea and some exquisitely crisp toast, which she pressed upon me, and in fact insisted upon seeing me take.

Then I walked out into the glorious morning air, and as I crossed our threshold resolved that, for the remainder of the day, at any rate, I would enjoy myself in my own way, and allow nothing whatever to disturb my peace of mind.

CHAPTER IV.

My father, I found, would prefer to have his breakfast in his own room, and had suggested dry toast and a couple of red herrings. Knowing perfectly well what this meant, I felt that should any encounter occur during the day, I was morally certain of victory.

So I actually, out of what schoolboys term "derision," prepared the herrings and toast myself. When I then thought I felt pretty confident that my father would to use Mr. Thacker's elegant expression, "rinse his throat out" with claret and water, place his pillow and cushion, turn round in bed and again resign himself to the sleep of the just.

So of course it turned out. Mrs. Peel, when she brought the tray, informed me, with a broad grin on her features, that the master did not seem at all himself, and had said that he would ring for his hot water when he wanted it.

For my part I caught up my hat, and sallied out for an objectless walk. I stopped here and there in the village to chat with parishioners and, as the phrase is, to take notice of children.

To take notice of a child in the country you must first pat it on the head, and then shake hands. The child thereupon will hang back for the stipulated time its left thumb into its mouth. This stolidity is more apparent than real, and is only due to shyness. Even a butcher, unless history greatly misconstrues, becomes utterly shamefaced and sheepish if a Duchess takes him by the whiskers, tells him he is the best-looking man she knows, and kisses him then and there, under the very eyes of his wife, at the same time asking him to forego his strictly Tory principles, and to kindly oblige her by voting for the opposite candidate.

Amongst others I went to see old Mrs Dailer. This old lady was the widow of the late village carrier, whose son, resigned unto the heavenly will, as the quaint old epitaph runs, had taken the business still, and fairly prospered upon it.

Mrs. Dailer had the reputation of being a "wise woman," which in the country means a great deal. Supernatural and unnatural people were afraid of offending her, and it was sometimes whispered that she knew more of the forbidden arts than did all the gypsies who passed through the village in the course of the year.

She had heard the news—as who had not?—and she laughed over it, catching up my hand and pretending to read the lines in its palm.

"Look," she said, "the line of life is clear. A long life for you, my dear: but there are two marriages in it. See, there is more than my poor old eyes can count." But there is money, and plenty of it, and people dying of love for you, and heaps of friends. And there is a tall dark man who is not to be looked at. But the Fates were too strong for him, and ordained that he should go to Rome and be the ornament of the most brilliant Court the world has ever known. I think it was Man proposes, and Providence, which knows better than man, disposes for him. We are but potter's clay."

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"And so," I added with a laugh, "you may make your mind happy, papa, about the Deanery. I am going down into the village to make some little purchases. I dare say our credit now is re-established at Goodsmith's, and before I go I will tell Mrs. Peel to bring you in the rum and some hot water. You look as if you needed a gentle stimulant." And I dropped him a curtsey and ran out of the room. I need not say that we did not meet again for the remainder of that day.

Late in the afternoon my father went down into village and, to use his own expression, "mixed with his parishioners," that is to say, he sat in the bar-parlor of "Goat and Compasses," and drank hot spirits and water.

I for my own part knew that for some hours, at any rate, I should have nothing to trouble me, so, on my return from Smoothy's, I got through my household work, had my dinner in the kitchen with Mrs. Peel, and then went out for a long stroll in the lanes. When I returned, Mrs. Peel and I had tea together.

"Your father's gone out to visit Mr. Thacker," said that lady, "and I reckon he won't be back till late. P'raps Thacker will have to see him home. If I was you, miss, I'd go to bed and have a good night of it."

I took her advice and proceeded upstairs to my room, but I did not exactly have a good night of it, for I lay awake, sometimes reading and sometimes dreamily thinking matters over, until long after the swallows had begun to twitter in their nests above my window; and I was not at all sorry when Mrs. Peel came out in the morning with a cup of really strong tea and some exquisitely crisp toast, which she pressed upon me, and in fact insisted upon seeing me take.

Then I walked out into the glorious morning air, and as I crossed our threshold resolved that, for the remainder of the day, at any rate, I would enjoy myself in my own way, and allow nothing whatever to disturb my peace of mind.

CHAPTER IV.

My father, I found, would prefer to have his breakfast in his own room, and had suggested dry toast and a couple of red herrings. Knowing perfectly well what this meant, I felt that should any encounter occur during the day, I was morally certain of victory.

So I actually, out of what schoolboys term "derision

STOP!

Right at our Dry Goods door. Come in and buy a Print Dress.

200 pieces to choose from. The prettiest and newest patterns in town. Buy now before the choice are picked over.

—:o:—

Men's and boys' Ready Made Clothing, Sanford's make, the best and cheapest in the country.

Bring us your butter, eggs, lard, pork, etc., and get the best value of any place in town.

FOR SALE
1 Jersey Heifer Calf.

JAS MILNE & SON.

P. S.—Try our 25c. Tea.
J. M. & Son.

WALL PAPER.

—:o:—

Johnson's Pure Mixed Paints.

Johnson's Paints are all guaranteed. They dry quick with a hard glossy finish. We have them in every shade. Floor paints in 7 colors. Maroon Borders.

PAINT OIL & WHITE LEAD
BRUSHES, &c.
KALSOMINE,
Church's (cold water) ALABASTINE.

OIL CAKE, 2c. a pound.

Pure Drugs. Patent Medicines, Druggists' Sundries, Fine Perfumes, Soaps, &c.

PARKER'S DRUG STORE.

Good Value in Boys' Suits.

Very little money will dress a boy handsomely at the Oak Hall, Belleville, and the Oak Hall variety in stylish new patterns in boys' suits is so much larger than anywhere else, that it is easy to fit him to perfection with an especially becoming suit—and no matter how small the price the value at Oak Hall is always the best.

Not That Kind.

Scott's Emulsion does not debilitate the stomach as other cough medicines do; but on the contrary, it improves digestion and strengthens the stomach. Its effects are immediate and pronounced.

Cancer of the larynx, almost identical with the disease with which the late Emperor Frederick of Germany was afflicted, has established its hold upon King Humbert of Italy. This has been known for some time among the intimate confidants of the King, but it is only recently that the secret has been divulged.

Five nations—Germany, France, Russia, Austria and Italy—maintain standing armies which, in the aggregate, number two and three quarter millions of men. This number would be increased, in the event of war, to ten and a half millions. What an awful burden to rest upon nations the combined population of which is only four times that of the United States.

At its meeting on Saturday, the Provincial Board of Health discussed the advisability of putting tuberculosis (consumption) in the class of contagious diseases. Physicians are required to notify the health authorities when a case comes under their attention. Definite action was postponed. It was resolved to issue a circular to the "profession" stating that the Department was prepared to make bacteriological examinations of membrane in suspected cases of tuberculosis and of sputum in suspected cases of diphtheria.

Pride In a Boy.

It's usually an evidence of self-respect, and that virtue in a boy is encouraged with well-made and good fitting clothing. A large share of the high reputation enjoyed by the Oak Hall, Belleville, arises from the stylish and reliable character of its boys' clothing, and by keeping our prices lower than anywhere, we have always done the largest trade.

Loss of Flesh

is one of the first signs of poor health. Coughs, Colds, Weak Lungs, Diseased Blood follow.

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, cures all of these weaknesses. Take it in time to avert illness if you can. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!
Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & $1

PARKER BROTHERS
BANKERS,
STIRLING -:- ONTARIO.

A General Banking Business transacted.

4 per cent. allowed on Deposits.

Drafts bought and sold on all parts of Canada, United States and Great Britain.

Money to let on Mortgages at low Interest.

F. B. PARKER. R. PARKER, M.D.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows: To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 7c. per line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line.

To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—

GOING WEST.		GOING EAST.	
Mail	6.21 a. m	Mixed	10.46 a. m
Mixed	6.05 p. m.	Mail	3.39 p. m

HOME MATTERS.

A field of rye on Mr. German Bailey's farm at Wellmans Corners is now coming out in head.

A great surprise is WARD's 10c. Straw Hats. Test them.

Mr. Peter Martin left for Bay Mills, Michigan on Tuesday last, where he expects employment for the summer.

Division Court was held here on Tuesday last. There were a large number of cases, and a much longer session than usual.

W. ANDERSON, of Wellmans Corners, has a well selected stock of Wall Paper and Field and Garden Seeds. Prices right.

GEO. W. WALKER, Dentist, Belleville, visits Stirling the first and second Tuesday in every month. Rooms in Stirling House.

Dr. Chas. M. Kingston left on the 8th inst. for New York, where he intends taking a Post-Graduate Course for three months.

Neglige Shirts and Ties at WARD's.

Mr. Silas Green has given up the hotel business in Madoc and returned to the farm. He was only granted license for three months from 1st of May, but decided to quit at once.

The Eden-Fontana Combination is billed to give an entertainment in the Music Hall on Wednesday evening next, the 16th inst Miss Grace Eden, one of the company is said to possess remarkable powers by means of which she is enabled to lift heavy persons easily, while she cannot be lifted.

Boys' Felt Hats 25c. worth 50c. at WARD's

The *Intelligencer* devotes considerable space to Mr. Haggerty because he has dared to announce himself as a candidate for the Local Legislature for North Hastings. It does not say anything about Mr. McComb, the Patrons' candidate. Is it because it thinks the latter of no account? or does it fear to offend the Patrons?

On account of the storm on Saturday evening the meeting called to organize a cheese board here did not take place. It is probable that another meeting will be called soon, as several cheesemen have expressed themselves favorable to the organizing of a board here and believe it would be to the advantage of factorymen and buyers.

Mens' Hats any style, color, quality or quantity at WARD's.

A large deputation from Peterborough and other places interested in the Trent Valley Canal will go from Peterborough to Ottawa on Thursday next the 17th inst., to interview the Government. It has been arranged to issue round trip tickets per C.P.R. for $2.80, This is a good opportunity for anyone wishing to visit the capital to do so at a trifling expense.

Mr. B. E. Cummings, now headmaster of the Canifton public school, has received the Brantford racing wheel presented by the Goold Bicycle Co., for fourth prize in the road race at Toronto last fall, which was won by him. The machine completes weighs only 18 pounds, and is of the finest workmanship. Mr. Cummings will no doubt win new laurels with this splendid machine.

For your Spring Suit call at FRED. WARD's, Headquarters for Fine Tailoring.

Many of our readers will regret to learn of the death of Mrs. Sine, wife of Mr. G. W. Sine, for a number of years a resident of Stirling, and headmaster of the Public School. On removing from here Mr. and Mrs. Sine went to Clarksburg, in the county of Grey, where they have resided since. Mrs. Sine's health has not been good for some time past, and she passed away on Saturday morning.

A new time table went into force on the Grand Trunk on May 6th. The greatest changes are on the main line, an early morning train being run from Toronto to Montreal, as was the case last summer. On this division a change has been made in the evening train which now leaves Belleville at 5:10, and arrives here at 6:05, instead of 5:28 as formerly. The change enables passengers from the east on the main line to make connection with this train.

Bicycle Sweaters and Stockings at WARD's

It will be interesting to the cheese makers, farmers and dairymen of the country to know that the Government intend to appoint the inspectors of weights and measures at Montreal to act as referee in case of dispute arising between buyers and sellers as to the weight of cheese, having been sold, either at the factory or elsewhere, subject to weight at Montreal. This announcement was made by Mr. Daly, in response to a question addressed to him by Mr. Taylor, the Government whip.

The annual meeting of the Epworth League in connection with the Methodist Church in this village was held in the basement on Tuesday evening last, the 8th inst There was a large attendance of members present. Rev. J. A. Jewell, B.A., the pastor, opened the meeting with devotional exercises, after which the election of officers was proceeded with by ballot, and resulted as follows:—

President—G. L. Scott.
Assistant President—Jas. Parker.
1st Vice President—Mrs. Watts.
2nd " " —Miss Barlow.
3rd " " —Miss A. Green.
4th " " —Miss C. Martin.
Secretary—Edwin Reid.
Treasurer—Daisy Jewell.

In "TOILETTES" for May we have the usual quantity of novel and pretty designs for the month, such as walking costumes, new sleeves, dainty trimmings, charming collarettes, together with the latest things in millinery. Its descriptive article on New York Fashions will be read with avidity as it reflects the most novel ideas on dress that are in vogue. The publishers confer a great boon upon their subscribers by preparing each month special patterns which can be purchased for ten cents, or less than quarter their actual value. "TOILETTES" can be obtained from all newsdealers, or direct from TOILETTES PUBLISHING CO., 126 West 23rd St., New York. Single copies 15 cts. Yearly subscriptions $1.50.

Auction Sales.

FRIDAY JUNE 8.—At the Hotel at Harold, the south west quarter of lot 11 in the 8th Co. of Rawdon, belonging to the estate of the late Hugh Livingston. Chas. Butler, Auctioneer.

Borrowing trouble is a wretched business, for if a man will only wait he will have troubles of his own to give away.

Arbor Day at Stirling Public School.

On Friday morning last, the teachers and nearly all of the pupils gathered at the grounds of the Public School for the purpose of celebrating Arbor Day.

This day is not a holiday, as many suppose, but it is set apart by the Minister of Education, in order that parents, teachers, and pupils may have an opportunity to clean and beautify the school grounds.

During the day the teachers and pupils were busy, cleaning the grounds, seeding the lawn, making flower beds, and planting trees. In all eight trees were planted, four maples and four evergreens. Two of these, a maple and an evergreen, were planted in commemoration of the late Dr. Boulter, and it is to be hoped that these will ever be cherished and protected by all who may, in future, attend this school.

Two members of the school property committee were present in the morning and had some repairing done to fences and floors.

Arbor Day could be made more interesting to pupils and teachers, if parents would take part in the work.

On all such occasions, schools as large as Stirling Public School should have a flag to raise, as this would add greatly to the interest of the day, as well as instil in the minds of the pupils a spirit of loyalty. The pupils are anxiously looking for the flag that was promised them two years ago by the Chairman of the School Board at that time.

River Valley.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mr. Wm. Wickett has been repairing bridges on the Frankford road during the week.

Mr. Michael Frappy is rebuilding his barn.

Our Public School had a picnic at the Oak Hill Pond last Friday afternoon. The weather was delightful and all had a jolly time Boating, fishing and ball playing were the principal amusements. After tea a short program was given, after which the party returned home in the best of spirits.

Sunday School next Sunday 1:30, Church 2:30. All are welcome.

N. H. Junction Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

The people of this locality were glad to see the rain on Saturday night as things were beginning to look rather dry.

Miss Vic. Henry and Mr. Osborne, of Madoc have been visiting friends and renewing old acquaintances in the neighborhood.

Mr. C. W. La Roy spent Sunday in Shannonville.

The farmers have finished seeding.

County and District Items.

The Governor-General is expected to visit Belleville about the 29th or 30th of this month.

The assessor's returns show the population of Campbellford to be about one hundred less than last year.

A match has been arranged between Madoc and Belleville lacrosse teams, at the latter place, on the 24th May.

The binder twine plant in the Kingston penitentiary is now running, and turning out two tons per day. About forty convicts are employed under several experts.

The Montreal Methodist conference meets in Kingston on May 31st. The Stationing Committee assembles May 25th, and the ministerial sessions open May 29th.

Mr. H. Corby, M.P., will this year have about 35 acres of hops. Next year he will add 20 acres more; and in three years he expects to have over 100 acres in hops.

The Conservative Association of East Hastings will meet at Roslin on Monday, the 14th inst., for the purpose of selecting candidates for the Commons and the Legislature.

The assessor's returns for the city of Belleville show the population of the city in 1894 to be 10,017. In 1893 the population was 10,201, showing a decrease this year of 184.

The Liberals of North Hastings have decided not to place a candidate in the field as there are already two farmers seeking election, viz, Messrs. James Haggerty and James McComb.

Kingston has been the scene of many burglaries of late. On Saturday night two masked men entered a grocery store and presented pistols at the head of the proprietor, but after a lively tussle they left without securing anything. The *Whig* seems to blame the police department.

A well-known resident of a village, not a thousand miles from Peterborough is said to have traded his wife off for a horse. The animal died a few days after having passed into its new owner's hands, who then demanded his wife back. The woman, however, refused to again live with her inhuman husband, preferring a life of shame to comparative respectibility in the eyes of the world, when association with such a wretch had to be one of the conditions.

LAW BREAKERS FINED.—At a magistrate's court, held at the Carrying Place, H. K. Smith, Game Warden, of Belleville presided. A number of would-be-sportmen were tried for duck shooting and fined as follows:—Frank Beyethe, of Lovett $50 and cost, amounting to 55.30; B. Felion, of Trenton $50 and $11 60 costs and another sport from the same town $20 and $7.50 cost. It is reported that there will be other parties prosecuted in the near future.

In 43 years Australian gold mines have yielded $1,645,000,000.

There are 300,000 more pensioners on the U. S. roll than the number of troops at any time engaged in the civil war.

A Frenchman has invented a combined steam and electric locomotive that has been proved capable of a speed of 150 miles an hour.

Montreal papers bear witness to the fact that Canadians, in crowds, are flocking back from the United States. The depression there is evidently the cause.

A Kentucky woman recently brought suit against a railroad for killing her horse and her husband. She got $150 for the horse and one cent for the husband.

The Northwestern Cordage Company, of St. Paul, are contemplating the establishment of a branch factory in Winnipeg. Man. More competition in binder twine, evidently.

Bishop Tuttle, head of the Episcopal diocese of Missouri, has made application and been received in the Salvation Army auxiliary league, being the first bishop in the world to join them. Bishop Tuttle will give hearty co-operation to the regiment in maintaining a "slum" mission.

It is said the Standard Oil Company of the United States, and the Russian Oil Company have arranged to divide the entire markets of the world between them, the Standard taking in Britain, France and western Europe, the Russian Company taking all the east

Four years ago the colony of Victoria, Australia, did not export a pound of butter. Next year she expects to ship 10,000 tons to England. The population of Victoria is a little over and the area somewhat under one-half that of Ontario; it is over five weeks' journey from London; we are less than two weeks. And yet that one colony sends treble the quantity of butter to England that is sent from the whole of Canada. Our butter makers should bestir themselves.

Talk About Nerve.

What do you think of a firm that is mean enough to tell customers, "This is the Oak Hall." Talk about working on another firm's reputation, but this is 'gall.' On Saturday last this mean representation was made to three different persons, (that we know of) one bought; thinking it was the Oak Hall, the others were too sharp. We again advise the public to keep open their eyes. If you are after Oak Hall clothing be sure you get it.

BITS OF INFORMATION.

Meaford has an Astronomical Society.

Fine coffins are now made of wood pulp.

A strong sulphur spring has broken out east of Oshawa.

Bottles have been successfully blown by machinery in Woodbury, Pa.

It is estimated that 800 Kingstonians use opium, the majority being women.

A monster lock to be built on the Calbert Shoals canal at Birmingham, Ala., will be, when completed, the largest in the country.

A safety envelope, just patented, is so folded and pasted together that it cannot possibly be opened without being entirely destroyed.

A Paris inventor believes that he can calm the ocean waves around a vessel by spreading over them a thin cotton or silk net, made unsubmersible by being dipped in a certain chemical solution.

The first open air experiment for a statue in alluminium has just been made in London. It is the figure of an angel placed on the monument recently unveiled in memory of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

The government of India offers a reward of $25,000 to the man who will invent a machine for extracting the fiber from the sisal leaf with only one motion. Now the leaf is pushed in between rollers, crushed, and pulled backward to extract the fiber, and it is this backward motion which is to be dispensed with.

FARMING IN FOREIGN LANDS.

The cotton crop of India for 1893 was from 13 to 18 per cent. higher in the various provinces than that of the preceding year.

Cotton culture is rapidly increasing in Burmah, as is indicated by the amount of exports, which increased seven fold in the last fiscal year over those of the preceding year.

The large, white Yorkshire pig has become the favorite breed with Danish bacon factories, and large numbers of them are imported yearly from England for breeding purposes.

A mess pork factory has been established at Canterbury, New Zealand. The company buys the green pork from the farmers and cures it by the dry salting process for shipment to London.

The Babcock tester for determining the proportions of butter fats in milk, is very popular in Victoria, Australia, and its use seems likely to become general in the butter factories of that colony.

The pastoral industry of Argentina shows very slow increrse. In 1874 5 the number of cattle killed in the saladeros was 1,542,000. The number last year was 2,009,000, and the preceding year 1,962,000.

PEOPLE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Servia is a promising country for young men with political ambition. Mr. Vesnitch, a member of the new ministry, is hardly 30 years old.

Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Crapo, now of the schooner Oriole, from New Bedford, crossed the Atlantic together in 1877 in a little dory only 19 feet long.

It is said that at some day in the near future Edison proposes to visit North Carolina and begin active operations in developine methods for concentrating and reducing the sulphuret gold ores of that region.

Prof. I. C. Russell, who made, in 1892, the nearly complete ascent of Mount St. Elias and the Malaspina glacier, perhaps the highest North American peak, lectured before the Appalachian Mountain Club in Boston recently.

There are women who will read with breathless interest that M. Paderewski, the night before a recent recital in London, practiced all night, or at least until 3.30 a. m. The morning after the recital he went to Cheltenham, where he played the same afternoon before a densely packed audience. He exhibited no fatigue.

WAGES PAID.

Saxon firemen are paid $238 per annum; the chief gets $856 and a house to live in.

Cashiers in the stores of Smyrna, Turkey, receive an average salary of $14 per week.

Female servants in the Azores "who have their own clothes" receive $1.05 per month.

The average weekly wages paid to female laborers of all classes in Germany is $2.17.

The regular salary of the superintendent of a Cuban sugar plantation is $100 a month.

Native laborers in Palestine work for 15 cents a day and pay all their own expenses.

Women coal carriers at the Lisbon docks receive 30 cents a day; male coal carriers, 80 cents.

The highest wages paid to conductors on government railroads in Germany amount to $260 per year, the average being $200, and the hours of labor are from 13 to 20 a day.

WOMAN'S GOSSIP.

Of the 100 medical missionaries in China, 56 are women.

Connecticul, the "land of steady habits," boasts of six cities with police matrons and has a school suffrage law.

The first woman's gymnasium in central Europe in the School of Minerva, in Prague, founded in 1890 by Elista Krasnohorska, the editor of the Woman's Journal in that city. It has 85 students.

Chicago has 30 police matrons with a head matron over all. The W.C.T.U. has a committee of women who strive to keep out political influence in the appointment of woman as matrons, and to get women who are total abstainers.

The association of women for raising the moral tone of society in the Netherlands has over 4,000 members in the 197 places where it is represented. Refuges for young women are maintained very generally.

THE DAY'S FUN.

Manager—"Ah, madam! you sing from your heart." Prima Donna—"Yes, I've always been complimented on my chest tones."—Puck.

Jack—"What did that horse cost you?" Tom—"It cost me all the respect I ever entertained for the man I bought it from."—Tid-Bits.

"Dabbles is passionately fond of art," remarked the young man. "Yes," she replied, "and not fond enough to stop trying to make pictures."—Washington Star.

Tommie—"Papa, when people sell things by the pound, do they ever weigh the scales?" Papa—"Certainly not, my boy." Tommie—"Then how do they weigh fish?"—Harper's Young People.

Births.

In Sidney, on the 5th May, the wife of E. WALTON EGGLETON, of a daughter.

In Rawdon, on the 8th inst., the wife of ROLLA NERRIE, of a daughter.

In Rawdon, on the 9th inst., the wife of DEXTER SARGENT, of a daughter.

Deaths.

At Clarksburg, Ont., on May 5th, CATHERINE SINE, wife of Mr. G. W. Sine, (formerly headmaster of Stirling Public School,) aged 56 years and 1 month.

In Rawdon, on May 3rd, GILBERT M. GREEN, son of Valentine Green, aged 1 year, 11 months and 20 days.

In Belleville, on Sunday, May 6th, EMMA M. BAKER, aged 80 years, 2 months, 19 days.

BEAUTIFUL SPRING.

—:o:—

Season of renewed hopes and aspirations. Trees, plants and flowers stamp their impress on our gladdened hearts, with inspiration to bid them welcome, and whisper to us to examine our wardrobe and provide suitable CLOTHING for this lovely, bright season. Come to the time-honoured Clothing Store on the corner, where all former efforts are this year surpassed for fine make and newest cut in the market.

J. BOLDRICK & SON.

BUY YOUR

MONTREAL BOOTS and SHOES

From us. We keep Ladies' Fine Turned Shoes. Men's Fine Turned Shoes. Men's Plough Boots. Boys' School Boots. PRICES LOW. Eggs taken in exchange.

BROWN & McCUTCHEON.

I have thirteen shades of All Wool Silk Finish HENRIETTAS, thirty-eight inches wide, only 30 cts. per yard.

E. F. PARKER.

Thoroughbred Bull
FOR SERVICE.

A THOROUGHBRED AYRSHIRE BULL (with registered pedigree) will be kept for service on north half lot 23 in the 5th Con. of Rawdon. Terms 50 cts.

DAVID WALLACE.

FOR SERVICE.

TWO GENERAL PURPOSE STALLIONS, YOUNG ROMANI and FRENCH MONITOR, Also, Registered Jersey Bull. Terms reasonable.

E. W. BROOKS,
Lot 22, Con. 1, Rawdon.

STIRLING MARKETS.

Wheat, 58c. to 62c.
Barley, 40 to 45c.
Rye, 40 to 42c.
Oats, 28c. to 35c.
Pease, large, 55c. to 60c.
Pease, small, 50c. to 52c.
Buckwheat, 45 to 45c.
Butter, 20 to 20c.
Eggs, 9c. to 9c.
Potatoes per bag, 60 to 65c.
Pork, $7 to $8 per cwt.
Apples, per bag, 50 to 60c.
Lard, 12c. to 12c.
Chickens, 6c. per lb.
Ducks, 8c. to 9c. per lb.
Geese, 6c. per lb.

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION

THE 49TH BATTALION HAVING BEEN ordered to camp at Kingston in June next, all the old members will please report and sign service roll, which will be found at Lieut. McKee's shop. A few new recruits wanted. By order

J. C. WILSON,
Captain.

SEND OR WRITE TO

C. B. SCANTLEBURY,

BELLEVILLE, ONT.,

The

Wall Paper King OF CANADA,

For

SAMPLES OF WALL PAPER SENT FREE to any address on earth.

YOU CAN SAVE 50c. on every dollar invested, and have the prettiest line of papers made.

We pay all express charges and stage fares on all orders of reasonable size, and allow an out of town discount of 10c. on every dollar.

We refund cash for all papers returned.

Wall Paper from 5c. to $5. per roll.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Address,

C. B. SCANTLEBURY,
BELLEVILLE, ONT.

TO THE ELECTORS OF

NORTH HASTINGS.

GENTLEMEN:—

Contradictory rumors being circulated as to my intention of standing as a candidate for the Local Legislature or not, I beg leave to take this early opportunity of setting at rest all further speculations.

Having been requested by a great number of prominent electors of both the leading parties and by the almost unanimous choice of the Patrons of Industry at the convention in Madoc on the 8th of March last, my consent was on that day given, hence I will be a candidate in the coming election, and respectfully ask the suffrages of the Farmers, Laborers and all who have the true interests of our country at heart.

I remain, yours respectfully,
JAMES McCOMB,
Big Springs, Ont.

Dated April 16, 1894.

GEO. RITCHIE & CO.,

IMPORTERS.

—:o:—

MANTLES,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
HEPTONETTES,
CORSETS,
BLOUSES, Etc., Etc.

Our stock in this department is fully assorted, and we feel sure we can please you.

GIVE US A CALL.

GEO. RITCHIE & CO.

BELLEVILLE.

GROCERIES, GROCERIES.

I have now on hand a fresh and complete stock of Groceries. Also Lipton's Celebrated Black Tea, unequaled for its flavor.

CHAS. MOTT.

Now is the Time
TO MAKE YOUR CHOICE OF A

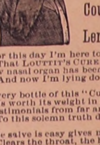
BICYCLE

GREENLEAF & SON,
BELLEVILLE.

Can give you the best value for your money, having secured the agency for the celebrated BELSIZE, FLEET, WHITWORTH, SPARTAN, JOHN BULL, Etc

REPAIRING done on short notice. Write for prices.

TRADE MARK.



Pro Bono Publico.

Friends,
Neighbors,
Countrymen,
Lend me your ears

For this day I'm here to tell
That LOUTTIT'S CURE has made me well.
My nasal organ has been released,
And now I'm lying down in peace.

Every bottle of this "Cure" I hold
Is worth its weight in beaten gold.
Testimonials from far and near
To this solemn truth declare.

The salve is easy gives no pain,
Clears the throat, the head and brain;
If the disease is of long duration,
Follow up the application.

Have faith and patience
And I'm bound to say
Your sad complaint
Will pass away.

Sold by all druggists—50 cents and $1.00 per bottle.

The News-Argus $1.00 per Annum.

HARDWARE!

MIXED PAINTS,
Guaranteed pure, good gloss and dry quick.
KALSOMINES & ALABASTINES
VARNISHES, LEADS AND OILS,
HARNESS OIL, MACHINE OIL.
PLASTER PARIS,
PORTLAND CEMENT,
WATER LIME,
LAWN MOWERS,
CORN PLANTERS,
BUGGY TOPS,
SCREEN DOORS AND WINDOWS.
200 WHIPS at 25c. each.
NORTHERN QUEEN WASH BOARD for 25c., with a beautiful picture given in.
BUGGY RIMS, SPOKES and WHEELS.
Pine and Cedar Shingles always on hand.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

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SPADES, FORKS, HOES,
Rakes, Paints, Oils, White Lead, Mixed Paint, Glass, Putty, Coal Oil and Machine Oil.
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Entirely New. Abreast of the Times. A Grand Educator.

The successor of the "Unabridged."

Ten years were spent revising, 100 editors employed, and over $300,000 expended.

Everybody should own this Dictionary. It answers all questions concerning the history, spelling, pronunciation, and meaning of words.

A Library in Itself. It also gives the facts often wanted concerning eminent persons, ancient and modern; noted fictitious persons and places; the countries, cities, towns, and natural features of the globe; translation of foreign quotations, words, phrases, and proverbs; etc., etc., etc.

This Work is Invaluable in the household, and to the teacher, scholar, professional man, and self-educator.

The Globe, Toronto, says:— This new dictionary is the best book of its kind in the English language. For every family, the members of which have mastered the art of reading, its purchase will prove a profitable investment.

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Have your Bookseller show it to you.

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WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

Do not buy cheap photographic reprints of ancient editions.

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THE

Stirling News-Argus

Is published every Friday morning at the office of publication, North street, Stirling, first door north of Parker's drug store, by

JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, $1.00 per year, If paid in advance. If not so paid, $1.25 will be charged.

Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

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JOB PRINTING of every description executed in neat and fashionable style, and on short notice.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

To DEC. 31, 1894, for 60c.

The Stirling News-Argus.

$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. / $1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1894.

Vol. XV, No. 36.

ANOTHER NEW LINE.

By request of our customers we have decided to add to a complete line of Boots and Shoes. But before we can we must have more room, therefore we are going to have a special sale of Fancy Crockery, which we will sell away down. Call early if you want Bargains. We will give you a few of our prices:

$8.00 Five O'Clock Tea Set for ..... $4.00.
$3.25 " " " " ..... 2.00.
$6.50 Library Lamps for ..... 5.00.
$4.00 Vase Lamps for ..... 3.00.
$2.00 Fruit Dishes for ..... 1.25.
.50 Fancy Cups and Saucers for ..... .35.

We have Bargains all through. It will pay you to take a look through before you buy. We will take Butter, Eggs, Lard, and all farm produce in exchange for these goods. Be sure and get a pound of our 25c. Tea, 5 lbs. for $1.00. It is going fast. You will find it hard to beat.

We have a new line of Brooms. Call and get two for 25c.

G. L. SCOTT,
MILL STREET.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. J. MEIKLEJOHN, M.D., C.M.

OFFICE—THE HOUSE RECENTLY OCCUPIED by Dr. Faulkner, Front Street, Stirling.

FRANK ZWICK, M.B.,

GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF Toronto Medical College. Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:—Over Stickle's Store, Stirling.

J. EARL HALLIWELL B.A.,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, COMMISSIONER, &c., will be at his office over Boldrick's store, Stirling, on Monday and Tuesday of each week.

C. D. MACAULAY.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC., OFFICE, Bridge street, Belleville, Ont.
Money to loan at lowest rates of interest.

GEO. A. KINGSTON,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC., WITH Lount, Marsh & Cameron, 25 Toronto St., Toronto. Money to Loan on Farm Property, at Lowest Rates.

W. P. McMAHON,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY Public, Conveyancer, &c., Belleville, Ont.

Private Money to Loan at Lowest Rates.

Offices, East side Front St.

FLINT & McCAMON.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES Public, &c. Solicitors for the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Money to Loan at Lowest Rates and no Commission Charged.

Offices—City Hall, Belleville.
JOHN J. B. FLINT. W. J. MCCAMON.

JOHN S BLACK,

CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER FOR taking Affidavits. Office, at residence, Front Street, Stirling.

JAS. MONTGOMERY,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER FOR THE County of Hastings. Sales attended at moderate rates. Orders may be addressed to Stirling P. O., or to G. D. Wiggins, Springbrook, P. O.

CHARLES BUTLER

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENCES AND Licensed County Auctioneer. All orders attended to promptly. Stirling, Ont.

STIRLING LODGE NO. 239, I. O. O. F.

Meets in the Lodge room, Conley block,
Every Wednesday Evening
At 8 o'clock. D. SAGER, R. S.

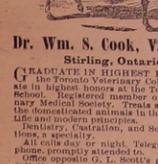
STIRLING L. O. L. No. 110,

Meets in their Lodge Room, McKee Block, on the
First TUESDAY of Every Month,
at 8 o'clock, p. m.
CHAS. MCGEE, *Rec. Sec.*
JAMES MONTGOMERY, W. M.

DENTISTRY.

C. L. HAWLEY, L. D. S.

TRENTON. GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling professionally, every Friday.
The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and all the modern improvements known to Dentistry, will be used for the painless extraction and preservation of the natural teeth.
Rooms at Scott House.



Dr. Wm. S. Cook, V.D., V.S.,
Stirling, Ontario.

GRADUATE IN HIGHEST HONORS AT the Toronto Veterinary College. Graduate in highest honors at the Toronto Dental School. Registered member of the Veterinary Medical Society. Treats all diseases of the domesticated animals in the latest scientific and modern principles.
Dentistry, Castration, and Surgical Operations, a specialty.
All calls day or night. Telegraph or Telephone, promptly attended to.
Office opposite G. L. Scott's grocery. Consultation free. Charges low.
SALE AND LIVERY STABLES.

NEW SEASON TEAS

:o:

Lovers of the cup that cheers, but not inebriates, should try our new 25 and 30c. TEAS. These are the best value we ever had in Teas.

OUR STOCK OF
Boots & Shoes
is now complete, and prices right, (that is, if Low Prices are the right thing). We are also prepared to manufacture to order on short notice, and guarantee satisfaction.

OUR STOCK OF
DRY GOODS
is also up to the mark. We have a Beautiful Line of CASHMERES in all the prevailing Shades.

P. WELCH & CO.
Springbrook, Sept. 26th, 1893.

JOB PRINTING
OF ALL KINDS, AT
LOWEST RATES,
At News-Argus Office

Headquarters for Fine Tailoring.

:o:

THE FIT

is the thing when buying ordered clothing, whether it's Trowsers, Coat, Vest or Overcoat. The most ordinary goods, well made and well fitted, look handsome—the finest goods, half made and ill-fitted, look bad. You make your own choice of qualities, but we see to it that you get the fit, style and workmanship. Isn't it worth while to get this when it costs you no more? See our immense stock of

ENGLISH, SCOTCH and CANADIAN
TWEEDS AND WORSTEDS.

We are making suits to order from $10.00 up.
Our big display of New Spring Hats can't be beat. If you want to save money call and see us.

FRED T. WARD,
THE PEOPLE'S TAILOR AND FURNISHER.

Still in the Lead!

WE HAVE NOW IN A
Fine Stock of Boots and Shoes,
in Men's Ladies' and Children's wear. And we will sew all Rips free of charge on Montreal Boots and Shoes bought from us. By buying from us you will thus save money.
Eggs taken in exchange.

W. S. MARTIN & CO.

S. BURROWS,

GENERAL AGENT
ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE
ASSURANCE Co.

ALSO, AGENT
DOMINION EXPRESS CO.,
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,
CUNARD, WHITE STAR, AMERICAN, ALLAN, DOMINION,
and other S.S. Lines both Atlantic and Pacific. TICKETS to All parts of the world by rail or water. Estimates and rates of trips on application.
FRONT ST., BELLEVILLE.

Long Waist, Correct Shape, Best Material,
Combined with the best filling in the world, makes the "Featherbone Corset" unequalled.
TRY A PAIR.

Change of Firm

Sale will Continue until the 1st day of May.

:o:

Since sale was first announced we had to take into stock over $5000 worth of

New DRY GOODS and CLOTHING.

The Stock is too large for the Cash Capital of the intended purchasers, and must be still reduced.

Help us in this reduction and we will give you great Bargains.

Great sale of DRESS GOODS for this week and next.

We have a good stock of CLOTHS, and a first class Cutter.

J. PATERSON,
SYNDICATE STORE,
BELLEVILLE.

3,000 Bushels of Ensilage Corn

Received already this season, and the prospects are we shall require more. Divide that quantity by the amount you use and it will give you an idea how many find it to their advantage to buy here. Should you not go and do likewise.

You will soon require
Hungarian, Millet and Buckwheat.

We have good samples of each.

A car of ASHTON'S DAIRY SALT just received. It is the best in the world, and should be used by all Butter and Cheese makers.

J. C. HANLEY & CO.,
GROCERS, FEED & SEED MERCHANTS,
BELLEVILLE - ONT.

Buy Good Clothing.

Generally you can't tell until you have worn a suit of clothes whether it will hold its color or whether it will wrinkle in the rain, but you can make sure of reliable quality if you buy from a reliable house. Oak Hall guarantees every representation. And Oak Hall sells the best made, best fitting and most stylish clothing for men, youths and boys in Belleville, and the lowest price.

The steamship Lucania, on her latest trip from New York to Queenstown, averaged 21.89 knots per hour, and steamed 524 miles in one day.

Talmage's new tabernacle and other buildings in Brooklyn were burned Sunday. Loss, $1,000,000. This is the third time the tabernacle has been destroyed by fire. There was an insurance on it of $130,000. It is stated it will be rebuilt on another site.

Found a Ladies Hand

Enclosed in one of Berkinshaw's guaranteed $1.00 Kid Gloves. The owner of the hand perfectly satisfied and loud in the praises of the glove she wore. Every pair guaranteed. Glove replaced or money refunded.

A grasshopper plague is threatened in the county of Simcoe. A Barrie despatch says: From many reliable farmers from surrounding townships, and especially Vespra, it is learned that a grasshopper plague is threatened much worse than that of last year when damage to crops was enormous. Eggs were deposited in the ground last fall and are now hatching, millions upon millions of young hoppers about the size of black flies being turned out by the plough, especially in sandy soil.

$5 Suits On Saturday.

Next Saturday the Oak Hall, Belleville are going to make a clean sweep of about 100 suits, for $5 each. These suits are mostly composed of broken lines, worth $7 and $8. We will not offer them before or after Saturday, but wish to clear out the lot in one crack. Remember the day and come early in the morning.

THE
MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
FOR MAN OR BEAST.
Certain in its effects and never blisters.
Read proofs below!

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

SLEEPOVER, L. L. N.Y., Jan. 15, 1894.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Gentlemen—I bought a splendid tap horse some time ago with a Spavin. I got him for $30. I used Kendall's Spavin Cure. The Spavin is gone now and I have been offered $150 for the same horse. I only had him five weeks, so I got $120 for using $2 worth of Kendall's Spavin Cure.
Yours truly, W. S. MARSDEN.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

SHELBY, MICH., Dec. 16, 1893.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Gents—I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success for Curbs on two horses and it is the best Liniment I have ever used.
Yours truly, AUGUST FREDERICK.
Price $1 per Bottle.
For Sale by all Druggists, or address
Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY,
ENOSBURGH FALLS, VT.

NEWS TOPICS OF A WEEK.

The Important Events in a Few Words For Busy Readers.

Malta was shaken by an earthquake on Sunday.

Judge Scott died at Brampton on Saturday morning.

Advices from Calcutta say there is no reason to fear a native uprising.

The new Winnipeg directory places the population of that city at 35,500.

British Columbia salmon canners have combined to limit the output and control prices.

Actor J. K Emmett is being sued for an absolute divorce by his wife, Daisy Way Emmett.

Samuel Tomlin, a young Englishman, was drowned in Mild Lake, near Brechin, on Sunday.

At Guelph on Saturday evening Rhoda Perkins, a domestic, was drowned by the upsetting of a canoe.

At Walkerville, on Monday, William Durkie, aged 18, fell off the refinery dock and was drowned.

Thos. C. Latto, well known as a Scottish poet, died in Brooklin, N. Y., on Saturday evening.

The worst sand storm for five years prevailed in South Dakota on Friday and all business was suspended.

Rainy Lake mining district is experiencing a tremendous boom. Mining men are flocking there by hundreds.

The Hungarian House of Magnates has rejected the civil marriage bill. It is expected the ministry will resign.

Half a dozen Harvard students who were boating near Boston yesterday were drowned by the upsetting of the boat.

A society was organized in Montreal on Monday with the object of colonizing the northern portion of Quebec Province.

Abner Chase Ellis, aged 81, one of Essex County's oldest residents, died at Windsor on Friday after a lingering illness.

A constable at Rocklin, Cal., on Friday, killed a commander of the industrial army marching east from Sacramento.

The annual dinner of the Employing Printers' Association was held on Friday evening at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto.

Mrs. Harry C. Miner, wife of the theatrical man, died on Friday in New York. Mrs. Miner was the mother of fifteen children.

The miners at Springhill, N.S., have again gone on strike, claiming that the management have not kept their agreement.

The police of St. Petersburg have recently made wholesale captures of Nihilists. 100 of them having been arrested in one batch.

The Portuguese consul in London announces that a bacteriological examination proves that the epidemic prevailing at Lisbon is not cholera.

British Board of trade returns show that emigration from Britain to Canada declined from 5,357 in April, 1893, to 3,524 in April, 1894.

In the French Chamber a bill has passed its second reading providing that the execution of criminals shall hereafter be private.

A boat containing 25 commonwealers capsized in Yakimir River near Ellensburg, Wash., on Friday, and four were drowned.

The postoffice at Sandridge was broken into and burglarized on Sunday night. Only a handful of small change was stolen.

Treatment with belladonna has so strengthened one of Mr. Gladstone's eyes that he can read and write without difficulty.

A.J. Mundella, President of the British Board of Trade, has resigned his seat in the Cabinet, but retains his seat in Parliament.

The New Brunswick Cotton Mill at St. John, N.B., has closed down, the cause being the keen competition of the cotton combine.

The body of Miss Kate Brennan, whose mind had been affected for some time, was found in the river at Perth on Monday by two fishermen.

Reports received at the United States Department of Agriculture indicate that acreage of cotton this year will be 1.9 per cent. less than last year.

William McGowan, accountant at Stony Mountain Penitentiary, was thrown from a carriage and instantly killed at Winnipeg on Monday evening.

Near Henning, Minn., on Monday, a cyclone lifted a section of the Northern Pacific track bodily into the air and scattered it over the surrounding country.

Word has been received that on April 28 the Venezuelan Cities of Egido and Mertida and several villages were destroyed by an earthquake, with heavy loss of life.

The steamship Warrimoo brings word that it is considered almost certain that South Australia will send a representative to the Canadian conference to be held in June.

A Montreal despatch says it is probable that the local steamship lines may be compelled to meet the cut in passenger rates now made in New York and Liverpool.

The strike of the coal miners is having a temporary disastrous effect on the coasting trade of Philadelphia, in which the coal shipments form a most important item.

James Wilson, a young man working on a saw-log drive, was drowned at Serpent Rapids, sixteen miles from Parry Sound, on Saturday. The body was recovered some hours afterward.

Mrs. Mary E. Lease, the Populist leader, is disappointed at Kansas City, Mo. She is worried over the dangers that threaten her from cranks, and believes she will yet be assassinated.

While playing near a pile of burning brush at Rollo Bay, N. S., a five year-old child named Pine went too near the blaze and received injuries which from it died two hours later.

The heresy trial before the Presbyterian Synod of Ottawa and Montreal was concluded on Friday evening, the result being that all proceedings against Prof. John Campbell were dropped.

David Hamilton, colored, who murdered Mrs. Amneda Aherns, was sentenced at New York, on Friday, to die in the electric chair in Sing Sing Prison in the week beginning June 25.

Cunningham & Robertson, Montreal, manufacturers of mouldings, have assigned. The liabilities amount to $17,000 and the principal creditors are the Ontario Bank, $6,515, and Molsons Bank, 2,234.

Major-General Herbert is warmly defended by the French press of Montreal against the attacks made upon him for enlisting the Papal Zouaves and holding them up as good examples for the 65th Battalion.

By an explosion of gas on Monday evening at the Burridge colliery at Mahanoy Plane, Pa., John Hortenstein was instantly killed, Robert Dalton and Michael Ryan fatally burned and William Mooney and James Ryan severely burned.

A heavy frost has injured strawberries and fruit trees in New York State.

The Independent Order of Oddfellows now boasts a membership of 900,000.

ANTONIO LUCIANO HANGED.

Italian Murderer Suffers the Penalty for Killing a Compatriot.

GRENFELL, MAN., May 10.—Antonio Luciano, one of the Italians sentenced to death for the murder of the Italian scissors-grinder, was hanged this morning.

Luciano and Antonia Degidio were both sentenced to death for the crime, the evidence against them being purely circumstantial. Subsequently, Luciano confessed to killing his compatriot, but claimed it was due to an accident. The Italian Government interfered on behalf of the condemned men. The Governor-General yesterday signed an order-in-council commuting the sentence of Degidio to imprisonment for life, but allowed the law to take its course with respect to Luciano.

The condemned man displayed great nerve on the scaffold, and appeared prepared for death. After repeating the litany after the priest, Luciano made a speech in broken English, as follows:—"I would like everybody not to believe what the papers say about the crime. I die innocent, like Jesus Christ. He died for everybody; I die for my partner, Degido. I make this confession so that both might not die. We are both innocent. I am a stranger in a strange country; nobody believes me, but Jesus. I pray you, gentlemen, believe me. Good-bye. I no kill the man. Nobody believes me but Jesus. I leave my wife and two children." He then told the hangman he was ready, and shortly after the drop fell.

ANDREWS NOT GUILTY.

The "Doctor" and His Wife Acquitted of Murder by the Jury.

TORONTO, May 12.—The jury in the assize court yesterday returned a verdict of "not guilty" in the case of Ransome Andrews and his wife, Alice.

Justice Meredith, in his charge to the jury, reviewed the evidence, and put in a forcible manner the special points which the jury would have to consider. The special points were: Did Andrews receive the deceased for an unlawful purpose? Was it reasonable that $15 was paid for lying in, or did it seem like the price of abortion? They must bear in mind Doc Andrews' story that deceased herself had done an act to bring on a miscarriage? Was it likelier that a dreadful crime of that character could be committed by an inexperienced young woman than by the head and hand of an old man? Was the manner in which the girl was removed from the Andrews' house consistent with the theory of the defence? If the defence was to be believed they must unhesitatingly acquit the prisoners.

In conclusion, the judge asked the jury to lay aside all they had ever heard about the case, apart from the evidence, and all preconceived ideas. The charge was said by a Queen's counsel to be one of the best ever delivered.

The jury's verdict of "Not guilty" was received amid great excitement in the court. The prisoners burst into tears on hearing their innocence declared. They are not yet free, however, the county crown attorney having other charges to prefer against Andrews.

BOY BURNED TO DEATH.

He Warned His Grandmother of Her Danger But Lost His Own Life.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., May 14.—The dwelling house and store of Mrs. Peter Muldoon on Garden avenue at Suspension Bridge, N. Y., was burned to the ground at an early hour Saturday morning. Mrs. Muldoon and her five-year-old grandson being the only occupants in the house at the time. The little fellow was awakened no doubt by the flames, and rushing to his grandmother's room where she was fast asleep, awoke and then ran back into one of the rear rooms. The woman barely escaped with her life and through a window. The little fellow no doubt was stifled by the smoke and perished in the flames, after saving the life of his grandmother. The woman was crazed with grief and it took three men to hold her from running back into the burning building to rescue the child. After the firemen had put out the fire the remains of the brave little fellow was found burned to a crisp. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

TAKING COAL FROM CANADA.

Coal Companies Intend Fighting the Strike to a Finish.

NEW YORK, May 16.—There has been 50,000 tons of English and Nova Scotia coal sold to arrive in New York, a portion of which has already been shipped from Cardiff, Liverpool and Glasgow, and from Sidney, Nova Scotia. The coal is within 45 to 50 cents per ton of the ordinary price of soft steamer coal delivered alongside New York. The bulk of this has been taken by the companies supplying steamers to fill their contracts.

Negotiations are on foot for the purchase of 100,000 tons more to be delivered here between the first and tenth of June by the same parties for the same purpose. From this fact it is inferred that coal companies intend fighting the strike to the finish. The present low rates of ocean freight make the operation possible to bring coal from England in unlimited quantities and at competing prices even by steam, as very little freight is now coming this way.

The First Warned Sealer.

VICTORIA, B.C., May 15.—The schooner Triumph, the first of the sealing fleet to be warned against violating the new international agreement, has arrived at this port. She was spoken off Cross Sound on May 7 by H.M.S. Hyacinthe, six days after the beginning of the close season. There was a general feeling of relief among the sealers here when the Triumph returned with a simple warning, for, from an American point of view, she was clearly liable to seizure, as she was sealing in prohibited waters.

British Columbia Farming.

MONTREAL, May 16.—Right Rev. D. D. Ridley, D.D., Anglican bishop of Columbia, is in the city on his way to England with his wife, and intends to remain away a year. In an interview he said that the Chinese in British Columbia can outdo the small farmer, and he would not advise the latter to go there. What is wanted is farmers on a large scale to go in for ranching. There is a large labor supply and he does not advise settlers going there.

Dwelling Destroyed by Fire.

LEAMINGTON, Ont., May 15.—The residence of Charles Stewart, a farmer residing about two miles from here, was totally destroyed by fire with all its contents. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss is $2,500, partly covered by insurance.

Bull Baiting Accident.

MADRID, May 16.—During a bull fight in the arena at Avigueo, Senor Nicolas, a famous toreador, was gored by a wounded bull and so badly injured that he died shortly after.

The exports of gold from New York last week were $6,583,360.

Up to Saturday the shipment of live stock from Montreal for Britain included 6,370 cattle, 1,587 sheep, and 399 horses.

NEWFOUNDLAND CRISIS

Political Excitement on the Island Reaching Fever Heat.

SITUATION BECOMING GRAVE

Sectarianism is Now Said to be Dragged Into the Contest and Turbulent Demonstrations are Feared—The Police Repulsed by Strikers.

ST. JOHNS, Nfld., May 16.—The disturbances at Bay de Verde continue. Popular excitement is increasing by leaps and bounds and the whole situation is regarded as very grave, especially as it is feared that sectarianism will be dragged into the contest. This, was carried on years ago, and its resurrection at the present time may be ruinous to the future of the colony.

The Telegram accuses Morine and Morrison with trying to make sectarian capital out of the attacks on them, and also that Morine insulted the clergymen of several denominations in Bay de Verde on Saturday. The police entered the Telegram office by orders of the Chief of Police and forced employes to tear down from the windows inflammatory placards which were declared dangerous to the public peace.

On Sunday at Gull Island, Bay de Verde, the police tried to arrest the rioters, but abandoned the attempt and retired to await reinforcements. Parties accompanying the police were attacked by the Gull Islanders and stoned and beaten. The authorities have determined to arrest the rioters at all hazards, as other sections of the district might take the law into their own hands if they did not.

INTERESTING LIBEL SUIT.

Judge Taschereau's Judgment in the St. Louis v. Ayotte Case.

MONTREAL, May 16.—Justice Taschereau has rendered an interesting judgment dismissing a reply in law to defendant's plea in the action of Horace St. Louis v. Ayotte, editor of Le Trifluvien, of Three Rivers. Le Trifluvien published an article commending Father Lacasse's work, "Dans le Camp Ennemi," particularly that part of it wherein Mr. St. Louis was stigmatized a bad Catholic and deserving of excommunication on account of his occupying the position of counsel for the Canada Revue Company in their now celebrated action against Archbishop Fabre. Mr. St. Louis sues Le Trifluvien's editor for $200 damages. The latter pleads mainly the truth of the statements that Mr. St. Louis is a bad Catholic. Mr. St. Louis' reply in law asked that the defence be rejected on the ground that the truth of an injurious statement was no justification for its circulation. The judge expressed himself strongly in favor of this view, but declared he was obliged to be guided by the jurisprudence established by the Court of Appeal in recent decisions and reserve the case for trial on its merits, to give the defendant opportunity to prove, if possible, the truth of the alleged injurious statement.

TEN YEARS AT KINGSTON

Mrs. Evans' Sentence in the Sharon Case—Osman Gets Two Years.

TORONTO, May 15.—Mrs. Lottie Evans and George Osman were up before Justice Robertson at the Assize Court yesterday to receive their sentence in the Sharon poisoning case.

His Lordship sentenced Mrs. Evans to ten years in the provincial penitentiary at Kingston. Mrs. Evans, who has been remarkably cool and collected throughout the course of the whole trial, took the sentence with the utmost composure. On being asked the usual question, "Have you anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon you?" she replied in a steady voice, "Nothing, except that I am innocent of any crime."

Mr. Murdoch, her counsel, applied for a new trial, which application His Lordship refused.

Gorge Osman took his sentence coolly. "If poison was administered it was without my knowledge," he said. He was sentenced to two years in Kingston penitentiary.

FIXED FOR JUNE 26.

Announcement for the Ontario Elections Made Officially.

TORONTO, May 16.—It is officially announced this morning that voting in the Ontario provincial elections will take place on Tuesday, June 26. Nominations will be held throughout the province for candidates for the contest on the Tuesday previous, June 19.

Memorial to Canadian Heroes.

LONDON, May 16.—Their old comrades and friends of the Royal Military College of Canada have just placed in the south transept of Rochester cathedral a handsome memorial to those officers of Royal Engineers who were graduated at the college, namely Capt. W. C. Stairs, Capt. H. B. Mackay and Capt. W. H. Robinson. The first two officers died of fever in Africa and Capt. Robinson was killed in an action near Sierra Leone in March, 1892. The college at Kingston has given to the army some excellent soldiers.

Canadian Sentenced in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, May 16.—John Post, a 36-year-old Canadian, was sentenced by Judge Hatch to seven years and four months in Auburn State Prison for the crime of highway robbery. Post and an unknown pal lured David Moore to Childs street on April 21 under pretence of helping him to find a room, and when they reached a lonely spot, pounced upon him and relieved him of $19, all his worldly wealth.

Variety Store Destroyed.

HAMILTON, May 16.—A fire broke out in H. C. Chappell's hardware and general variety store and in a very short space of time the lower flat, containing goods to the value of about $1,400, was destroyed. A couple of small kegs of powder exploded and blew the windows on to the street. The loss will be between $1,500 and $2,000 on stock, which is insured for $2,000.

Child Burned to Death.

HALIFAX, May 14.—Dorothy Cunningham, the three-year-old child of the late Arthur H. Cunningham, of the Post Office Department, set herself on fire on Saturday while playing with matches and was burned to death. The mother was almost crazed with grief when she saw her child.

Strawberry Crop Damaged by Frost.

NIAGARA, Ont., May 16.—This section of the country has been visited by a heavy frost which almost entirely destroyed the early strawberry crop, and it is feared the apple and late peach crop will be also greatly lessened.

The heavy frost of Monday night almost destroyed the early strawberry crop in the Niagara district, and it is feared the apple and late peach crop will also be greatly lessened.

STIRLING

CASH STORE!

NEW GOODS

OPENING THIS WEEK.

Men's and Boys' Suits 25 per cent. below regular prices. New heavy Twill Shirting regular price 12½c., my price 10c. New Polka Dot Lustres, cream ground, with navy blue or red spot, they would be cheap at 15c., my price 10c. New Laces in cream and fawn, lowest prices yet seen. New line of black and dark ground Prints, regular price 15c., my price 12½c. These are the finest goods made. New line of Men's Shirts in fancy and plain, laundried and soft. First class goods at lowest prices.

Don't forget that I have a complete STOCK OF GROCERIES, fresh and fine quality at lowest prices.

Every person appreciates the 25c. Tea they get here. It is really worth 10c. more, try it.

Highest price paid for Eggs, Butter, etc., in exchange for goods.

T. G. CLUTE.

Craige's Old Stand, opposite the Foundry.

To the Independent Electors
—OF—
NORTH HASTINGS.

GENTLEMEN:—

I stated to you four years ago, at the Nomination, that I would be a candidate at the next General Election. I am now going to redeem that promise, and will be a candidate at the coming election.

If elected, I shall support any measure that I believe to be in the interest of the people, regardless of Religion or Politics.

Your obedient servant,
JAS. HAGGERTY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

I would respectfully notify my friends and the public generally, that I have secured the agency for the sale of STEAM ENGINES, THRESHING MACHINES, BINDERS, REAPERS, MOWERS, SEED DRILLS, ROOT SOWERS, and all other kinds of Agricultural Implements. LUMBER WAGONS, DEMOCRATS, BUGGIES, ROAD CARTS, PUMPS and SEWING MACHINES, all of which I offer at the lowest remunerative prices.

My Buggies and Road Carts comprise all styles. Intending buyers will find it to their interest to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. Terms easy.

Warehouse on Henry Street, in rear of Bank.

JOHN RODGERS.

FRESH LIME.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL HAVE ANY quantity of fresh Lime ready on and after Monday May 14th.

JAS. COUTTS,
Lot 14, 4th Con. Rawdon.

BEDDING PLANTS.

AT THE BAY OF QUINTE NURSERY, Belleville, Ont., all kinds of summer Bedding Plants now ready. Also, a fine lot of Tea Rose Plants for summer bloom, at 25c. each. Choicest cut flowers and floral offerings at shortest notice.

S. J. WEDDEN,
Box 382, Belleville, Ont.
Telephone 139.

COURT OF REVISION.

VILLAGE OF STIRLING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Court of Revision for the Municipality of the Village of Stirling will be held in the Council Chamber, on

MONDAY, the 28th of May, 1894.

At the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of hearing and determining all complaints against the assessment for the current year.

All parties concerned will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

J. S. BLACK, Clerk.
Stirling, May 15th, 1894.

COURT of REVISION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Court of Revision of the Municipality of the

TOWNSHIP OF RAWDON

Will be held at the Town Hall, Hybrid, on

Monday, the 28th day of May, 1894

at 10 o'clock, a.m., for the purpose of hearing and determining all complaints against the assessment for the current year. All parties concerned will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

G. D. WIGGINS, Clerk.
Springbrook, May 18th, 1894.

PRACTICAL FARMING.

Permanent Stairs or Ladders in Barns.

It is very strange how some farmers, year in and year out, will climb up in the barn or hay mow to put in and take out hay, straw and other fodder without the aid of a ladder or stairs, but climb from a manger, box or barrel, grasp a brace, stringer, or other projecting portion of structure, and by an extra effort swing or throw the body upward, and perform similar gymnastic feats to again reach the floor. This is most often done in midwinter when the hands are encumbered with heavy mittens. These operators can thank their stars that they do not fall, endangering life and limb. By the expenditure of a few dollars and a day's time, an easy and safe way of access could be made to any of there lofts, and one would actually save enough time between the sensible and the careless way in a year's time to cover all the expense of construction. It may possibly make a man more muscular to twist about and hang by one hand to reach the hay mow, but the more considerate prefer the easier, safer plan. In wagon houses in which horses are stabled, stairs should, by all means, be used to reach the loft, as then women and children can often feed the horses with perfect safety. Skeleton stairs can be erected with simply the steps and sides, but they should be made strong and firm.

Drinking Cold Water When Perspiring.

Farmers caution their men not to water the horses when sweaty, but they themselves will drink freely of cold water when in a state of perspiration. They drink it because they are thirsty, and often to excess. If it will injure a sweaty horse, it will have the same effect upon a man. If you must drink when the blood is heated, do so in moderation and slowly. Hold the first few swallows in the mouth for a moment, or until warmed to near the temperature of the body. It will not then produce the shock to the nervous system that the taking of much very cold water into the stomach would. By this plan you can satisfy thirst with a less quantity. With many people even moderate labor or exercise opens the pores with attendant perspiration. Such people may avoid this by drinking sparingly of water or other liquids. It requires considerable will power not to drink freely when thirsty, and the water is at hand.

Business Methods in Farming.

Every crop planted on the farm, every animal bought, and every man hired is an investment, involving sound business judgment, in both the planning and the management, to insure a profitable outcome. Too often crops are planted, or stock raised, simply because other farmers raise them, without regard to the cost, the market, or the adaptability to the particular farm and its equipment. When planted, no account is kept of the expense, and not even an estimate is made of the cost, but the crop is sold as soon as harvested for what it will bring and the crop repeated the next season. While it would sometimes cost more then the crops were worth to keep a detailed set of accounts with each crop, still a simple business-like set of farm accounts will furnish the data whereby the profitableness of particular crops, or stock, may be closely estimated, and thus furnish a safer basis than guess-work for the abandonment of the crop, or for changing its treatment. Many parts of the estimates made for one year or field, would answer for other years and fields. Whether accounts are kept with particular fields or crops or not, there should be an account opened with the farm, and others with household and personal expenses. By taking stock each year, it can be determined whether the farm has been profitable; whether the improvements have exceeded the repairs; whether personal pleasures have been too extravagant, and whether the household department has been economically carried on. Of course there should be an account for every person with whom a credit business is transacted, for every one admits that memory utterly fails in keeping an accurate record of such transactions. Treat the farm as a person and see whether it can be credited with a fair balance of profit every new year. If farming is a business, then the keeping of farm accounts will pay.

Smoothing Wounds on Roots.

In digging up trees for transplanting, the spade severing the larger roots usually leaves a very rough surface to the wounds, in fact, the roots are more likely to be crushed and broken instead of being cut off smooth. To insure a clean, healthy surface from which new rootlets may issue in due time, we recommend the smoothing off of the ends of all such broken roots, and with a sharp knife or pair of sheers. It is only a moment's work and the roots will be the better for it, and frequently it prevents canker and decay, especially with stone fruits, such as the peach, cherry and plum. Trees taken up in the fall and heeled in for the winter should be very carefully examined when taken out for planting in the spring, and all dead roots cut back to the sound parts, and the blackened wounds shaved or smoothed off until they look bright and fresh.

Salt as an Insecticide.

If you should apply salt enough per acre to kill all the worms and grubs in the ground, you would, at the same time, kill all the weeds and grass, and leave the land barren of vegetation. You may apply six to eight hundred pounds of salt per acre, sown broadcast in spring before sowing grain or planting potatoes, corn, and similar crops, and perhaps with benefit, but otherwise salt should be used with caution on land occupied by any kind of crop. It is a stimulant applied in small quantities, as well as an absorbent of moisture from the atmosphere, but it cannot be employed as an insecticide for pests buried deeply in the soil. Your strawberry beds should be kept clear of weeds, and the vines thinned out, if they are crowded. This is about all the care they will require this season, but it would be well to set out new beds this spring for bearing next year.

Selling Live or Dressed Pigs.

The surroundings of each farmer must govern his methods, but when there is a packer or butcher to sell to, it is usually better to carry the pigs to market alive than dead and dressed. That is, he will usually get more money for them. Pigs dress from seventy-two to eighty per cent. of their live weight. If the pig is in thin condition multiply the price offered by one hundred and divide the product by seventy-two, and the result will be the dressed weight price. If it is very fat, multiply by eighty, or an intermediate figure, according to the condition of the pig. The chances are that the farmer will get less money for the pig if dressed at the farm, because the packer prefers to kill when he is ready and make a uniform job of all he handles.

Market Day for Hungarian Kisses.

Kisses have a market price at Nagyalmary in the Hungarian Kemitta of Arad. A strange old custom is in use there on St. Joseph's Day and a few days following. The young women who have been married within the past twelve months assemble in the market place, and offer themselves to be kissed by gentle and simple, "Herren und Bauern," indifferently, at so much money per kiss. The prices are exceedingly modest, the lowest being 4 hellers and the highest 20 hellers. These, at least, were the prices according to the Hungaian reporter, on St. Joseph's Day last, March 19. There is possibly some feudal interpretation of the eccentric custom, but the reporter does not supply it.

A PATHETIC STORY.

How the Great Coal Strike in England Caused the Death of a Bright Young Man.

The coal war in England had many results beyond crippling commerce and industry. The death-roll due to privation and want will never be fully disclosed. Now and again a tragedy of the strike leaks out. One, which is no doubt typical of others, has just become known at Sheffield. A very talented boy, named James Ewart Kershaw, nephew of the accountant to the Sheffield Gas Company, entered the school training ship Conway at Liverpool. His record there was uniformly successful, but in his last year he outstripped all previous records of the ship. He was one of the selected candidates for the Queen's Gold Medal, gained a gold medal for greatest proficiency in all branches of training and education, a prize (an aneroid) for greatest proficiency in meteorology, first prize (a sextant) for nautical astronomy, first prize (a telescope) for practical navigation, first prize for proficiency in seamanship, first prize for physical science, first prize for knowledge of laws governing deviation of compass in iron ships, first prize for proficiency in knowledge of rule of road, first prize for medical lectures, and a second for mathematics. Kershaw was recommended by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for appointment as midshipman in the Royal Naval Reserve. He obtained an appointment on board the Corunna, where he proceeded last September to take duty. With him from the same training ship were two other young fellows—Roscoe, son of the Mayor of Stockport, and Bright, son of a Sheffield estate agent. The intention of the captain of the Corunna was to sail for Rio de Janeiro in September but he was delayed in the Clyde through stoppage of coal supplies, and was not able to leave until November, when the strike terminated. When the ship arrived at Rio, Brazil was in revolution and the capital under bombardment. Fever broke out on board the vessel, and the hospitals were full of wounded on shore. The three lads from the training ship were all down with the disease, and this week Kershaw's relatives in Sheffield have received a cablegram announcing his death. The captain states that if he had been able to leave the Clyde in September he would have closed his business with Rio and got away before the rebellion or the fever had broken out. Thus he traces the death of poor young Kershaw directly to the coal strike. The other lads are in a fair way for recovery.

A HANDFUL OF DIAMONDS.

How it Feels to Hold a Lot of the Precious Stones.

"It gives one the oddest thrill to hold a handful of loose, unset precious stones just as if they were pebbles," said a lady the other day. "Not long since, in London, I went into a store famous for its jewels; and while I was talking with the clerk about the resetting of some old family relics, Lord A., who is a great friend of mine, came in. After some casual conversation he asked me if I would come with him into an inner room to look at some pearls he was thinking of purchasing. There we found Mr. C., one of the heads of the firm, and the pearls were produced and discussed, and finally a couple were decided upon. 'Could you let Mrs. X. see your unset stones?' asked Lord A. after everything had been settled. 'I will be her security,' he continued jokingly. 'Most certainly,' answered the obsequious tradesman, politely unlocking what proved to be a door into a huge safe, but which looked like part of the paneling of the room. He ushered us into a small room in the safe itself. It was carpeted with green baise and had no furniture, the walls being filled with rows upon rows of drawers, each with its own special lock and key.

"'Here you have wealth enough to buy a kingdom,' said Lord A., and I could not repress a cry of astonishment and rapture as Mr. C., with apparent carelessness, opened drawer after drawer, and showed me the glittering contents. Rubies, diamonds, pearls, sapphires all the long array of precious stones and all assorted according to size and quality. Would you trust me to take up a handful of those diamonds?' I had the audacity to ask. 'I simply long to know how it feels'. Both men seemed much amused, the jeweler gratifying my request without hesitation; and as I felt the heavy, glittering things slip through my fingers, I felt the thrill I spoke of in the beginning. 'You look as if you were in church!' laughed Lord A. 'The expression on your face is absolutely reverent'—and, oddly enough, that was just the way I felt." New York Tribune.

The Everlasting Club.

Addison in one of his papers described the Everlasting Club. It consisted of a hundred members, who divided the whole 24 hours among them in such a manner that the club sat day and night from one end of the year to the other, no party presuming to rise until they were relieved by those who were in course to succeed them. By this means a member of the Everlasting Club never wanted company; for though he was not upon duty himself, he was sure to find some who were; so that if he were disposed to take a whet, a nooning, an evening's draught, or a bottle after midnight, he went to the club, and found a knot of friends to his mind. It was a maxim in this club that the steward never died; for as they succeeded one another by way of rotation, no man was to quit the great elbow-chair which stood at the upper end of the table till his successor was in readiness to fill it: insomuch that there has not been a sede vacante in the memory of man. This club was instituted about the middle of the English civil wars, and continued without interruption until the time of the great London fire in 1666. The steward at that time maintained his post until he had liked to have been blown up with a neighboring house; and would not leave the chair at last until he had emptied all the bottles on the table and received repeated directions from the club to withdraw himself.

The Duke of York's Devotion to Duty

The festival dinner of the London, Eng., Middlesex Hospital the other night was a great success, resulting in the addition of $30,000 to the funds of the institution. The Prince of Wales was present, and spoke twice. But one of the most interesting features of the evening was the speech by Admiral Commerell, who, in replying for the Senior Service, said that in the year 1888 he had the honor of receiving a message from the Prince of Wales saying that he wished to see the Duke of York at Goodwood. He gave the Duke that message, and his answer was, although he could perfectly well be spared on that occasion, "Well, sir, but what is to become of my torpedo boat?" He said, "I think Prince George, we can spare you for the day, and the Prince of Wales would like to see you at Goodwood." The Prince's answer was —"No, sir; I have got orders to go out in my torpedo boat to Spithead and go I must." And thereupon he steamed out to sea in an easterly gale.

Remarkable Sagacity of a Horse

A remarkable instance of the sagacity of a horse occurred a few days ago in England, when its rider was thrown. He fell over the head of the animal, which suddenly halted with one of its forefeet in the air. The horse essayed to put his foot down again, but feeling it came in contact with its rider's body, raised it again, and so it stood for what seemed a considerable time, alternately lifting and lowering its foot, until the man recovered and moved away. The horse made no attempt to bolt, and eventually its rider mounted and rode off, not much the worse for his somewhat curious experience.

GREAT WHITE RHINOCEROS

AN IMMENSE ANIMAL ALREADY WELL NIGH EXTINCT.

Two of Them Shot Recently in Mashonaland—The Story of the Hunter Who Did the Shooting—Difference Between the Black and the White Rhinoceros.

It is more than probable that before the close of the century the white rhinoceros, the largest of all the mammals after the elephant will be extinct. There are but very few preserved specimens in existence to give the natural history student of the future an idea of its enormous size and peculiar structure. It is now generally recognized that there are in Africa only two varieties of the rhinoceros, the black and the white. The old Dutch elephant hunters always believed in several, advancing as their reason the different lengths of the anterior horn, and judging entirely by this standard. Both sorts are easy to shoot, and it is small wonder when a long train of carriers has to be fed, or when natives are hunting for a supply of meat to carry back to their kraals, that a rhinoceros was always shot in preference to buck, wary and difficult to stalk as are the latter, and as a rule more tenacious of life. Furthermore, it is natural that the white rhinoceros should be shot in preference to the black, for it generally carries a good deal more fat, is very much larger than the black species, and as a rule has more valuable horns.

THE GREAT WHITE RHINOCEROS.

The main points of difference between the two species are the shape of the mouth and the manner of feeding. The Bicornis has a prehensile upper lip and a much smaller head altogether than the Simus; he feeds entirely upon leaves and twigs, and prefers a rough, bushy, inhospitable country; he is wary and shy, quick to anger and exceedingly obstinate, inquisitive, and suspicious. The Simus has a disproportionately large head, with a great jaw which is cut quite square off in front, and the great rubber-like lips are suited for the grass upon which he feeds entirely, though in the autumn and winter, when the grass over vast stretches of country has been burnt away, it is a puzzle how he manages to get enough to sustain his great bulk. He carries his head very low, and has long ears slightly tipped with curly black hair; he is not so inquisitive or suspicious as his black brother, and is slightly more

SLUGGISH IN HIS MOVEMENTS,

though upon occasion he can cover the ground with unexpected speed. Another curious fact is that the calf of the Simus will always run in front of the cow, while the calf of the Bicornis invariably follows its mother; this habit never varies. They drink every day, or rather every night, and as a rule, do not go down to the water till after midnight. When the sun gets very warm they generally enjoy a siesta, sometimes in the bush, and sometimes out in the glaring, quivering heat; and though they will occasionally lie in thick, bushy country they do not make a point of choosing the deepest shade. When fairly asleep they do not waken easily, and they may then be easily shot or photographed.

In the first few days of June, 1893, I started alone from Salisbury and entered northeast Mashonaland. For five days, from sunrise till dark, I patrolled and quartered every yard of country for a good number of miles, and on the sixth day I saw—though so far off that they appeared just as dark specks—two of the huge brutes I was searching for. The first thing to do, of course, was to get below the wind, as when they were first sighted the wind blew directly from me to them. In an hour's time I was crawling toward them through the fringe of bush that lay about 150 yards below the open position they had chosen for their midday siesta. I thought they might give me some trouble, so I took my colored boy with me—he could shoot rather well and carried a single twelve-bore rifle. As I crawled on my stomach toward them with the

GREATEST POSSIBLE CARE.

I saw one of them had become suspicious, and had got on to his feet, evidently much disturbed. When I saw this I flattened myself as much as possible into the sharp grass stubble and black ash—this latter the result of a devastating grass fire which had occurred a few weeks before. It seemed hours before this very painful crawl brought me to the small tuft of dry grass I was making for. After waiting for some time I was relieved to see the other brute stand up. I whispered to the boy, and then knelt right up. The larger bull was on the left, almost facing me; the other stood broadside on. I did not wish to break any great bones, so I did not fire at the point of the shoulder -which would have been the usual shot under the circumstances—put put the bullet from the ten-bore "Paradox" between the first two ribs and into the lung. As the huge brute spun round I put the second shot behind the ribs; it travelled forward, and also, I found afterward, reached the lungs.

The boy's rifle went off almost simultaneously with my first shot, and as the rhinoceroses went off in opposite directions we jumped up and followed them at our best pace. For over a mile the old bull went like a steam engine: he gradually, however, settled down, and I came up and gave him two more bullets from behind; this helped him on again, but not for more than half a mile. I soon ran up to him, and found him beginning to stagger; for all this time he had been throwing blood by the gallon from his nostrils. One more shot finished him, and as he sunk down with a kind of sob, the buffalo birds left him, and with shrill notes of alarm they flew up, and circling for a few minutes over us, they disappeared in the direction the other rhinoceros had taken. I was completely exhausted by the severe run, and, taking out my pipe, I sat down for a short rest upon the huge gray head. The second bull succumbed about half a mile from where I had first fired.

It is a curious fact that under the skin of these two animals I found six native bullets, which they must have carried about with them for years.

A Newfoundland Saves a Tramp.

A fresh candidate has just been discovered for the new order of merit recently instituted in France for animals who perform heroic actions. A tramp having thrown himself into the Seine at Quai de l'Horologe, in Paris, a magnificent Newfoundland dog then passing with his master plunged in without a moment's hesitation, and, with some difficulty, succeeded in bringing the man ashore. The poor fellow was terribly exhausted when brought out, but he soon recovered.

UNDBR THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

Suicides in Argentine—A Dishonest Post master—The Old Bunco Game—Morbid Sentimentality, etc., etc.

The police of Buenos Ayres have not been paid for six months.

Suicides are greatly on the increase in Argentine on account of the business depression there.

Australian colonists are arriving in great numbers in Paraguay. Over 200 arrived in that country in February.

There were 4,910 marriages in the city of Buenos Ayres last year, 13,056 births, and 29,105 deaths. The city at the recent census was found to contain over 500,000 inhabitants.

The Perusa, a South American newspaper, created a sensation some weeks ago by announcing that Adelina Patti had been killed. It got the diva mixed with Madame Patey.

Captain Nunes, a military engineer, proposes to form artificial islands at the entrance to the River la Plata for military defence in time of war and for lazarettos in time of peace.

At the recent La Plata elections 454 persons in Arrecifes voted, but the votes could not be allotted to the different candidates because the keys of the urns in which the ballots were deposited were lost.

The postmaster of Salta, Chili, Manuel Gradin, has disappeared with $10,000 belonging to the Government. He was a man of refined tastes. His boots cost him $20 a pair, and he ran up a bill for perfumery to the amount of $80. His salary was $200 a month.

One of the principal occupations of jewellers in the cities and towns of Chili and Peru is making gold crowns set with precious stones for the heads of images in the churches and cathedrals. They usually are adorned by wealthy women, who thus pay vows to the saints.

During the absence from home of Senor Anzano Lenzi, of Buenos Ayres, two men presented themselves at the house, and with honeyed words swindled his wife out of $3,300, who instead of the bank notes was left with a roll of worthless paper. Avarice led the women into the trap, as she imagined she was the recipient of $10,000, for which she had loaned $3,800. It was the old bunco game in new garments.

An Italian itinerant seller of cheeses, in Buenos Ayres, one day last month found near the Plaza Constitucion $5,000 in notes on the ground, which he pocketed, but not before another person, witness to the act, demanded half as hush money. This the Italian refused to give, offering the other $1,000. During the haggling, a policeman hove in sight, and the two were taken to the police station, where the rightful owner of the notes recovered them.

Morbid sentimentality prevails quite as much in Latin American countries as it does among us. In a recent issue of the Buenos Ayres Herald the editor remarks: —"The Argentine criminal code is too lenient toward crimes of violence, and even such as it is, the executive authorities administer it too leniently. No mercy should be shown to murderers, and the sentimental dames who intercede for them and divert justice from its course should reserve their tears for the victims."

According to the municipal statistical report for January, the city of Buenos Ayres contained on January 31st last 528,728 inhabitants. The number of passengers and immigrants who arrived was 10,281, and the number of those who left was 5,926. The immigrants numbered 4,752, of whom 69 were Germans, 116 Argentines, 26 Austrians, 15 Belgians, 1 Dane, 933 Spanish, 190 French, 26 English, 3,237 Italians, 2 North Americans, 8 Uruguayans, 20 Portuguese, 69 Russians, 3 Swedes, and 43 Swiss.

THE FARMER'S LATEST ENEMY.

A Russian Weed Which Throws the Canadian Thistle Into the Shade.

The Northwest papers are calling attention to a danger of no ordinary magnitude which threatens that country. This new foe is a Russian weed, which, for lack of a better name is called a thistle, and if all that is said of it is true it casts all other agricultural pests into the shade. The Canadian variety of the Scottish emblem is a comparatively unobtrusive plant compared with this fresh terror of the husbandman. Its introduction to America is traced to a Russian named Schoultz, who imported some bags of flax seed a few years ago. The flax seed was unfortunately mixed with the seed of the Russian thistle, and wherever the one was sown the other sprang into being. Its spread has been remarkably rapid. There is scarcely a state within the fertile belt that has not had reason to deplore the incident of Mr. Schoultz and his flax seed. Pandora and her box of ills was scarcely more destructive. Whole countries in South Dakota are

OVERRUN WITH THE WEED.

Minnesota is similarly cursed. It has crossed into North Dakota and is now rolling towards the Canadian border.

The Regina Leader, which has been keeping its readers informed of this latest danger to Northwest agriculture, quotes from a report made to the United States Department of Agriculture in which the weed is described. When it appears above ground in spring it closely resembles fine moss, and within ten days afterwards the roots are so tough that it is very troublesome to pull up. The root is quite small, but from it briers, very much like porcupine quills, spread out, until the plant looks like a great ball about four feet in diameter at the top and from three to four feet high. These branches, when growing, are full of sap, but as they ripen turn hard as bone. They are covered with millions of short, sharp fibres, under which are the tiny seeds. When the thistle arrives at maturity the briers decay off close to the roots and break away. The wind roll them over and over for miles, seeding in whatever direction it is blowing. At any obstruction they collect in great heaps,

BREAK DOWN FENCES,

or pile up to the top and blow over. When the plants are ripe no mower can cut them down, neither can they be ploughed under, as they quickly choke the plough.

The only known means of extirpating the pest is to cut it down before it reaches the seeding period. Where the plant has gained a widespread distribution this is almost a hopeless task, and indeed thousands of acres of land in the three states mentioned above have been practically abandoned, the cultivator retiring before an enemy that he cannot subdue. It is clear that if it is to be kept out of Manitoba and the other western provinces the greatest vigilance must be maintained. It is a battle that must not be left to Governments alone. It is one in which every inhabitant must bear a hand. Wherever the pest is seen it must be extirpated. Forewarned is forearmed, and with a knowledge of the enemy it may be possible to keep it out, even though, as it has been pointed out, it will be rolled into the country on the wings of every chance wind from the south.

That Obscuring Hat.

"Don't you like to think about the days of your youth?" asked the man of reminiscent moods; "doesn't your heart feel an envious admiration for the barefoot boy?"

"No," replied the youth who had been to the theatre the night before; "I don't care for barefoot boys, but I certainly should dote on bareheaded girls."

MAKING READY FOR WAR.

THE CHINESE ARE MAKING BIG GUNS OF MODERN TYPES.

They Show Wonderful Mechanical and Inventive Skill—A Visit to the Great Arsenal at Shanghai, and a Description of Its Works.

One hundred acres of factories for the making of arms and munitions of war! Vast foundries for the smelting and rolling of steel! Gun works turning out cannon as big as the biggest now being made anywhere in the world! Shops covering acres devoted to the making of the latest of modern magazine rifles! An army of 2,000 celestials in blue gowns, with their pigtails tightly wound about their half-shaven heads, manipulating with their slender yellow fingers the finest of the modern world's improved machinery, and doing successfully all kinds of factory work under Chinese foremen!

These are some of the wonders to be seen at the great government arsenal near Shanghai.

Anyone who thinks that China is asleep to what is going on in the modern world has only to visit one of its great government gun factories to be convinced of his mistake. In other parts of China there are similar foundries doing even more wonderful work, and that to a large extent with native-made machinery, and just now with Chinese iron and Chinese coal. Of the 2,000 men employed in the Shanghai works only two are foreigners, and these are consulting engineers, one of whom, Mr. N. E. Cornish, is an Englishman from Devonshire, who was for years connected with the great Armstrong gun works in England, and the other, Mr. Bunt, an Englishman who not only knows how to run all kinds of machinery, but has invented several engines, and who, with Mr Cornish, is making many improvements in the Chinese munitions of war over those of other nations.

Once inside of those vast works and surrounded by the din of machinery the only difference between them and those of any of the great gun factories of Christendom lies in the gorgeous colors of red, blue and green, in which the Chinese delight and with which they paint not only the interior wookwork of their shops, but some of their machines as well, and in the fact that all of the work is done by Chinamen. The first room entered covers about an acre of space, and in it are being turned out some 12-inch guns for the navy. They are immense iron cannon, the barrels of which are thirty-five feet long, and which fire projectiles of steel which weigh a thousand pounds. To make one of these guns costs in the neighborhood of $50,000, and the Chinese are now just finishing their fourth gun of this kind. Those completed have been tested, and shown equal to anything made in Europe or America, and the projectiles for the guns are also made in this factory. The Chinese, however, like the other nations of the world, now believe that these immense guns are not so good for defense and warfare on the sea as the smaller varieties, and they will build no more of the mat present. Near these are some 25-ton guns, and in the shops there are about 300 Chinamen at work making the latest improved patterns of Armstrong rapid-firing guns. This gun moves so easily that a baby could almost work it, and the Chinese foreman in charge told me that they had just finished a dozen of these weapons, and that they were now working on some which would fire 100-pound shot.

China has no scruples as to patents, and she gets now all the latest improvements in war machinery and copies them. There is no doubt about the great mechanical ability of the Chinese. Here are 2,000 men who have been brought up on lines entirely different from those on which they are now working, and they make as expert workmen as English mechanics, who have had generations of hereditary descent and years of experience. A great part of the machinery used was made by Chinamen, and Mr. Cornish says that he found that parts which he had thought it impossible for a Chinaman to turn out, and which he had expected would have to be imported at great expense from Europe, had been made by these men from drawings. Some of them are so expert that only general directions and the knowledge of the results required need be given them, and they will straightway make the designs and castings. One machine for the rifling of some of the guns, which contained a screw of only three inches in diameter and thirty-five feet long, was designed and cut by a Chinaman. A Chinaman also makes the finest of the improved sights of the Armstrong guns. The work is as delicate and as beautiful as that of a watchmaker, and there is an improvement on the original, which this man has added. The rifling machine for the big guns would have cost $15,000 to import. These Chinamen were shown the drawings, and they made it for half that sum. It is so in nearly every variety of machinery, and among the things now actually being made in these works are all sorts of modern projectiles from the revolver bullet to the great shots of steel weighing 1,000 pounds. They make cartridges from those fitted for a revolver to the kind required for a six-inch rifle. Chinamen may be seen drilling steel, cutting out grape shot and making brass cartridge cases from disks of metal, 200 different kinds of shot and sharpnel are being made. They are now turning out about 30,000 pounds of shot a day, and they have made recent experiments with Chinese iron which demonstrates its superiority in some respects over any other iron of the world.

The Chinese are making all sorts of powder from the brown cocoanuts which are used for the heavy guns to the small black grains which are made for modern rifles, and Mr. Cornish says there is a chemist now on his way from Germany to China, who will teach them how to make the smokeless powder which has been recently invented.

There are hundreds of steam engines of all kinds in these works, and they are all managed by the Chinese. One of 400 horse-power is in charge of a boy and a youth of 22, and numbers of the Chinese mechanics are under age. Some of them are old men, but it is hard to tell the age of a Chinaman, as they all shave, and there are few gray hairs. At present the men are putting up an engine of 2,000 horse-power. It is of the most modern variety, and has cost a fortune. The immense furnaces burn gas, and a look into them would scare the religion out of any modern Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego if the Viceroy of Nanking cared to play the part of the cruel Babylonian king of the Scriptures. These furnaces are controlled by two easily-moved levers, and a mistake would blow the whole into atoms. A Chinese engineer about 20 years old has entire charge of them.

The steel works of this arsenal cover about four acres. The men are now experimenting in making ingots for armor plate, and they are putting in a steel furnace which will smelt fifteen tons of steel at one time. If it is a success, they will add others. They have made some small ingots, and some steel rails for railroads were turned out the other day to show the Chinese authorities that they could make them. They do all sorts of forging. They are now putting in a 700 ton steel press, which will exert a force of 2,000 tons on the ore beneath it. Great steel hammers forge out immense lumps of steel, and it is surprising at the wonderful way in which these people handle all sorts of metal and machinery. There is never a mistake, and the men are on hand every time.

THE KAISER AT A FIRE.

He Works as Hard as Any Fireman While Gatow is Ablaze.

A Berlin despatch says:—The little village of Gatow, near Spandau, was entirely destroyed by fire the other morning. The fire department of Spandau and a number of engines of the Berlin Fire Brigade were sent to the scene, but were too late to be of any service. The Emperor, at the head of the Spandau Engineers, was early on the ground and worked hard to save the burning buildings. Emperor William ordered the crew of his steam yacht Alexandra to form a chain of buckets reaching from the River Havel to the burning buildings, and hurried from house to house clearing out inmates and organizing a corps of men to save as much property as possible from the burning houses. Twice the Emperor seized an axe, with which he broke down doors and made other openings in the buildings to enable the firemen to work to better advantage. The example of the Emperor inspired the officers of his suite, and all of them worked with a will. Gen. Von Hahnke, chief of the Emperor's staff, directed the men who were handling the hose, and did effective work in other directions. The fire lasted about three hours and the Emperor did not leave the scene until all was over.

WORLD'S WHEAT BUYER.

ENGLAND'S POSITION AS A BUYER AND RAISER OF WHEAT.

The Average Yield Per Acre—England's Home-Grown and Imported Wheat—She Must Continue to Buy.

The breadth of wheat in the United Kingdom has averaged only 2,513,000 acres annually during the past eight years, contrasted with 4,092,000 acres in the period ending with 1860, while last year for the first time wheat was grown on less than two million acres—exactly 1,955,000 acres. Yet the average yield per acre for the last eight year period has been higher than during any equal time in forty years. Here are the data on these two points:

AVERAGE YEARLY ACREAGE AND YIELD OF WHEAT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

AVERAGES FOR	Acres.	Yield. (Bu. 60 lbs.)
8 years, 1852-3 to 1859-60.	4,092,000	28.38
" " 1860-1 " 1867 8...	3,753,000	28.88
" " 1868-9 " 1875-6...	3,788,000	27.13
" " 1876-7 " 1883-4...	3,091,000	25.[illegible]5
" " 1884-5 " 1891-2...	2,513,000	29.88
40 years, 1852-53 to 1891-2.	3,447,000	27.88

CAUSES OF THIS DECLINE.

Speaking generally, it will be found that a good yield, or relatively high price, has tended to check reduction, while contrary conditions in these respects have had the effect of accelerating it. The recovery in the area over the third period of eight years, especially in the first and second years, 1868 9 and 1869-70, is obviously a natural consequence of the higher price over the two preceding harvest years; while the general though slight increase throughout the period is accompanied with fair maintenance of price up to nearly the end of it. As the summary shows, it is over the fourth and fifth periods that the very great decline has taken place, and it is over these that the very marked decline in price prevailed. Further, it was within the fourth period that the disastrous harvest of 1879 occurred, not only in the United Kingdom, but in Western Europe generally. This led to some increase in price, and to greatly increased imports, which, with the exception of one or two years, have steadily increased ever since. In fact, it was the very bad season of 1879, succeeded by several of less than average yield, that led to the great extension of exporting areas in different parts of the world, and coincidently to a great reduction in price; and with this to a great reduction of area under wheat in the United Kingdom.

HOME-GROWN AND IMPORTED WHEAT.

For the first 35 years of the period under review, $2\frac{1}{4}$ bushels per acre on the average of the year have been deducted from the home crop for the seed of the next year; but for the next five years only two bushels per acre. Deducting this from the total crop produced, we get the quantity available for consumption. Adding the net imports of wheat (including flour as wheat on the basis of 72 pounds of the meal equaling 100 pounds of the grain), we have this exhibit:

AV. IN BU. FOR EIGHT YEAR PERIODS.	For Consumption (In Millions of bu)			Proportion or per cent	
	Domes	Imp'd	Total	Domes	Imp'd
1852 to 1859......	107	38	145	73	27
1860 to 1867......	100	66	166	60	40
1868 to 1875......	94	87	181	52	48
1876 to 1883......	71	130	201	35	65
1884 to 1891	70	149	219	32	68
Forty years av.	89	94	183	50	50

THE SIGNIFICANCE

of the very great and rapid increase in the imports of wheat, the staple article of food of the population of the United Kingdom, is very marked. During the first eight yearly period, the English producer provided 73 per cent. of the total requirement; over the last eight years he provided only about 32 per cent. In other words, over the earlier period he provided nearly three-fourths, but over the later less than one-third of the total requirement. On the other hand, while over the first eight years imports supplied only about 27 per cent. over the last eight they supplied about 68 per cent. of the requirement. This was the case notwithstanding that the last eight yearly period gave a higher average yield per acre of the home crop than either of the four preceding periods. The fact is, that the less dependence on home, and the greater on foreign supplies, has been largely due to the increase of the population overcoming the capability of production, but of course, largely also to the reduction of area under the wheat crops in the United Kingdom as a consequence of greatly increased production for export in other countries, and coincidently great increase in the English imports, and great reduction in price.

ENGLAND MUST CONTINUE TO BUY WHEAT.

With the rapid increase of population which has taken place in the United Kingdom, it is utterly impossible for that country to produce all the wheat required for consumption, and if the increase should continue, it will be in a greater degree impossible in the future. The area under wheat in the United Kingdom has, during the last eight years, averaged rather less than one-eighth of the total arable area; and to produce all the wheat required for consumption, more than one-third of the existing arable area would be required. If the area devoted to other rotation crops were to continue to bear about the same relation to that under wheat in recent years, the total arable area would have to be increased nearly three-fold, making in all much more than the present total arable and grass areas put together. If wheat were to be grown on a larger proportion of the existing arable area it could only be by the exclusion of the growth of other grain crops and stock foods, which would then, in their turn, have to be imported in larger quantities, or live stock must be reduced, and the imports of live animals, dead meat, and dairy produce be very much increased.

Doubtless if the price of wheat were materially to recover, the area under the crop would again increase; but it is obvious that, with an annually increasing population and demand for sustenance, it is hopeless to suppose that England can supply from her home produce, even so large a proportion of the total amount required as during the earlier periods to which this enquiry relates.

Like a Miracle

Consumption—Low Condition

Wonderful Results From Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Miss Hannah Wyatt
Toronto, Ont.

"Four years ago while in the old country (England), my daughter Hannah was sent away from the hospital, in a very low condition with consumption of the lungs and bowels, and weak action of the heart. The trip across the water to this country seemed to make her feel better for a while. Then she began to get worse, and for 14 weeks she was unable to get off the bed. She grew worse for five months and lost the use of her limbs and lower part of body, and if she sat up in bed had to be propped up with pillows. Physicians

Said She Was Past All Help

and wanted me to send her to the 'Home for Incurables.' But I said as long as I could hold my hand up she should not go. We then began

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

to give her Hood's Sarsaparilla. She is getting strong, walks around, is out doors every day; has no trouble with her throat and no cough, and her heart seems to be all right again. She has a first class appetite. We regard her cure as nothin short of a miracle." W. WYATT, 89 Marion Street, Parkdale, Toronto, Ontario.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

The French Village Laborer.

The material condition of the day laborer is not so good as it was fifteen or even ten years ago; one may confidently affirm that they earn £3 less than they did, and a farm servant of twenty years £2 less. Still, rent is the same, the taxes, however slight they may be, have increased, wood is dearer, bread is certainly not cheaper; clothing alone costs less now. The cause of this state of things must undoubtedly be attributed to agricultural depression which has pervaded all Europe, and to the bad harvests of the last ten years. However, their condition is much better than it was half a century ago in every way. Then men might be seen thrashing the corn in winter, working by the light of a lamp from 3.30 a.m. to 7 p.m., receiving only 6d. a day and their food, and during harvest they earned only 1s. 6d. a day.

A farm servant of fourteen years of age, who now earns at least £4 a year, then received only his food, the farmer supplying him with wooden shoes and a blouse; at seventeen only would he begin to earn a little money. As a rule the French laborer is sober, industrious, hardworking, and thrifty, his chief aim being to save a little money or to buy land to leave to his children. As a rule families are not numerous, and one rarely, if ever, sees such early marriages as are frequent among the lower classes in England. One reason is that the military service is compulsory; every man, unless physically disabled, is bound to serve for three years, from twenty-one to twenty-four; so they cannot marry till this is over at any rate, and many do not till much later. However, the military service is certainly borne without reluctance and as a matter of course by most Frenchmen.

South African Diamonds.

"I met an interesting man a couple of months ago," said a traveling man the other day. "His name was Cameron, and he had just returned from the South African gold and diamond fields. He said there were enough diamonds in that country to stock four or five worlds with buttons almost, but that the mines are in control of a great syndicate, of which Sir Cecil Rhodes is the head. Cameron said that when he was shown through the company's establishment he saw thousands of buckets filled with diamonds, but the combination controlling them keeps track of the market, and when prices are good a certain quantity of the gems are taken to London, care being always taken not to send enough to glut the market. Any man caught trying to smuggle a diamond out of the country is given seven years at hard labor, so it is a dangerous business."

Johann Strauss, the musician, will mark his jubilee, which will be celebrated next October, by producing a new opera.

THE ONLY ONE IN THE WORLD..

That will burn
ROUGH WOOD and COAL
...Equally Well...

The OXFORD GRADUATE
:: Will do it ::
Has the Largest Oven.
IS A FARMER'S STOVE
Is Everybody's Cook Stove.
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..THE OXFORD..
OIL GAS COOK STOVE without wick.
Makes and Burns Its Own Gas
From Common Coal Oil.
NO DIRT, NO HEAT IN THE KITCHEN.
Cooks a Family Dinner for Two Cents..

The GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Ltd., TORONTO.

THE DEAN AND HIS DAUGHTER.

CHAPTER V.

Of course the day of the marriage had to be fixed by myself, and knowing that I should gain nothing by delay, and somewhat in the frame of mind of a patient making an appointment with his dentist, I named an early day in the following mouth—the 4th of May. It was a Saturday, and I resolved that I would not attend church the Sunday before it, and would so avoid the infliction of a wedding sermon in which my father who had announced his intention of taking for the subject of his sermon, the marriage in Cana of Galilee, would I felt sure, compare himself to all the most eminent personages of Scripture history.

For him, at any rate, I reflected bitterly, the marriage meant a very practical miracle indeed—the conversion of his potations of spirits and water, for the remainder of his life into some of the best acknowledged vintages.

I am bound to say that Sir Henry, who was a thorough gentleman,gave me so little trouble, that I almost began to feel a sneaking regard for him. He was always at hand when wanted, and yet was never obtrusive. He seemed to know by instinct not only when I preferred silence, but also when I preferred to be left entirely alone, and on these later occasions there was invariably some ingenious little excuse for his departure.

After all, I began to reflect, Mrs. Peel may not be so entirely wrong. I shall be entirly beyond the reach of all small troubles and bitterness, and my prison will be as pleasant a one as Art and all the infinite resources which are at the command of wealth can make it. And thus the hours slipped rapidly by.

On the Friday morning a new importation to our circle—a lady's maid, with whose services Sir Henry told me I might dispense at any moment that I pleased, whether temporarily or finally, but who had a good and tried character, and would for the present, at any rate, be useful to me.

Miss Jackson—or Jackson, as she preferred to be called—was about thirty, of pleasant appearance, nimble and clever, and quite silent until addressed. These were valuable qualities. Indeed, I am not sure that when the eventful Saturday morning came, I could have managed to array myself without her aid.

At my express wish the marriage was strictly private. There were no bridesmaids and no best man. The curate of an adjacent parish came over to assist in the ceremony, but if I remember rightly, he did nothing except ask the question, "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?" to which may father responded with all his own gravity, "I do," and then proceeded with the remainder of the service on his own account, entering into the spirit of of the thing, and not omitting a single word or even hurrying himself, although no doubt he was anxious for the moment of breakfast and champagne.

It was over at last somehow, and somehow I found myself at the wedding breakfast and cutting the cake. Beyond this I have a very vague idea of anything that happened, but I just remember being dressed for my journey, and I remember the dress, which like everthing else, had been furnished by the great Madame Elaine, who had received carte blanche from Sir Henry. It was a plain shepherd's plaid silk, a long jacket of sable, trimmed with priceless sable-tail, and a tiny bonnet, which was a work of art.

"All your ladyship's things," Jackson announced, "have been properly packed. I have your ladyship's hand-bag for your ladyship's handkerchief, gloves, and other things, and this is your ladyship s dressing-bag."

Before I got into the carriage I had to submit to a farewell embrace and blessing from my father, but I paid no attention to it, and so his remarks were delivered to the bystanders, for whom no doubt they were intended, and who cheered them lustily, and altogether exhibited that effete enthusiasm so common on similar occasions. The cheering was kept up as we drove away.

"You may probably be too tired, my dear Miriam," said Sir Henry in his most courtly manner, to care for conversation. I confess myself that these early hours are unusual and bewildering."

I gratefully smiled a feeble smile of assent, and we did not exchange another word until we reached the station.

It had been settled that we were to pass the honeymoon in Paris, breaking the journey in London at Craven House. By the time we reached this mansion, which was at one of the corners of St. James' Square, I was thoroughly tired out, and but dimly remember the hall, blazing with lights arrayed with a wealth of hot-house flowers and gorgeous with serried ranks of domestics.

Anyhow, it was a relief to have the day over, and an immense satisfaction to know that for once and for all I was absolutely rid of my father. That worthy man would, within a few hours, be reading himself in as Dean, and would, no doubt, for some time, trouble himself as little about me as I about him.

On Monday morning there was a victoria and pair waiting for us after breakfast, and Sir Henry suggested shopping. London shops were for myself, who had only seen the Cathedral Close on rare occasions, a new experience, and, I will confess a pleasant one.

We first stopped somewhere in Bond Street, where Sir Henry made some little purchases, and more especially an exquisite purse, or rather porte-monnaie, of inlaid tortoise-shell, which as I discovered when I examined its interior more carefully on leaving the shop, had been filled by some magic with new bank-notes and mint-new sovereigns—somewhere about one hundred and fifty pounds altogether, as I afterwards ascertained.

Then Sir Henry asked me if I would mind going by way of the Foreign Office, and waiting for him there a few minutes. Of course I said no; so we rattled down St. James' Street, and then brought the Mall to the back portals of that enormous pile.

It was a glorious day, and I certainly saw London for the first time at its best and brightest. The Park was beaming with hawthorn, and I could see through the railings the ornamental water alive with every kind of rare and beautiful waterfowl.

Presently a squadron of Horse Guards trotted past, their cuirasses and helmets flashing in the sun, and their scabbards rattling and jangling. The interminable succession of carriages was even more bewildering than it had been in Bond Street, and yet the smell of the fresh may-blossom from the Park and the cries of the water-fowl made me believe myself again in the country.

So I sat dreamily looking on, for it may have been twenty minutes, or even longer, and then Sir Henry reappeared radiant with what was evidently good news, and followed by an obsequious hall-porter who bowed profoundly as our footman—I was already beginning to say "we" and "our" —having seen his master seated, jumped upon the box.

"I have some really good news, my dear child," he said; "better news then even perhaps that of the Deanery, and certainly more immediately affecting ourselves."

"I am delighted to hear it. Pray what is it?"

"I am asked to undertake in September," he replied, "just when London will be empty and dreary, a most delicate and important mission to Constantinople. The compliment is one to which I feel myself entitled, but which I yet confess I had rather expected, so that it has to a certain extent taken me by surprise. But should I succeed in my negotiations, of which I entertain but little doubt, I am promised, as distinctly as any thing ever is promised in the official world-an important and brilliant post, no less than that of minister at the Court of St. Petersburg, from which Lord George Seymour will at that time be retiring with a full peerage, and not at all improbably the Garter itself. Constantinople, which I have visited more than once, ought really to be the capital of Europe, and is not only unlike any other city in the world, but it is in many respects finer than them all. It is certain to interest you extremely."

I had nothing to say except to smile assent as pleasantly as I could, while Sir Henry in his most vivacious manner commenced to discourse eloquently about the Golden Horn, and the subterranean reservoir, and the bazaars, and the Sultan's Court, until I almost imagined that I was once again pouring over my Lane's "Arabian Nights."

One thing only was clear, that we had to start that evening for Paris, and so we at once made the best of our way back to St. James' Square.

It was my first sea voyage, and also my first departure from England, and we journeyed so luxuriously that I freely confess I enjoyed myself. There was a special saloon for the short run from Victoria to Dover, and instead of going by the steamer we had an Admiralty yacht waiting for us at the pier.

At Calais, again, another saloon carriage had been reserved, and as the train rattled us along the change of air and the fatigue of the journey made me dreamily and pleasantly drowsy.

As we passed the fortifications Jackson made her appearance with coffee and pistolets, and a cup of coffee, really exquisitely made, fairly roused me so that I can remember distinctly the drive from the busy Gare du Nord through the empty streets to our quarters at the Hotel Bristol, and the immense fire of wood that was blazing and cracking on the tiled hearth. But I remember little beyond this, for the journey had quite worn me out and I was soon asleep.

That afternoon for the first time in my life, I saw Paris in the height of its season, and in its full glory.

Sir Henry had to go to the English Embassy in the Rue Faubourg St. Honore, but Jackson, amongst her other accomplishments, knew her Paris intimately, and under her escort I went shopping, and certainly, according to my own ideas, spent money recklessly.

Why should I not do so? For the whole of my life hitherto, I had been compelled to consider every sixpence before I parted with it, and to carefully reckon my change.

Now I could do as I pleased, and from my own point of view I am afraid that I plunged wildly. I remember buying a number of things which I did not want, and to the ultimate destination of which, Jackson, who suggested the purchases, and chattered voluble French to the assistants, had no doubt her own eye—things such as gloves, and lace, and a parasol or two, and other knicknacks.

This was in reality shopping for Jackson, but I also did a little shopping on my own account, bringing back with me some exquisite flowers, with fruit and bonbons—crystallised violet blossoms I particularly remember—and some books, English and French, daintly bound, and some photographs, and a rosary, the beads of which were guaranteed to be cut out of the olives of Gethsemane, and possibly may have been, for all I know or even cared. You must understand that I was becoming hardened and reckless.

I had got the money. It was the price I had taken for myself with my eyes open, and why should I not spend it? And so when we reached the hotel on our return, the victoria was filled with packages which gave Jackson no little trouble in their superintendence and ultimate arrangement upon my table.

It was strange. Six weeks ago I could have lingered over these many treasures for hours, examing them one by one. Now that I had got them, and the excitement of purchasing them was over, the mere sight of them seemed to weary me, so I sat idly in a chair by the open window, in which Sir Henry presently found me ensconced and occupied with nectarines, a fruit which I had never before tasted in my life, and which I still hold, as I held then, to be a direct product of the Garden of Eden itself.

Sir Henry seemed positively beaming with hope, and life, and good nature, and everything pleasant except youth. His dignity had somehow vanished, and he was as vivacious as a school-boy upon breaking-up day.

"I have secured a box at the Opera tonight, my dear Miriam," he said, "and it is actually between those of the Austrian and the Italian Ambassadors, both of which will be occupied, so that your maid will have to do her best. Not that any efforts are needed on her part," he added in his courtly manner, "where, as with yourself, nature unadorned adorns the most. The opera is Dinorah, in which competent critics hold that Meyerbeer is at his best, and Patti at hers. I am sure that it will please you, and after the performance we are to have supper at the Russian Embassy. You will find Prince Xuroff a most accomplished and charming man, and fully worthy not only of his exalted position, but of his most fascinating wife."

No Talleyrand could have been more impressive. It was impossible not to smile assent graciously. But somehow or other I could feel no enthusiasm at all this gaiety. How different I should have been under happier circumstances?

Jackson had now, for the first time since my wedding-day, an important duty, to the accomplishment of which she set herself with thoroughly professional zeal.

I could not help admiring the result of her skill as I glanced at myself in the immense cheval-glass. My dress was of rich white satin, deeply trimmed with old point-lace. My jewels, tiara, earrings and necklace, were pearls, at the value of which I could hardly guess. My rings were most judiciously selected, and to pass over other items, my fan claimed to be a veritable Watteau, and I dare say was.

Fight as I might against the new comforts of wealth, none the less I began to feel the enjoyment of them perceptibly growing upon me, and to almost fear that I must have inherited some slight touch of my father's weakness, in what I may fairly claim to have been its most pardonable shape.

When I appeared in the salon, Sir Henry contemplated me critically, and was evidently not only satisfied but pleased, for he kissed me very graciously and spoke a few words of condescending approval to Jackson, who received them with the humility of a superior young person who knows her own value, but, like Mrs. Kenwigs in "Nicholas Nickleby," considers pride in it to be sinful.

In a few minutes we had passed up the immense staircase, with its profuse decorations, and had been ushered into our box, and almost immediately the overture began. You must recollect that it was the first time I had ever heard any other music than that of our parish organ and parish choir, beyond a stray afternoon service in the acthedral at Exeter.

CHAPTER VI.

The moment we had seated ourselves it made me angry and indignant to see that every glass in the house was being levelled point-blank at my own face, exactly as if several hundred photographers were at once endeavoring to focus me.

I immediately drew back into the shadow of my own curtain. Sir Henry, apparently seeing nothing strange in what had happened, leaned forward and looked on with a general appearance of critical interest. Of myself, I am glad to say he took no notice.

Presently the overture concluded and the curtain rose. I was entranced. It was a new side of life to me entirely; a perfectly new pleasure. I scarcely recollected where I was and with whom I was, and how I came there, or when or how the whole scene of enchantment would end. I was utterly lost; centred in the stage.

I could not tell whether minutes were passing, or hours; and I actually so far forgot myself as to mark the time with my little finger, and to allow a genuine smile of enjoyment every now and again to hang on my features.

I know now, of course, that the very first rule in the best society is nil admirari. But you must remember, and make corresponding allowance for me, that I was entirely without worldly experience, and a new sense of life, bringing with it a new value to life, seemed to have broken in upon me. I sat and listened, and still listened, till the curtain fell.

Our box was beset between the acts, but this gave me little trouble. The men who came apparently wanted to talk to Sir Henry. They were introduced to me, of course, and we interchanged a few phrases, worthy to be fathered upon Ollendorf himself.

"Had I been long in Paris?" "No." "Ah, poor Paris! Did we leave soon? Ah, desolated Paris! Was not Paris the centre of the world's smiles?" I declare as I now look back, that it makes me weary to hear Englishmen chatter about Paris, of which they know little beyond the radius of Bignon's. I would far sooner hear a New Englander talk about "Borstun," and pronounce the dissyllable through his nose.

For myself, when the time came for us to leave, I had only noticed one thing. In the box directly opposite our own, but separated from it by the whole width of the house, had been a lorgnette more or less persistently directed against myself.

When you are one of a large crowd you can be quite aware that you are being looked at although your next neighbor is quite ignorant of the fact. Your next neighbor will be thinking of himself or herself. In the present case I was certain that this particular pair of opera-glasses had marked me down.

I was a little annoyed by the fact, a little amused, and a little bewildered, all for reasons which can be easily understood. My own single wish was to be no more conspicuous than I could possibly help; and yet here I was, at the very outset of my married career, singled out for an attack, which the old hands in the house, and the writers for la petite presse, with their myriad eyes and their infinite hunger for rounding a paragraph that may possibly bring in three francs next morning for the dejeuner, could not possibly have failed to observe.

The possessor of the opera-glasses was a man of uncertain age, and he looked like an Englishman. Between twenty-eight and forty and Englishman alters very little. Between forty and fifty-five he begins to age. He cannot reconcile himself to the idea that he is not as young as he use to be, and he often will persist in late revels and early mornings with young men who laugh at him, and amongst whom he too frequently plays the part of Pantaloon.

If I admire one man more than another, it is the man, appreciably past middle age, who will frankly admit that his time is over, and that his remaining enjoyment in life is too look on while other people are happy.

The man at whom I was now looking did not seem to me at that moment to merit any kind of sympathy. There was a good deal about him to show that he had taken his own part in manly pursuits. He retained the broad shoulders, the upright carriage, and the clear, fearless eye that tell of a youth well spent. His features, so far as I could judge, were clearly cut, regular and sufficiently pleasing. The hardness about them may possibly have been due to his age. Beyond this I could conjecture nothing, and, in fact, by the time we had reached our hotel I had dismissed the mysterious stranger entirely from my thoughts.

At the hotel we waited hardly a moment before I found myself being whirled to the Russian Embassy in the Faubourg St. Germain. Here was a blaze of light, a scent from a forest of tropical plants, and a startling lustre and brilliancy that made me for the moment forget everything else. The opera and the Opera House faded away in my imagination as if their dimensions had been those of a scanty provincial theatre.

The supper at Princess Xuroff's was beyond anything of which I have even dreamed. I could only laugh as I pictured to myself the idea of my esteemed parent solemnly sitting down to it. Poor old man! his highest ambitions had never risen beyond partridges and venison when they were in season, spring asparagus, new potatoes, a bottle of port wine, and then a strong glass of rum and water, and a clay pipe.

Here was every luxury for which it is possible to ransack the rivers and the seas, the mountains or the plains. It was only May, but there were yet immense peaches upon the table—reared, as I heard, each under its own separate glass shade and at a tropical temperature. Time and space seemed to be laughed at when you had on the one hand caviare from the frozen Volga, and, on the other, prickly pears and custard apples from the Southern Archipelago.

Being profoundly interested and consequently attentive to the minutiæ around me, I also noticed that among the wines was Tokay, a wine of which I had heard my father speak with bated breath as being something even more marvellous than Cathedral port itself.

For me the total result was bewilderment. Carry yourself back in your mind to my little home in Devonshire with its stone roof and its humble table; recollect my quest in the morning to discover if perchance a fresh egg had been laid. One of the dishes in front of me was a pyramid of preserved fruit in cut glass, and it was ornamented with stuffed humming birds poised upon their wings. In the Cathedral Close the price for a stuffed humming bird, if you wanted one for your bonnet, would range from half a guinea to double that amount. Here were the little creatures stuck about at random, as carelessly as in my old home it had been my habit to place great bunches of spring violets wherever my fancy might suggest.

After supper there was an adjournment to an immense salon, opening into a conservatory rich as the South Sea Islands themselves, with tree-ferns, and palms, and a wealth of tropical orchids of ever variety of form and color.

The company somehow melted away, and I can only just recollect my last adieux. The Princess kissed me, but adroitly avoided my own kiss in return. Prince Xuroff, who looked at me as if he would have liked to imitate the first part of his wife's performance—he must have been at least twenty years younger than Sir Henry—assured me that he had watched my husband's career for many years. "Nature," he said, "had intended him for a diplomatist, but, alas! where was the diplomatist unless he had a wife, such as myself, fresh, charming, and with the supreme art of subjugating mankind?"

I was already beginning to get old and cunning, or, at any rate, to feel so, and I knew right well that the astute Russian was laughing heartily at my husband, and throwing compliments to myself with about as much real feeling as that with which you toss a piece of sugar-candy to a child.

"It has been, my dear Miriam," said my husband, as he solemnly stood upon the hearth-rug at our hotel after our return, "a most successful evening. Your own tact and good sense have proved invaluable, and I cannot help thinking that I have tonight gained information of the very highest value which I shall transmit to-morrow to Downing Street by special messenger, and which will satisfy them that I fully deserve, not only the confidence already reposed in me, but even the management of negotiations more difficult and intricate than those to which I must candidly own I feel myself more than equal."

I would have given the world at that moment to have grinned in my husband's face, if I should not have outraged all the proprieties by doing so.

He had learned, I was confident, absolutely nothing; and so far as I had seen, Prince Xuroff could have handled him as a village boy handles his peg-top—twisted a long string of hempen compliments round him, sent him buzzing away through the air into the ring, and have left him there to rotate on his own axis until he fell from feebleness, or until another top struck him with its iron peg, and either splintered him into fragments, or sent him lumbering away hopelessly outside the charmed circle into the dismal limbo of failures.

You may judge reasonably your estimate of other people if you make allowance for your own personal prejudice. But if you accept your own estimate of yourself, it is somewhat late in the day for you to set up in business as a diplomatist.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

BRITISH NAVAL NOTES.

A New Torpedo Boat—Scarcity of Stokers—Subsidies for Steamships.

The Halcyon, British torpedo boat, which has just been successfully launched, is one of five vessels of her type which were built under the Naval Defence act of 1889. She was designed by W. H. White, Director of Naval Construction. The vessel is officially described as a first-class torpedo boat, unprotected. Her dimensions are: Length, 250 feet; breadth, 30 feet 6 inches; mean load draught, 9 feet; weight of hull, 555 tons; displacement, 1,070 tons; coal capacity, 100 tons. The propelling machinery consists of two sets of triple-pansion surface-condensing engines of the vertical inverted type. The engines are capable of developing a collective horse power of 3,500 on a forced-draught trial of three hours' duration, and 2,500-horse power on an eight hours' natural-draught trial. The propellers are of three bladed type, and will make about 250 revolutions a minute which will give an estimated speed of 19 knots with the 3,500-horse power, and 17 to 17.5 knots with full natural-draught power. The boilers four in number, are of the wet-bottomed locomotive type, each with two furnaces, and are to work at a pressure of 150 pounds per square inch. The vessel will be armed with two 4.7 inch and four six-pounder quick-firing guns, one bow torpedo tube, and two double revolving broadside torpedo tubes. The total estimated cost of the Halcyon is £78,156, of which sum £21,148 has yet to be spent. The armament alone will cost £8,450. Of the total cost of the vessel no less than £1,640 is due to the increased rates of pay to dockyard workmen which came into operation on the 1st of April, 1891. The vessel is so far advanced that it is expected she will be ready for her steam trials by end of May.

The Naval and Military Record takes up the cause of the stoker, and says, editorially: "At a time when the deficiency of the stokers is seriously embarrassing the Admiralty, and when it is proposed to enter an additional 2,500 engine-room ratings, it may not be out of place to again direct attention to a grievance of the stokers. These men are entered, like the seamen, for a period of ten years, with the option of re-engaging for a further period and thus qualifying for a pension. In the case of seamen, men who re-engage are granted an additional 2d. a day, but the Admiralty, in their wisdom, have never attempted to hold out this inducement to stokers. Why should this be the case? Can it be that the Admiralty do not wish stokers to re-engage, or it is only another example of official density? Whatever the reason, there can be no possible doubt that experienced stokers of ten years' service ought not to be lost to the country, and, as a simple act of justice the re-engaging money ought to be offered to these valuable men. It cannot be seriously contended that a man is unfit for stoking at thirty years of age; yet the Admiralty do not appear to be desirous of retaining these men beyond the first period of service."

The cruiser Tatsuta, which was built for the Japanese Government by the English shipbuilding firm of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell & Co., was recently launched at Elswick. The launch was attended by Viscount Aoki and other representatives of Japan now in England. The vessel was christened by Mme. Takamaya. The Tatsuta is 240 feet long and 27½ feet beam, with a displacement of 875 tons and indicated horse power of 5,500, giving her a speed of 21 knots. She has two 4. 7-inch quick-firing guns, four three-pounder quick-firing guns, and five torpedo tubes. The torpedo tubes are a feature in the vessel, and are said to be far surperior to those on any of the British ships. Viscount Aoki said he trusted that the increase in the strength of the Japanese Navy would assist in the preservation of peace, which, his Government had so much at heart.

The United Service Gazette says the Admiralty will pay in subsidies this year to the Cunard, P. and O., White Star Line, and Canadian Pacific Steamship Companies the sum of £33,847, for which sum the companies agree to hold at the disposition of the Admiralty the steamships Campania, Lucania, Teutonic, Majestic, Etruria, Himalaya, Australia, Empress of India, Empress of China, Empress of Japan, Victoria, and Arcadia. In addition to these the companies engage to hold the following vessels at the disposition of the Admiralty without further subsidy: Cunard Company—Umbria, Aurania, and Servia; P. and O. Company—Britannia, Oceanic, Peninsula, Oriental, Valetta, Masilia, Rome, Carthage, Ballarat, and Parramatta; White Star Line—Britannic, Germanic, and Adriatic. Last year nine vessels only were held at the disposition of the Admiralty, and for five of these £21,972 was paid in subsidies.

TRADE STATISTICS.

The Exports and Imports of Leading Nations—England Holding Her Own.

Mr. Giffen, the well-known British statistician, has prepared a table of comparison of the trade of England, Germany, France, and the United States during the years 1890 to 1892, with the periods of 1884 and 1885, showing that the imports have increased in the following proportions: United States and Germany, each 33 per cent.; England, 13 per cent.; and France 6 per cent. The exports have also increased, the United States gaining 26 per cent., Germany 5 per cent., England 10, and France 14 per cent. Looking at the statistics at all sides, Mr. Giffen comes to the conclusion that there is no weakening of the hold of Great Britain in comparison with its chief competitors upon either the import or export trade of the world, but that our depot or emporium of trade shows signs of falling off owing to the increased use of the Suez canal and the starting of new lines of steamers.

Commenting upon the foregoing the Times says: "The impression regarding the supposed rapid growth of the German trade is wrong. So far as we can see, the positions of the leading countries are pretty much the same as they were in 1885, allowing for the fact that certain minor countries, like Japan, have developed unexpected business energy. As the exports of the United States are largely of articles we do not produce, the importance of their rapid increase is not much to us. It is a source of satisfaction that change comes slowly enough to give us time to adapt ourselves to the altered condition of commerce."

Time Dragged.

Little Johnny, having been invited out to dinner with his mother, was commanded not to speak at the table except when he was asked a question and promised to obey the command.

At the table no attention was paid to Johnny for a long time. He grew very restless and his mother could see that he was having a hard time to "hold in." By and by he could stand it no longer.

"Mamma!" he called out. "When are they going to begin asking me questions?"

BICYCLING ALL THE RAGE.

ITS WONDERFUL GROWTH IN RECENT YEARS.

The Wheel is Ridden by Soldiers, Police, Athletes, Women and Children—Its Popularity Shows a Wonderous Increase Year by Year.

All sports and pastimes seem to come into favor with a great rush and then gradually lose their popularity, but a pastime which unlike its companion sports, has been gradually and firmly ingratiating itself with the masses for the past twelve years and whose adherents are constantly multiplying, is bicycling.

This sport like athletics, insomuch as it is health-giving and unlike them on account of its method of use, is to-day without question one of the most popular in the world. Some years ago cycling was considered a luxury, because the price of bicycles was exceedingly high and only persons in comfortable circumstances could purchase machines, but now competition in the manufacture of different makes of wheels has resulted in putting the bicycle within the means of all.

One has only to consider the cost of manufacturing a bicycle—about $35—to see what enormous profits accrued to the manufacturers in past years, when a good machine could not be purchased for less than $150. Cycling is extremely popular with all classes for the reason that it differs from other athletic exercises by the participation of women and children.

A EUROPEAN INVENTION.

The credit of the orgin of the bicycle must be given to a European. A carriage repairer named Michaux, a resident of Paris, conceived the idea in 1865, and, after considerable labor, fitted rude cranks and pedals to the front wheel of a hobby-horse, improvising what is reported to be the first bicycle ever put before the public.

Pierre Lallement, another Parisian, set to work to model out a bicycle, and made some practical improvements over Michaux's ideas. After introducing his machine in England he found that it received no attention whatever, so it was brought to this country. Lallement's bicycle made its first appearance in 1863. A year later Lallement came to this country seeking capital wherewith to introduce his bicycle, which he was constantly improving.

A comparison of the bicycle of 1865 and the machine of 1894 shows what marvellous improvements have been made in its construction. When the bicycle first made its appearance from improvements upon the Lallement idea it was a high ordinary affair. Perhaps the cause that more than all others has led to the growth and popularity of bicycling was the invention of the safety. Since its introduction it is not exaggeration to say that the pastime has increased a hundred times over, and this within the short period of five years. Added to this came the luxury of the pneumatic tire, an invention which at once enabled racing men to eclipse all previous times:

ITS ADOPTION BY SOLDIERS.

It was in England that the suggestion was first made to utilize the bicycle in the army. The splendid roads there and the facilities for getting over a long journey without changing his mount resulted in a bicycle corps being formed for courier service. In 1884 a party of Austrians from the National Military Academy took a five days' march a-wheel, and carried a field kit. Their longest day's journey was about sixty-five miles. In Switzerland, Germany and France the bicycle is now used in connection with the army. Since the inception of the bicycle there has been a constant changing of everything in relation to it. First, the size, then the weight underwent alterations, until now the bicycle is made in such perfection that one wonders how the old style machines could have held to popular favor.

A WOMAN'S PASTIME, TOO.

The bicycle had been in use for several years before a wheel was constructed that was suitable for a woman to ride. It was shortly after the safety came into vogue that a bicycle was manufactured for feminine enthusiasts. Even when this was done it was many months after the machine was placed upon the market before women generally could be induced to ride in public, and it is only within the past two years that they have come out boldly and advocated the bicycle as a healthful and decorous pastime.

Now so strong a foothold has the bicycle obtained in woman's sphere that she has her own cycling organizations in all the large cities and is independent as the men.

THOUSANDS IN DAILY USE.

While the bicycle is sure to become an adjunct to the police department and the messenger service, etc., in large cities, in the near future, it is not likely to undergo any material change in its construction. It is to-day as light almost as it can be manufactured, but improvements to its attachments, ties, etc., can be expected.

In England the sport is more advanced than in this country. While the foreign cyclists differ radically from us in their customes, etc., they outnumber the latter by far.

Corks for Bottle Stoppers.

The application of cork as a bottle stopper for liquid vessels is said to be of great antiquity. The earliest record extant of its use in Europe is that mentioned by Horace, who asserts that the Romans had cork as stoppers for their wine amphorae. Certain of the uses of cork were known to the ancient Greeks and Egyptians, but whether they used cork for stopping the mouths of their liquid vessels history does not say. It was not, however, until the year 1860 that the Spaniards first commenced to work their cork woods with some degree of regularity for the making of "corks."

Although, perhaps, corks were more or less in use from the time glass bottles were first invented, which Beckmann asserts to have been in the fifteenth century, yet it was not until two and a half centuries later that the Spaniards began to prepare cork for bottle stoppers, which they did in a forest situated at the northeast of the Tigueras, on the Muge.

The cork industry has since gradually risen to be one of the first magnitude, its chief centre in Spain being in Catalonia, where at the present a population of 8,228 persons is employed, who in the course of each year turn out about 188,000 hundredweight of cork grown in the province, 144,000 hundredweight of cork grown in other provinces, besides 47,000 hundredweight of cork exported from Algeria. The revenue from the cork industry of Spain amounts to £1,073,880 per annum.

A College for Housewives.

Old-fashioned people who lament the good housewives of the past, may like to know that there is a college in existence where young ladies may learn cookery, needlework, laundry work, and household management. The college, appropriately called St. Martha's, is at Walthamstow, England, and is practically a large household, where each of the ten lady pupils not only receives instruction in the different branches of domestic science, but has also an opportunity of practicing her knowledge by alternately filling the post of housekeeper, parlor-maid, and housemaid. The course of instruction includes scrubbing, fire-laying, stove-cleaning, lamp-trimming, marketing, as well as the more advanced branches of the domestic science which are involved in dinner-giving, children's parties, and so forth.

A CRY OF DESPAIR FROM SIBERIA.

A Russian Exile Depicts the Miseries of the Czar's Political Prisoners.

A Russian political prisoner in exile in Siberia wrote to a friend in European Russia depicting the miseries of his life in "this forgotten and God-forsaken Arctic den, beyond the boundaries of civilization." The letter, which is published in the current number of Free Russia (American edition), took six months in running the gauntlet of the Czar's argus-eyed officials. It is dated June, 1893, at Kolymsk, a Siberian town of 600 inhabitants, located far to the north.

"During the first period of my life here," writes the exile, "I thought it would be an interesting work to send to my friends more or less detailed accounts of the peculiar conditions of life into which we, a little handful of Europeans, have suddenly been thrown—conditions to which we are as unfit to adapt ourselves as a little body of civilized travelers, shipwrecked on the coast of Greenland, would be to arrange their lives in accordance with the habits and circumstances of the native Esquimaux. But most of my manuscripts never reached the persons to whom they were sent, and now even the desire to write them is gone. My own amazement at the extraordinary surroundings here has grown fainter and fainter.

"Life in Kolymsk sucks every one down into itself. It seems to me now like a far-off dream that somewhere in the world there are big towns, filled with people, with large shops, with houses of several stories, with pavements on which great crowds of people go to and fro: that there are lands where the rivers begin to flow in February and do not freeze till November; where, instead of snow-covered swamps, there are fields with thick, standing corn and grass; lands where there are woods and gardens, with green leaves on the trees; where the people live on bread and varied vegetable food.

"For us, reality consists of a perpetually frozen desert, covered with little hillocks and overgrown with stunted larches, which can hardly force their roots through the eternally frozen soil; called a human habitation, even by people accustomed to the poverty stricken cabins of the Russian peasantry; for food, rotting fish; for clothing, such rags as are left of our European dress, and rough native garments of half-cured skins; for the rest, solitude, silence and lifelessness. I think the ghosts that wandered mournfully along the banks of Acheron, lamenting aloud for their lost earthly life, must have felt what we feel, dragging out our lives alone on the banks of the River Kolyma. The utter lack of all aim or interest, forgetfulness of the past and indifferent to the present are steadily taking hold upon us all."

FOUNDER OF THE ROYAL NAVY

Henry VII. Said to be the Founder of the British Navy.

Henry VII, the first Sovereign of the House of Tudor, who died at his palace of Richmond, on the 21st of April, 1509, in the fifty-fourth year of his age and the twenty-fourth of his reign, may be said to have been the founder of the British Navy, for it was mainly due to the energy of Henry that the enterprise of discovery was promoted. Previous to the year 1488 it was the custom of the Rulers of England, when embarking for a naval war, to borrow vessels from the merchants; but in this year King Henry decided to build a vessel of his own, and for that purpose £14,000—at that time a very large sum—was expended on a ship, which was called the Royal Harry, of 1,200 tons burden. This vessel which was burnt by accident, at Woolwich in 1553, may be properly termed the first of a distinctive English Navy. Henry VII., before he acquired the crown of England by his victory at Bosworth, was known as the Earl of Richmond. By the assistance of the Duke of Brittany, the earl landed in Wales, and laid claim to the Crown in 1485. The people, disgusted at the cruelties of Richard III., joined Henry in such numbers that he was enabled to meet The Yorkist King on Bosworth field, where Richard was slain, and the Earl of Richmond crowned as Henry VII. He strengthened his title by marrying Elizabeth, the heirs of the House of York, thus uniting the two Houses of York and Lancaster. Henry was a parsimonious and calculating ruler, who avoided war, and gained by diplomacy what other sovereigns attemped by force. He kept a well-filled treasury, and made two trifling expeditions into France the occasion of amassing additional wealth. His avarice led him even to revive old and forgotten statutes and to exact heavy fines from those who transgressed them, in which evil work he was assisted by two well-known lawyers Empson and Dudley. As a man he was essentially a mean one, as a monarch he had nothing great or magnanimous about him. Though he was not wide in his mental horizon, and was utterly incapable of a truely great design, he pondered well what he meant to do, and did it so completely that his cunning was lauded by his contemporaries as profound wisdom, and they called him the Solomon of the age

Immensity of the Heavens.

If our sun were removed to the pleiades it would hardly be visible in an opera glass with which nearly 100 stars can be seen in the cluster. Sixty or seventy pleiades surpass our sun in brilliancy, Alcyone being 1,000 times more brilliant, Electra nearly 500 times, and Maia nearly 400. "Sirius itself takes a subordinate rank when compared with the five most brilliant members of a group, the real magnificence of which we can thus in some degree apprehend." If we seek to know the dimensions, not of the individual stars, but of the cluster itself, we are met with many difficulties; but on the assumption that it is approximately spherical in shape, we can calculate its diameter to be over 40,000,000,000 miles, so that light would take seven years to pass from one extreme to the other. If we think of the dimensions of our solar system by themselves, or in relation to terrestrial matters, they appear stupendously enormous. Neptune, the most distant known member, has an orbit over 5,000,000,000 miles across—a distance that a ray of light would travel in seven and one-half hours; but the solar system is to the pleiades but as a Lilliputian to a Brobdingnagin—is but as a microbe to a mountain, for a sphere the size of the solar system would, if it were spherical and its diameter that of the orbit of Neptune, be relatively so minute that it could be contained more than 400,000,000,000 times in a sphere the size of the pleiades; in other words the limits of the pleiades could contain 150 solar systems as many times over as there are miles between Neptune and the sun.

It must not be forgotten that though there are 3,400 stars in the cluster, yet with such dimensions for the entire group vast distances must separate the stars from one another. In fact, 2,300 spheres, each with a diameter of 3,000,000,000 miles, could be contained in the limits assigned to the group, and assuming equal distribution of the stars in the group each would be at the centre of a sphere 3,000,000,000 miles across, and, therefore, a light journey of 187 days from its nearest neighbor.

Sir Richard Owen and the Fakir.

A novel story of the late Sir Richard Owen is just going the rounds. A snake-charmer at Cairo reckoning without his host, appeared before Sir Richard to go through a deadly performance with a cerastes—the horned asp. The reptile was placed on the ground. Owen looked at it a moment, then stepped foreward and picked it up. Before the luckless performer could interpose the savant plucked from its head its projecting horns, which, on closer inspection, proved to be fish-bones. The fakir was somewhat disconcerted at the rapid unveiling of an actually harmless animal, and the entertainment was withdrawn.

THE HOME.

Morning Glories for the Window.

Windows arranged with plants are very attractive when tasteful selections are made, and they are well cared for. Nothing adds more to the beauty of a room, and nothing is more cheering than blooming plants. A window arranged with morning glories looks like an outdoor bank of the dainty little flower bells, and yet it must be planned and watched to bring about this natural grace through cultivation. A box—as long as the window and rather deep—is fastened under a window where the sun shines in. A network of cord is fastened so that when the vines grow large enough they will begin to climb upon it, growing upward and toward the centre of the room. The cords are fastened to the edge of the

MORNING GLORY WINDOW BOX.

box inside, and when the plants are old enough to remain where they are trained, the net can be dropped to the floor, leaving an overflowing bank starred with bright blossoms of pink, blue, purple and white intermingled. The cords or net must not be fastened dawnward permanently, but as often as convenient the bank should be lifted up when the sun shines, and the windows opened in warm weather to give them fresh air and make them grow more hardily. Besides, this is more convenient when sweeping is done, so that the vines are not in the way and liable to be injured.

Housecleaning.

This work, by proper management, can be done so as to cause very little inconvenience, but a regular system should be carried out. Do not begin too soon, as it is neither pleasant nor safe to throw open the house for scrubbing and airing in changeable weather. Provide everything beforehand, brooms, brushes, lime, tacks, etc.

Start the work by washing white bed spreads and lace curtains, and putting them away in a drawer ready to use after the house is cleaned. Next, overhaul and clean bureau and wardrobe drawers, and the closets; then you will be ready to commence on rooms.

Begin at the upper story and clean downward, taking one room at a time, so as to get everything cleaned and in place the same day. All furniture should be moved, pictures taken from the walls, and carpet taken up and thoroughly dusted. Bare walls should be whitewashed, and papered ones brushed with a flannel cloth tied over a broom. Windows and paint should be washed, and floors scrubbed with warm water. A very small quantity of Fairbank's Gold Dust in the water, enough to make a slight lather, removes dirt from paint very easily and makes the paint look like new. Put moth-proof paper under carpets, and if the room is closed much, sprinkle cayenne pepper near the walls.

All woolen garments should be sunned and put away with camphor or moth balls, which can be procured at any drugstore. Blankets come next, and by the time the other cleaning is done the season will be far enough advanced to dispense with them. Wash those which are soiled and give the others a good sunning, and pack them in a very close place but pile them on a table where the air can reach them, and cover with a thin spread. Comforters may be cleaned by hanging them out one night in the dew, and leaving them in the sun the next day for thorough drying.

After the house had been cleaned, the cellar and yard should undergo the same process. Sprinkle lime in all damp places.

Many try to clean house as soon as possible, and often do not take time to get regular meals, but this is a great mistake, as they are more necessary now than at any time. By baking bread, cake, and pastry before hand meals can be had regularly with very little loss of time, or extra work.

Parsnips.

Parsnip Fritters.—Scrape, split and boil till tender. Mash smooth, and add one beaten egg, one teaspoon of flour, pepper and salt to taste, and milk for a smooth batter. Fry in clear fat and drain on brown paper. Serve hot.

Buttered Parsnips.—Scrape, boil, and split lengthwise. Fry till brown in sweet butter; season and serve with chopped parsley.

Parsnip Pats.—Prepare as for fritters, mould into pats, omitting the milk, and fry in butter till brown.

Parsnips a la Mode.—Boil, mash smooth, season and add four tablespoons of cream, and one of butter. Boil up once and serve.

Baked Parsnips.—Boil in as little water as possible, with a few slices of salt pork. Cut parsnips into quarters, turn into a pan with the pork and bake till brown, season and serve.

Creamed Parsnips.—Boil, and cut into dice. Brown in a little hot butter, and pour over them a little thickened cream.

Domestic Hints.

Tomatoes stimulate the action of the liver, as well as lemons and other acid fruits.

It is said that sciatica may be cured by applying a coating of flour of sulphur to the afflicted limb.

As a general rule it may be said that infusion of tea for three or four minutes is amply sufficient.

When you go to whitewash your cellars put a lot of copperas in the whitewash. It will keep the vermin away.

Crumbs should be swept up after each meal, else they get trodden into the carpet and are troublesome to remove.

Dry meals, with hot water (or weak tea or coffee, but very hot) two hours afterwards, is said to be a cure for many stomach ailments.

A very simple sauce is made by first sweetening some cream, then mixing with it the juice of a lemon, which will thicken the cream.

The addition of lemon juice to the water in which rice is boiled will increase the whiteness, and the grains will readily separate when thus treated.

Anything that adds to the neatness and beauty of the home and its belongings not only increases the owner's pleasure, but fosters refinement and real betterment of the household.

If you have any reason to think that the water you are using may not be perfectly pure, boil it, and after it has cooled strain it and bottle it for use. Boiling will purify water always.

TEA, TEA.

Honest Tea is the best policy.

We pride ourselves on our stock of Teas. We have all grades at all prices.

10c. Tea, 3 lbs for 25c. Not dust.

20c. Tea, 6 lbs for $1.00.

25c. Tea, 4 lbs for $1.00.

The best 25c. Tea on the market.

30, 40, 50 and 60c. Teas.

We draw all Teas before buying them. Give them a trial.

Straw Hats from 4c. up.

All produce taken in exchange. All kinds of Pork bought and sold.

JAS MILNE & SON.

WALL PAPER.

—:o:—

Johnson's Pure Mixed Paints.

Johnson's Paints are all guaranteed. They dry quick with a hard glossy finish. We have them in every shade. Floor paints in 7 colors. Maroon Borders.

PAINT OIL & WHITE LEAD

BRUSHES, &c.

KALSOMINE,

Church's (cold water) ALABASTINE.

OIL CAKE, 2c. a pound.

Pure Drugs. Patent Medicines, Druggists' Sundries, Fine Perfumes, Soaps, &c.

PARKER'S DRUG STORE.

PARKER BROTHERS

BANKERS,

STIRLING -:- ONTARIO.

A General Banking Business transacted.

4 per cent. allowed on Deposits.

Drafts bought and sold on all parts of Canada, United States and Great Britain.

Money to let on Mortgages at low Interest.

F. B. PARKER. R. PARKER, M.D.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows: To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 5c. per line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line.

To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—

GOING WEST.		GOING EAST.	
Mail.....	6.24 a. m.	Mixed.....	10.16 a. m
Mixed.....	6.05 p. m.	Mail.....	3.28 p. m

HOME MATTERS.

There was a heavy frost in this section on Monday and Tuesday nights last.

Mr. W. J. Reynolds left on Friday last for Bay Mills, Mich., where he has secured work in the mills there.

Navy Blue Blouses for small boys, at WARD'S.

Mr. James Drewry and family have returned from Toronto to this village, after an absence of several years.

The Hastings *Star* has changed hands, Messrs. Howard & Sons having disposed of the paper to Mr. J. H. Scriver.

W. ANDERSON, of Wellmans Corners, has a well selected stock of Wall Paper and Field and Garden Seeds. Prices right.

GOOSEY—A goose laid an egg on Saturday last, in Rawdon, which measured 12 inches by 9 inches. Can your goose beat that?

The New Neglige Summershirt, at WARD'S.

April last has the record of being one of the warmest Aprils known. This month is making up for it by being exceedingly cool.

GEO. W. WALKER, Dentist, Belleville, visits Stirling the first and second Tuesday in every month. Rooms in Stirling House.

The Eden-Fontana combination failed to secure an audience on Wednesday evening, and in consequence the entertainment was declared off.

The Public School teachers are at Madoc attending the Teachers' Convention, now being held there, consequently the pupils are enjoying a holiday.

For fine Hats, Straw, Felt or Fur, call at WARD'S Hat Store, where you have a selection worth choosing from.

The Stirling High School Football team intend going to Madoc on Saturday next, May 19th, to play a game of football with the High School team of that town.

Every person having fruit trees with black knot growing on them should have it removed at once. They are liable to a heavy fine if this is not done. Take a look over your trees.

Some parties say that there will be no potato bugs this year. We have seen a few, though they do not seem to be so numerous as in past seasons. It is hoped the pest will trouble this country no more.

A young lady of Campbellford while travelling on the afternoon train on Saturday, May 5th, forgot and left her purse on the seat when leaving the train at that place. It was picked up by some one soon after, for although she telegraphed ahead to this place it could not be found when the train reached here.

Still leading, our Spring and Summer Suitings. See them at WARD'S.

It seems we were in error in stating last week that the Reformers did not intend to put a candidate in the field in North Hastings. The resolution passed at the Madoc convention said they "would not nominate a candidate *at present*." It is intimated that a candidate in the Reform interest will be nominated in due time.

When people say a thing is worth its weight in gold they seem to think they have reached the acme of appreciation. A piece of steel, however, made up into hair springs, is worth more than twelve and a half times its weight in pure gold. When you want to speak of your best girl after this, say, "she is worth her weight in hair-springs."

Hastings village council appropriated $75 to purchase elm trees and plant them on the streets at a distance of thirty feet apart. This is a move that might be made with advantage in other towns and villages, as nothing looks better than nicely shaded streets, and no tree is superior to the elm for this purpose. We have often wondered that more elm trees are not planted.

Miss Emma Wells and Miss Jennie Ray will appear in the Music Hall on Monday evening next, the 21st inst. Their entertainments are everywhere highly spoken of, and the programme to be rendered is one that should please all lovers of good music. Miss Wells is said to possess a voice of wonderful compass and richness of tone; and her skill as a pianist is extraordinary.

GOOD FOR CANADA.—*Onward* the young people's paper of the Methodist Church, William Briggs, Publisher, Toronto is just now giving special attention to the Sunday-school lessons on Israel in Egypt. Each number has nearly a score of engravings illustrating this topic, over 100 in all. The editor claims that it is the best illustrated paper on these current lessons published in the world.

"THE HISTORY OF THE YEAR 1893."—No more useful book for the young reader can probably be found than the interesting volume which *The Mail* is now publishing under the above title. The review of the political events of last year is such alone as to commend it to notice, while the amount of information it contains on a variety of subjects is such as to make it an indispensable companion of those who would be abreast of the times. The gratifying reception it has met with is the best criterion of its quality. Among other contributions there is a spirited sketch of the World's Fair, by "Kit," the popular author of The Woman's Kingdom, while the illustrations are beautiful and numerous. 50 cents a copy. *The Mail*, Toronto, Canada.

A subscriber from Cardston, Alberta, N. W. T., writes as follows regarding the prospects there:—I can truthfully say that prospects for an abundant harvest are very promising, although the opening of spring has been quite backward. The grain is growing much better than was anticipated. As for stock, although the winter has been very dry and cold, and the smaller streams of water freezing up made it hard for the stock, yet I believe they have come through the winter quite up to the average. I will quote you a few prices that are paid for Farm Products:—wheat, which is very scarce, brings 80c. per bushel; oats bring $1.60 per 100 lbs, or in the neighborhood of 3c. per lb; butter (fresh) 30c. lb; eggs 20c. per doz. These articles are in good demand.

An Early Case of Sunstroke.

The young lady might perhaps have averted it. Averted what? That costly doctor's bill. By a little judicious thought stepped into Berkinshaw's and purchased one of the handsome sunshades, that they are selling so many of.

Village Council.

Minutes of a regular meeting of the Stirling Municipal Council held May 4th.

Members present, W. S. Martin, Reeve; F. B. Parker, J. E. Halliwell and C. J. Boldrick.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

A communication was received from the Dominion Live Stock Association asking this council to co-operate with them in their efforts to get the Dominion government to regulate ocean freight on cattle, and enclosing a petition for presentation to the government.

Moved by J. E. Halliwell, seconded by F. B. Parker, that the Reeve sign the said petition on behalf of this council. Carried.

A communication was received from Peterboro' asking this council to send a deputation to Ottawa to urge that immediate steps be taken toward the construction of the Trent Valley Canal, which was on motion filed.

The following accounts were on motion ordered to be paid:—

J. S. Brown, work on side walks.....$ 75.
Geo. Lagrow, supplies to Mrs. Smith.. 2.00.
John Gould, teaming, etc..... 95.
Aikenhead & Co., 1 keg nails..... 2.50.
Thomas McGowan, keeping tramps... 1.00
Wm. Parker, Jr., for plan of cemetery 4.50.

A By-Law was passed appointing a Court of Revision to be held in the Council Chamber on Monday the 28th inst., to open at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

On motion the Council adjourned.

JOHN S. BLACK, Clerk.

The Cheese Market.

There was a large attendance at the Belleville Cheese Board on Tuesday last, and 1905 boxes were offered, 955 white and 950 colored. The prices offered were 10½c. to 10 9-16c.

Reports from factories state that there is a larger make than ever before, and the season's make promises to exceed any former one. This, combined with the high price offered, should help the farmers to drive away hard times.

Springbrook.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Spring seeding is done and planting begun.

Charlie Morgan is walking round again after a severe attack of pneumonia.

Trout fishing is now in order and a number of "our small boys" have entered into the spirit of the sport (and our observation is there is generally more spirit than trout) with as much zest as any old fisherman.

When the charter of the old Springbrook cheese factory expired last season an agitation was begun for a new one, which resulted in the building of two new factories. One at Springbrook retaining the old name, which commenced operations about the middle of April. Mr. S. S. McComb is the cheesemaker. The second factory is in the Bateman neighborhood on the 11th Con., and is named the Bell Factory. Mr. Burt Dupert has the management of this factory. Mr. Rupert says this is the most conveniently arranged factory he has ever seen. Mr. J. T. Bateman is president of the company.

County and District Items.

The village of Tweed will this year expend $500 on streets and sidewalks.

Mr. Wm. Bullen, of Belleville, died suddenly of heart disease, at noon on Monday last. He was 66 years of age.

Mrs. Orr, now in the House of Industry at Kingston, claims to be 109 years of age. She still retains a good memory.

Already about 400 persons have professed conversion as a result of Evangelists Crossley and Hunter's meetings in Belleville.

Detective Murray, of Birchall fame, has not been able to ferret out the Tweed "gunpowder" plot. He has given up the case. The perpetrators cannot be traced.

Burglars broke into a hardware store in Trenton on Sunday night last. Some revolvers seem to be the only articles taken, as they were disturbed in their operations, and made a hasty retreat.

Napanee town council refused to pay the Globe Printing Co. for advertising illustration concerning the town. The *Globe* brought suit for the amount claimed, and the judge gave his decision against the town for the full amount, $60 and costs, to be paid forthwith.

The East Hastings Conservative Convention met at Roslin on Monday last, to nominate candidates for the Local Legislature and the Commons. Mr. W. H. Northrup, M.P., was renominated for the Commons, and Mr. W. P. Hudson for the Local Legislature.

A new excursion steamer, the "C. H. Merrill," has been placed on the Bay of Quinte for the season. She has a capacity of 400 passengers, and will be available at any time for excursion parties. The steamer is under the management of Mr. Thos. Stewart, coal merchant, Bridge Street, Belleville.

Belleville has now a first-class hotel, but there seems to be as much difficulty to secure a tenant as there was in organizing the company to build the house. Several good hotel men have looked over the premises and been favorably impressed with the house, but they invariably want the house furnished. The company have now about decided to furnish the house if a competent man can be obtained to run it.

A despatch to the Toronto *News* says:—Quite a stir has been caused in municipal circles in Belleville by the refusal of the local daily papers to publish proceedings of the City Council. The publishers claim that the Council has been doing nothing but what outside the city to be done, but the straw that broke the camel's back was when the council wanted the *Intelligencer* and *Ontario* Workman to publish the new street by-law in their daily and weekly issues for $10. The outcome of the squabble has been that there is likely to be another local paper, in fact there is now a daily and weekly, and it is proposed to make it an independent weekly.

Men's Suits For $3.00.

Just the thing a working man wants, a full suit of pants for $3.00 at WARD'S. You can get these suits at the Oak Hall, Belleville, and at the Oak Hall only. We imported them direct from Germany. Do you want a cheap, good wearing, good looking suit, if so, see this line.

There are 1,000 men out of work in Winnipeg.

The new Winnipeg directory places the population of that city at 35,000.

Near Henning, Minn., on Monday a cyclone lifted a section of the Northern Pacific track bodily into the air and scattered it over the surrounding country.

The British Government has issued an order directing that Canadian cattle be marked at the ports of arrival, and that they be isolated and killed at special abbatoirs. The lungs of the cattle are to be examined by special inspectors.

Forty-two thousand French-Canadians have, it is estimated, returned from New England to their native country during the last eighteen months. Canadians from Ontario, long settled in the Western States, are flocking over to the Northwest. And the flow is from the United States to Europe instead of from Europe to the United States. The next decennial census of the Republic will show a stationary or slightly increasing population.

Boys' Cheap Pants.

The Oak Hall, Belleville, have boys' lined pants for 35cts., we have told you about these before. Now we want to tell you about the ones we have just received to sell at 50cts. They are black, good and strong, lined all through, all sizes up to 30 inches. For a low priced line, they will wear extra well.

Obituary.

Robert Patterson, after a lingering and painful illness of three years, which he bore with patience and resignation, passed peacefully away on April fifteenth, at the residence of his son-in-law Robert Kingston.

He was a great sufferer, the result of a broken limb, but was always cheerful and patient. It was a pleasure to visit him during his illness to see how resigned he was, and satisfied to wait the Lord's time.

He never seemed to think of himself, but to pity those that were waiting on him. He was a man of exemplary habits, genial and sociable, respected by all who knew him. Deceased was born in the County of Tyrone, Ireland, in 1815, came to this country in 1837, lived for a few years in Fredericksburg, and served as a volunteer at the time of the invasion at Prescott. He was one of those who were sent to Toronto to guard the specie sent over by the English government. In politics he was a staunch Conservative. In the year 1842 he married Miss Elizabeth Armstrong, sister of Henry and the late Thomas Armstrong, carriage builders, Bath. After marriage he settled in the Township of Rawdon, and lived there till his family were all grown up and married except the youngest son. He then sold his farm and removed to Roslin, and resided till the death of his wife, which was a severe trial to him. She was a noble, Christian woman, of quiet, unassuming manner, beloved by all.

He then settled his business and retired with a competency, and spent the remainder of his days with his eldest daughter, Mrs. R. Kingston, who waited on and nursed him faithfully for the three years of his illness, assisted during his last illness by his other two daughters, striving to do all they could to alleviate his sufferings.

He leaves three sons and three daughters to mourn the loss of a kind father:—Samuel Patterson, Stirling; Mrs Robert Kingston, West Huntingdon; Mrs. Philip Brown, Ivanhoe; J. H. Patterson, Newburgh; Mrs. George B. Hagerman, Stirling; and Thos. A. Patterson, Minneapolis; and also a brothers and sister, Mr. J. Patterson, Moscow, and Mrs J. Coulter, Mountain Grove.

The funeral was held on Tuesday, April the seventeenth, at West Huntingdon, where a large circle of relatives and friends gathered to pay the last tribute of respect. The Rev. T. P. Steel preached a very impressive sermon from 1st Cor. 15th Chap. 55-58 verse, after which he was laid to rest in the cemetery at West Huntingdon, there to await the resurrection morn.

Rest weary head!
Lie down in slumber in the silent tomb
Light from above has broke through its gloom;
Here in the place you once thy Saviour lay,
Where he shall wake thee a future day
Like a tired child on its mother's breast,
Rest, sweetly rest!

Rest, spirit free!
In the green pastures of the heavenly shore,
Where sin and sorrow can approach no more,
With all the flock by the Good Shepherd fed,
Beside the stream of life eternal led,
Forever with thy God and Saviour blest,
Rest, sweetly rest.

To the Editor of the News-Argus.

The man or boy who will torture any of the lower animals for the mere pleasure of witnessing its agonies should not be classed with the ordinary race of human beings.

On happening to take a walk on one of our streets on Sunday afternoon last, I beheld a most revolting scene. Suspended from an apple tree, in mid air, was a poor helpless frog tied to one of the limbs overhead by one of its legs, apparently suffering the agonies of death. Its blood stood in clots which were visible through the transparent skin. I do not wish to personate the philanthropist, but on cutting that victim of torture from the tree, my very blood boiled with indignation to think any of our young population could be guilty of perpetrating such a cruel act. There it hung to bibber and die in the sun.

It is from such boys that sounds spring; murderers, forgers and burglars have their beginning in just such a manner.

The boy who did that act—and it could have been no small one either—should have one side of his face painted and labelled "dangerous," for such people are a disgrace to manhood and dangerous to society at large.

Yours truly, PEDESTRIAN.

Methodists Want a $1.00 Paper.

It were almost impossible to estimate the value of a properly edited, rightly managed and largely circulated religious newspaper. No church in this day can afford to ignore this powerful adjunct to its growth and usefulness. And further it almost goes for the saying that the Christian Guardian is without a rival in the opinion of the support and patronage of the Methodist public of this Dominion. In regard to form, style, finish and editorial management, we would have to travel far to find its equal. Yet the fact abides that at the close of the last quadrennium the circulation was only a little over 13,000 copies. From the report of the Western Section of the Book Committee presented to the last General Conference, I quote the following sentence:—"Wherever the Guardian is read by our people they are brought into intelligent sympathy with our missionary, educational, publishing and evangelistic work. But a few lines further on in this same report we meet with this disheartening statement: that the circulation of the Guardian between 1886 and 1890 suffered a decrease of one thousand seven hundred and sixteen copies. With such a record, the hope of "intelligent sympathy" throughout the Dominion in this day can afford to ignore that quantity. If after an existence of sixty years, only so small a proportion of our people take the Guardian there must be something radically wrong somewhere. I cannot think it is the "make up," but rather in the *price* of the paper. In reaching the masses of our members and adherents, the Guardian has signally failed. Now, in making such a statement, I come into the teeth of a difficulty. My answer to all that do question me is this: I am far more concerned that Methodism shall have a people thoroughly informed on all matters relating to our church work and polity, than that we should continue the existence of a high-toned, high-priced and non-read paper. I am well aware that the Guardian cannot be published as it now is for the price named in the heading of this article. But surely the Methodist church is not wedded to *form* and *style*. An experience of over sixty years has *demonstrated* the fact that Dominion Methodism has but *little* use for a newspaper such as the Guardian now is. Wherein lies the wisdom of prolonging this policy of failure I am unable to discern. Our persistency in keeping up the style and price of the Guardian has opened the flood-gates to a half a score of other religious periodicals obtained for a dollar a year. Thousands of such publications are in the homes of our people every week, simply because the Methodist church will not supply her connexional organ at a price that the people can afford to pay. Many of our people take a Anti-British as well as Anti-Methodist. I plead for a Methodist paper that our people from ocean to ocean which shall not cost more than one dollar a year. Even if there should be the loss of a few thousand dollars in starting such an enterprise, the issue would result in greater gain. The claims and wants of all the various connexional funds of the church—especially the missionary and educational funds—should be set forth so forcibly and frequently that all the children of our parishes would grow up with a thorough knowledge of the minor working of the church, and thus from their very youth be more liable to become intelligent and sympathetic members of the church. This is the hope or possibility of reaching our people and imparting sound intelligence and information on all questions affecting our vital interests with a circulation of 13,000 copies is simply a farce. I plead for a cheaper paper for the masses of our Methodism, a paper that shall be large and good enough to convey needed help and information, if not so elaborate as the one now issued. Such a paper the Methodism of this Dominion *must* have if it is to keep pace with the onward march of a sound and abiding evangelism. And may I not express the conviction that such a paper we *shall* have in the near future. A paper that shall be so cheap and yet so full of Methodist information and so put in such attractive style as to quickly find its way into nearly every Methodist family from Halifax to Vancouver. Such a paper is a possibility, and for its speedy advent I *earnestly* plead.

C. B. LAMBLY.

Bloomfield, April 11, 1894.

Rushed.

My, what a crowd wanting suits at the Oak Hall, Belleville, Saturday last. Sometimes we wonder where all the suits we sell go to. The store was crowded with buyers from morning until night and all went away happy, with good reliable clothing. The people come to us in crowds and they do attractive bargains in goods at low prices. We do not need an Italian orchestra and museum freaks.

Open as Day.

It is given to every physician, the formula of Scott's Emulsion being no secret; but no successful imitation has ever been offered to the public. Only years of experience and study can produce the best.

Births.

In Trenton, on Thursday, May 3rd, 1894, the wife of Mr. W. H. Berkinshaw, of a son.

BEAUTIFUL SPRING.

—:o:—

Season of renewed hopes and aspirations. Trees, plants and flowers stamp their impress on our gladdened hearts, with inspiration to bid them welcome, and whisper to us to examine our wardrobe and provide suitable CLOTHING for this lovely, bright season. Come to the time-honoured Clothing Store on the corner, where all former efforts are this year surpassed for fine make and newest cut in the market.

J. BOLDRICK & SON.

BUY YOUR

MONTREAL BOOTS and SHOES

From us. We keep Ladies' Fine Turned Shoes. Men's Fine Turned Shoes. Men's Plough Boots. Boys' School Boots. PRICES LOW. Eggs taken in exchange.

BROWN & McCUTCHEON.

I have thirteen shades of All Wool Silk Finish HENRIETTAS, thirty-eight inches wide, only 30 cts. per yard.

E. F. PARKER.

Thoroughbred Bull

FOR SERVICE.

A THOROUGHBRED AYRSHIRE BULL (with registered pedigree) will be kept for service on north half lot 26 in the 5th Con. of Rawdon. Terms 50 cts.

DAVID WALLACE.

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For SAMPLES OF WALL PAPER SENT FREE to any address on earth.

YOU CAN SAVE 50c. on every dollar invested, and have the prettiest line of papers made.

We pay all express charges and stage fares on all orders of reasonable size, and allow an out of town discount of 10c. on every dollar.

We refund cash for all papers returned.

Wall Paper from 5c. to $5. per roll.

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Address,

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STIRLING MARKETS.

Wheat, 58c. to 62c.
Barley, 40 to 45c.
Rye, 40 to 42c.
Oats, 28c. to 35c.
Peas, large, 56c. to 60c.
Peas, small, 50c. to 52c.
Buckwheat, 45 to 45c.
Butter, 18 to 20c.
Eggs, 8c. to 9c.
Potatoes per bag, 60 to 65c.
Pork, $7 to $8 per cwt.
Apples, per bag, 50 to 60c.
Lard, 12c. to 12c.
Chickens, 6c. per lb.
Ducks, 8c. to 9c. per lb.
Geese, 6c. per lb.

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION

THE 49TH BATTALION HAVING BEEN ordered to camp at Kingston in June next, all the old members will please report and sign service roll, which will be found at Lieut. McKee's shop. A few new recruits wanted. By order

J. C. WILSON, Captain.

TO THE ELECTORS OF NORTH HASTINGS.

GENTLEMEN:—

Contradictory rumors being circulated as to my intention of standing as a candidate for the Local Legislature or not, I beg leave to take this early opportunity of setting at rest all further speculations.

Having been requested by a great number of prominent electors of both the leading parties and by the almost unanimous choice of the Patrons of Industry at the convention in Madoc on the 8th of March last, my consent was on that day given, hence I will be a candidate in the coming election, and respectfully ask the suffrages of the Farmers, Laborers and all who have the true interests of our country at heart.

I remain, yours respectfully,

JAMES McCOMB,

Big Springs, Ont.

Dated April 16, 1894.

GROCERIES GROCERIES.

I have now on hand a fresh and complete stock of Groceries. Also Lipton's Celebrated Black Tea, unequaled for its flavor.

CHAS. MOTT.

Now is the Time

TO MAKE YOUR CHOICE OF A

BICYCLE

GREENLEAF & SON,

BELLEVILLE.

GEO. RITCHIE & CO.,

IMPORTERS.

—:o:—

MANTLES, MILLINERY, UNDERWEAR, HEPTONETTES, CORSETS, BLOUSES, Etc., Etc.

Our stock in this department is fully assorted, and we feel sure we can please you.

GIVE US A CALL.

GEO. RITCHIE & CO.

BELLEVILLE.

THE NEWS-ARGUS $1.00 per year.

HARDWARE!

MIXED PAINTS,

Guaranted pure, good gloss and dry quick.

KALSOMINES & ALABASTINES

VARNISHES, LEADS AND OILS,

HARNESS OIL, MACHINE OIL.

PLASTER PARIS,

PORTLAND CEMENT,

WATER LIME,

LAWN MOWERS,

CORN PLANTERS,

BUGGY TOPS,

SCREEN DOORS AND WINDOWS.

200 WHIPS at 25c. each.

NORTHERN QUEEN WASH BOARD for 25c., with a beautiful picture given in.

BUGGY RIMS, SPOKES and WHEELS.

Pine and Cedar Shingles always on hand.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

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Building Edition, monthly, $2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address

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Stirling Tin Shop.

H. & J. WARREN.

Cheese Vats, Milk Cans,

FACTORY FURNISHINGS,

-:TINWARE, STOVES,:-

Shelf Hardware,

-:Fence Wire, Nails, Shovels,:-

SPADES, FORKS, HOES,

Rakes, Paints, Oils, White Lead, Mixed Paint, Glass, Putty, Coal Oil and Machine Oil.

EAVETROUGHING, ROOFING.

Steam Fitting and General Jobbing done on shortest notice, and satisfaction guaranteed.

H. & J. WARREN.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

Entirely New. Abreast of the Times. A Great Educator.

The successor of the "Unabridged."

Ten years were spent revising, 100 editors employed, and over $300,000 expended.

Everybody should own this Dictionary. It answers all questions concerning the history, spelling, pronunciation, and meaning of words.

A Library in Itself. It also gives the facts often wanted concerning eminent persons, places and things, including noted fictitious persons and places; the countries, cities, towns, and natural features of the globe; translations of foreign quotations, words, phrases, and proverbs; etc., etc., etc.

This Work is Invaluable to the business man, student, professional man, and self-educator.

The Globe, Toronto, says:—

"The new dictionary is the best book of its kind in the English language. For every family, the members of which have mastered the art of reading, it must be a source of great investment."

The Times, Hamilton, says:—

"It may well be pronounced the best working dictionary of the compact book in the world, and should be in every school and family."

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THE

Stirling News-Argus

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JAMES CURRIE.

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Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

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Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free.

JOB PRINTING of every description executed in neat and fashionable style, and on short notice.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

To DEC. 31, 1894, for 60c.

Do You Cough?

It is a *sure sign of weakness*. You need more than a tonic. You need

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites, not only to cure the Cough but to give your system real strength. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & $1.

TRADE MARK.

Pro Bono Publico.

Friends,
Neighbors,
Countrymen,
Lend me your ears

For this day I'm here to tell
That Lockyer's Cure has made me well.
My nasal organ has been released,
And now I'm lying down in peace.

Every bottle of this "Cure" I hold
Is worth its weight in beaten gold.
Testimonials from far and near
To this science truth declare.

The salve is easy gives no pain,
Clears the throat, the head and brain;
If the disease is of long duration,
Follow up the application.

Have faith and patience
And I'm bound to say
Your sad complaint
Will pass away.

Sold by all druggists—50 cents and $1.00 per bottle.

The News-Argus $1 00 per Annum.

The Stirling News-Argus.

$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1894.

Vol. XV, No. 37.

ANOTHER NEW LINE.

By request of our customers we have decided to put in a complete line of Boots and Shoes. But before we can we must have more room, therefore we are going to have a special sale of Fancy Crockery, which we will sell away down. Call early if you want Bargains. We will give you a few of our prices:

$8.00 Five O'Clock Tea Set for........$4.00.
$3.25 " " " .... 2.00.
$6.50 Library Lamps for.............. 5.00.
$4.00 Vase Lamps for................. 3.00.
$2.00 Fruit Dishes for................ 1.25.
.50 Fancy Cups and Saucers for..... .35.

We have Bargains all through. It will pay you to take a look through before you buy. We will take Butter, Eggs, Lard, and all farm produce in exchange for these goods. Be sure and get a pound of our 25c. Tea,.5 lbs. for $1.00. It is going fast. You will find it hard to beat.

We have a new line of Brooms. Call and get two for 25c.

G. L. SCOTT,
MILL STREET.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. J. MEIKLEJOHN, M.D., C.M.

OFFICE—THE HOUSE RECENTLY OCcupied by Dr. Faulkner, Front Street, Stirling.

FRANK ZWICK, M.B.,

GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF Toronto Medical College. Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:—Over Stickle's Store, Stirling.

J. EARL HALLIWELL. B.A.,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, COMMISIONER, &c., will be at his office over Boldrick's store, Stirling, on Monday and Tuesday of each week.

C. D. MACAULAY.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC., OFFICE, Bridge Street, Belleville, Ont.
Money to loan at lowest rates of interest.

GEO. A. KINGSTON,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC., WITH LOUNT, MARSH & CAMERON, 25 Toronto St., Toronto. MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM PROPERTY, AT LOWEST RATES.

W. P. McMAHON,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY Public, Conveyancer, &c., Belleville, Ont.
Private Money to Loan at Lowest Rates.
Offices, East side Front St.

FLINT & McCAMON.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES Public, &c. Solicitors for the Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Money to Loan at Lowest Rates and no Commission Charged.
Offices—City Hall, Belleville.
JOHN J. B. FLINT. W. J McCAMON.

JOHN S BLACK,

CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER FOR taking Affidavits. Office, at residence, Front Street, Stirling.

JAS. MONTGOMERY,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER FOR THE County of Hastings. Sales attended at moderate rates. Orders may be addressed to Stirling P. O., or to G. D. Wiggins, Springbrook, P. O.

CHARLES BUTLER

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENCES AND Licensed County Auctioneer. All orders attended to promptly. Stirling, Ont.

STIRLING LODGE NO. 239, I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room, Conley block,
Every Wednesday Evening
At 8 o'clock. D. SAGER, R. S.

STIRLING L. O. L. No. 110,
Meets in their Lodge Room, McKee Block, on the
First TUESDAY of Every Month,
at 8 o clock, p. m.
CHAS. McGEE, *Rec. Sec.*
JAMES MONTGOMERY, W. M.

DENTISTRY.

C. L. HAWLEY, L. D. S.

TRENTON. GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling professionally, every Friday.
The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and all the modern improvements known to Dentistry, will be used for the painless extraction and preservation of the natural teeth.
Rooms at Scott House.

Dr. Wm. S. Cook, V.D., V.S.,
Stirling, Ontario.

GRADUATE IN HIGHEST HONORS AT the Toronto Veterinary College. Graduate in highest honors at the Toronto Dental School. Registered member of the Veterinary Medical Society. Treats all diseases of the domesticated animals in the latest scientific and modern principles.
Dentistry, Castration, and Surgical Operations, a specialty.
All calls day or night. Telegraph or Telephone, promptly attended to.
Office opposite G. L. Scott's grocery. Consultation free. Charges low.
SALE AND LIVERY STABLES.

NEW SEASON TEAS

—:o:—

Lovers of the cup that cheers, but not inebriates, should try our new 25 and 30c. TEAS. These are the best value we ever had in Teas.

OUR STOCK OF
Boots & Shoes
is now complete, and prices right, (that is, if Low Prices are the right thing). We are also prepared to manufacture to order on short notice, and guarantee satisfaction.

OUR STOCK OF
DRY GOODS
is also up to the mark. We have a Beautiful Line of CASHMERES in all the prevailing Shades.

P. WELCH & CO.
Springbrook, Sept. 26th, 1893.

JOB PRINTING
OF ALL KINDS, AT
LOWEST RATES,
At News-Argus Office

GENTLEMEN!

Your First Chance in a Life Time,
and altogether likely YOUR LAST ONE, and that for a limited time, namely :—

Next Friday and Saturday only.

For what? Why, to buy a supply of Shirts at less than WHOLESALE PRICES. We have some broken lines of Fine DRESS, REGATTA and OXFORD SHIRTS, selling at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, and we are going to sacrifice them at, Oh, you can hardly imagine the price, but it is

75 CENTS EACH,

CASH OF COURSE. We will place these on the counter Friday morning, 10 Shirts at $1.00, 20 Shirts at $1.25 and 11 Shirts at $1.50, and give you your choice for what? only 75c. Just think of what a Snap that is for you. First come, first served, and first choice at

FRED. T. WARD'S,
THE PEOPLE'S TAILOR AND FURNISHER.

Still in the Lead!

WE HAVE NOW IN A
Fine Stock of Boots and Shoes,
in Men's Ladies' and Children's wear. And we will sew all Rips free of charge on Montreal Boots and Shoes bought from us. By buying from us you will thus save money.
Eggs taken in exchange.

W. S. MARTIN & CO.

S. BURROWS,
GENERAL AGENT
ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE
ASSURANCE Co.
ALSO, AGENT
DOMINION EXPRESS CO.,
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,
CUNARD, WHITE STAR, AMERICAN,
ALLAN, DOMINION,
and other S.S. Lines both Atlantic and Pacific. TICKETS to ALL parts of the world by rail or water. Estimates and rates of trips on application.
FRONT ST., BELLEVILLE.

Modern!

Featherbone Corsets must not be confounded with those which were made five or six years ago. The Featherbone Corset of to-day is as far removed from the old style, as black is from white.

BUY A PAIR AND YOU WILL BE PLEASED.

ATTENTION!

—:o:—

For the next two weeks we will give some great drives in

LACE CURTAINS.

We are overstocked and must unload.

Just imagine a pair of Lace Curtains for 30cts. Taped Lace Curtains for 40cts a pair. A lovely Curtain for $1.00 per pair. And ask to see what we sell at $2.00 per pair, they are worth $2.75.

Cretonnes and Art Muslins in great variety.

J. PATERSON,
SYNDICATE STORE,
BELLEVLLE.

YOUR AIM

in the Dairy should be as in other lines to obtain the best results on your investment. Green feeding is now acknowledged a necessity to supplement fall pastures. The wide awake farmers have found

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN

the best and are all sowing it. You want to make a favorable showing for your season's labors. So join the procession and buy your Seed from

J C. HANLEY & CO.,
GROCERS, FEED & SEED MERCHANTS,
BELLEVILLE - ONT.

AN UNFAILING REMEDY.

PEOPLE GET TIRED OF BUYING SO called Catarrh cures that only benefit for a time. A new remedy, CLIMAX CATARRH CURE has been discovered that will positively cure Catarrh, even of long standing. We have received testimonials of cures, where all other remedies and even specialists have failed. It relieves Catarrh, Headache and Cold in the Head with two or three applications. Don't suffer any longer but buy a bottle, it will cure you. Ask for

CLIMAX CATARRH CURE,

Price 60cts., or sent free to any address on receipt of price.
THE STIRLING DRUG CO.,
Stirling Ont.

A Record Breaker.

Saturday was a record breaker at the Oak Hall, Belleville. Never before in our history did we sell so many suits in one day. Never before did we take so much cash on any spring or summer day. Do we do the clothing trade? Our customers answer, yes. Reasons:—We carry the largest stock and the best stock, our suits fit perfect and we sell them cheap.

Five lives were lost by the wreck of the schooner Cummings at Milwaukee last Friday. Robert Paterson, of Kingston, Ont., who was one of the crew, was saved.

Eighty years ago eight Merino sheep were landed in Australia. These eight have since increased to 130,000,000. Our cousins at the Antipodes have an even greater source of wealth in their sheep runs than they possess in their gold mines.

Flannelette Shirts 25cts.

Out of 100 doz. of the above shirts the Oak Hall, Belleville have only 37 doz. left, and the season hardly opened. Have you seen them? They are a great surprise. People expect nothing for such a low price and are surprised to get a really good article. We have ordered another 100 doz. and will therefore have plenty.

THE
MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
FOR MAN OR BEAST.
Certain in its effects and never blisters.
Read proofs below:

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

BLUEPOINT, L. I., N.Y., Jan. 15, 1894.
Dr. B. J. KENDALL Co.
Gentlemen—I bought a splendid bay horse some time ago with a **Spavin**. I got him for $30. I used Kendall's Spavin Cure. The **Spavin** is gone now and I have been offered $150 for the same horse. I only had him nine weeks, so I got $120 for using $2 worth of Kendall's Spavin Cure.
Yours truly, W. S. MARSDEN.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

SHELBY, MICH., Dec. 16, 1893.
Dr. B. J. KENDALL Co.
Sirs—I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success for **Curbs** on two horses and it is the best Liniment I have ever used.
Yours truly, AUGUST FREDERICK.
Price $1 per Bottle.
For Sale by all Druggists, or address
Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY,
ENOSBURGH FALLS, VT.

DEVASTATED BY FLOODS

Williamsport, Pa., Under From Four to Twenty Feet of Water.

DAMAGE TO GROWING CROPS

Reports From New York State Tell of Great Destruction — A Midnight Alarm at Holidaysburg—Immense Havoc Created in Various Districts.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., May 22.—The entire city is under water from four to twenty feet. The water is still rising at the rate of six inches an hour. All the logs at the boom which broke yesterday have been swept away, as well as many sawmills and houses in the lower part of the city. All telegraph and telephone communication with the outer world is now suspended, the offices being flooded and closed. In the business portion of the city the water has reached a depth of eight feet and shows no signs of receding. The rain is still coming down in torrents. The loss has already reached more than $1,000,000 and unless relief soon comes it will be three times that amount. No trains have arrived or departed from the city for twenty four hours.

DUNKIRK, N.Y., May 22.—It will take many thousands of dollars to cover the damage by the flood in this city alone, while reports from the surrounding country say acres and acres of garden land were torn out along the banks of the creek and bridges, culverts, etc., were carried away. At Fredonia the Water street iron bridge was lifted from its foundation and many narrow escapes from drowning are reported. While Henry Tilley, of the Colgan farm, was absent from home and his wife sick in bed, his three-year-old boy wandered away and was carried down by the currents. All railroads in the city excepting the Lake Shore are badly crippled on account of washouts.

DANSVILLE, N.Y., May 22.—The water in the Canesaraga rose rapidly and is now two feet above the high water mark of five weeks ago. The destruction of growing crops is complete, and the loss to farmers will agregate hundreds of thousands of dollars. Bridges are carried away, and the highways are washed out for rods in many places, rendering them impassable. In Stoney Brook Glen the gorge is damned in several places, and great damage is being done by the inundation. At Cumminsville Bradner creek has swept everything along its banks. The road between here and Mt. Morris is under water for miles.

HOLIDAYSBURG, Pa., May 22.—Reports of bursting reservoirs kept 3,000 Blair county people houseless and homeless all night. At midnight a Pennsylvania railroad locomotive brought the warning to Gaysport that the Kilkenning Point reservoir, the source of Altoona City's water supply, had given way, and the valley below would soon be covered by 200,000,000 gallons of water. A Gaysport telegraph operator later received this message from Kitaling: "The dam has burst; for God's sake tell Gaysport people to fly." The result of these warnings was that the entire population at Gaysport, Duncansville and West Hollidaysbury deserted their homes and spent the night on the hill.

THE STORM IN ONTARIO.

The Incessant Rain Affects Crops in Some Places—Damage in Tilsonburg.

TORONTO, May 22.—Reports coming in from various places throughout the western part of the province show that the incessant rain of the past five days, though pretty general, has not been as disastrous in its effects as might have been expected. In some places, it is true, crops have suffered considerably, although in those sections which boast of a good drainage system, little or no apprehension exists. In the city the continuous downpour caused the postponement of the O. J. C. races until Thursday. In one part of this city the laundry of a Chinaman, a building which had long been looked upon as dangerous, gave way before the storm. The Don river has swelled to a greater extent than has been known for years, and the Winchester street bridge was for a time considered to be in danger of giving way. No great damage is reported in this vicinity.

SARNIA, Ont., May 22.—The continuous rains which have occurred in this district heavily for five days, accompanied by heavy winds and hail storms, have caused great anxiety to the farmers as regards their fruit and crops. In many places the ground is covered with sheets of water, the drains being quite insufficient to carry away the water. The principal damage, so far as can be ascertained at present, will be to the corn and potato crops. Many of the farming districts in this neighborhood are well supplied with draining facilities and save great damage. Other places not so well supplied are suffering and many fields are damaged beyond estimation.

TILSONBURG, Ont., May 22.—The storm created sad havoc with bridges in this vicinity, many of them having been washed away entirely in Dereham, Bayham and Middleton, which has interfered with traffic considerably. In town, the damage done is not so serious as first imagined. It will take $1,200 or $1,400 to repair the Lisgar avenue fill and the bridges on the eleventh concession and John Pound road. The dam at Wood's Little Red Mill was washed away and many of the other dams had very close calls.

The Cattle Embargo.

LONDON, May 22.—The support given by Lord Ripon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the demand of the Dominion of Canada that the edict requiring Canadian cattle to be slaughtered upon landing be withdrawn, has raised a feeling of expectancy that these restrictions will be removed before the re-opening of the trade for the coming season. The Canadian authorities here have reason to believe that the period of special examination of Canadian cattle ordered by the Board of Trade will terminate in June.

Run Down by a Trolley.

BRANTFORD, Ont. May 22.—While Geo. Aird was driving down Dalhousie street he was run into by a street car. Immediately the motorman noticed the buggy he reversed, but was unable to stop the car. It ran into the buggy breaking the axle and wheels. Aird was thrown from the buggy and had one of his ribs broken and was otherwise injured.

Missing Woman's Body Found.

DUNNVILLE, May 21.—Mrs. James Vanderburg, of this place, who has been missing since Friday night, was found drowned in the Grand river here yesterday. It was no doubt a case of suicide as she had threatened to drown herself before.

Severe earthquakes have taken place in Venezuela, South America. A town with all its inhabitants has disappeared, and a lake now occupies its site. Great damage has been done throughout the country.

NEWS TOPICS OF A WEEK.

The Important Events in a Few Words For Busy Readers.

Hon. John Hearn, M.P. for Quebec, West. died on Thursday.

Ven. Archdeacon McMurray died at Niagara on Sunday, aged 84.

Many industrial establishments across the line are closing up for lack of coal.

The miner's strike at Springhill, N.S. is over. The miners have resumed work.

All the Austrian strikes are virtually ended. The workingmen lost everywhere.

The Queen's hotel at Winnipeg has closed owing to the financial difficulties.

A proclamation calling upon all citizens to be vaccinated has been issued in Montreal.

The Order of Tonti, with assets of $1,250,000 chiefly in Pennsylvania, has assigned.

Six Chinamen who had been smuggled over the border, have been captured in Plattsburg, N. Y.

The leading wire nail manufacturers of the States heve agreed to advance prices ten cents a keg.

The death occurred at Tuscota, Ill., on Thursday of James Young, colored, aged 115 years.

At a hotel in Martinsburg, W. Va., four negroes were asphyxiated by foul gas from a cesspool.

The French Chamber of Deputies has rejected the bill providing for the private execution of criminals.

A storm and flood have caused damage to the amount of $200,000 at Chippawa Falls, Minn., and vicinity.

The Paterson, N.J., ribbon weavers on Thursday declared their strike off, after a struggle of eleven weeks.

William Varcoe, of Seymour East, fell backwards off a land roller on Thursday evening and broke his neck.

The trial of the notorious Dr. Meyer at New York has resulted in a verdict of murder in the second degree.

Dun & Co. report 24 business failures in Canada the past week, against 14 in the corresponding week last year.

Henry Scott, colored, was lynched near Jefferson, Texas, on Thursday, for murdering his six year-old step-daughter.

Lord Aberdeen has purchased one of the steam launches which were used on the lagoon at the Chicago World's Fair.

At Hamilton on Sunday Wm. Ferguson was run over by a G. T. R. freight train and had his right leg taken off at the knee.

Thursday's storm, which caused so much damage in Western Ontario, also visited Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and other States.

The Paton wool mills at Sherbrooke, Que., have closed down for an indefinite period, throwing 700 employes out of work.

A despatch from San Salvador says 300 persons have been killed in a railway accident, resulting from a train running off the track.

William K. Vanderbilt has rented Lord Lovatt's deer forest at Brauden, Inverness, and will shortly visit that place with a hunting party.

The cutter Valkyrie, formerly owned by the Earl of Dunraven, has been wrecked on the coast of Africa, and all hands on board have been lost.

Fifteen thousand masons and bricklayers and nearly all the carpenters in Vienna have resumed work, the strike funds having been exhausted.

In a railway collision near Standing Rock tunnel, Ky., on Saturday, a conductor and six workmen employed on a pile driving train were killed.

A large party in San Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras is agitating for annexation to Mexico. Another party prefers a British protectorate.

The striking coal miners held a final convention at Cleveland on Friday and decided to continue the fight until the operators agree to the old scale.

A walking match between a meat eater and a vegetarian, the course being from Berlin to Friedrichsruhe, 270 kilometres, was won by the meat eater.

The Quebec Carnival Committee has a surplus of $945, which will be remited to the City of Quebec, which subscribed $1,000 upon certain conditions.

A number of Hamilton foundries will be compelled to close down owing to the G. T. R.'s refusal to carry freight except such as is of a perishable nature.

The Anglican archbishops and bishops of England have issued a circular letter protesting against the proposed disestablishment of the church of Wales.

The Manitoba Government will shortly give a substantial bonus to the C. P. R. to to build a road to Dauphin. The settlers have long been agitating for a road.

The family of Mart Alder, at Monroe, Ill., have been poisoned. Two children are dead and the mother is dying. It is supposed poison was put in the well.

The Queen, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge witnessed the annual review of troops at Aldershot on Thursday. Twelve thousand men were on parade.

The body of Joseph Shaw, a laborer, who had worked at Queenston quarries, but who had been missing since May 1, was found in the river at Niagara on Sunday.

Cleveland had the most severe hailstorm ever known in the city on Friday evening. Great damage was done to skylights and shrubbery. The storm was very severe as far south as Crestline.

At Belleville George Van Wert of Trenton, about 40 years of age, was sentenced to seven years in penitentiary for a crime in which complainant was a twelve-year-old girl named Pickle.

Griffiths, who started from London on March 12 to circumnavigate the world and beat Nelly Bly's record of 74 days, has arrived home, having accomplished his feat in 64 days 11 hours and 50 minutes.

Wm. J. Rose, who stated that he had been robbed of $1,600 near Ponsonby, has made a confession before the County Crown Attorney at Guelph, in which he admits that his statement was entirely false.

A despatch from Silverton, Col., says the body of Edmund Roach, a highly connected Englishman from Liverpool, who was lost in a snow slide last January was found on Thursday evenng. His papers and mony were recovered.

The Supreme Court of Iowa has decided that every dollar paid for liquor that is sold contrary to law may be recovered from the person or firm to whom it is paid; that under the law the money is received with that express understanding.

An hotel, two dwellings and two barns were struck by lightning in London, Ont., on Thursday, and a farmer outside the city had a cow killed by the electric fluid. The inmates of the houses escaped. A deluge of rain fell, and considerable damage was done from flooding of cellars.

The revenue from premiums received by life insurance companies doing business in Canada last year was $9,600,000. The amount paid on matured claims was $3,802,000. Life insurance is a profitable business.

RAILWAY SHOPS SILENT

Unprecedented Circumstance in the History of the Grand Trunk.

ALL BECAUSE OF THE STRIKE

Over Twelve Hundred Men in Montreal Are Now Idle—Mr. Seargeant Talks of the Situation — American Cities Ask About Canadian Coal.

MONTREAL, May 19.—For the first time in the history of the Grand Trunk railway all its fires are out, all its hammers arr idle, and all its mechanical employes walk the streets. There have been temporary closings down, reductions of wages have taken place, and now and then strikes have produced temporary dislocation, but this silence in paint, in car, in mechanical and in locomotive shops is the first and oppressive experience to the 3,000 men or more who have been depending upon the company for their livelihood. Over 1,200 men are thrown out of employment and the shops are all closed. There is not likely to be any change until the coal strike is settled.

Coal shippers in Montreal are receiving enquiries from several American cities, but up to the present few orders have been received. A large coal shipper says that the output of the Canadian mines could at present be doubled if necessary. He wished it distinctly understood that the Grand Trunk Company could get all the coal it wanted in Canada. They would be delighted to supply them. It was not fair, he said, that an impression should go abroad that Canada was in any way mixed up in the closing down of the railway's work shops. The mines were not working up to their capacity of last year. There was no fear of coal being dearer in Canada at present. One of the agents of the Dominion Coal Company said that both the C.P.R. and G.T.R. were customers of the company. The C.P.R. bought more than the G.T.R., but the latter had been making enquiries lately. The only difference the strike made to the company was the fact that it had been receiving numerous enquiries since it began.

General Manager Seargeant, of the G.T.R., when asked the latest in the situation said the most interesting feature to us is how the Canadian railways will be able to keep the traffic going if the strike continues any length of time. So far as the Grand Trunk is concerned we have not been desirous of increasing our stocks of coal at the different points along the system because of the uncertainty of the coal duty and in order to see whether the duties would not be abrogated by joint action on the part of the Canadian and United States Governments, but we had about an average stock on hand and we, to a large extent, have been drawing on it since the beginning of the strike. Pressure in the United States became so pronounced that we found it impossible to get our coal through from the mines, it being confiscated en route by the American road over which it had to pass. The general commercial public need be under no apprehension as to our ability to carry on their operations, but we may want their assistance. It is simply a question of prudence in the face of a possible dire calamity.

WAS NOT JOE BEEF'S SON.

The Man Who Suicided Was Not McKernan, But an Unknown.

MONTREAL, May 22.—A mystery surrounds the suicide of the man who blew his brains out on the streets, here on Sunday morning. It was at first believed that the man's name was McKernan, and that he was the son of the notorious Joe Beef. It now transpires that though he bore a striking resemblance to McKernan, he was not the man. It is suspected that there is foul play in the case, and what lends force to this is a statement made by Father Shea to the coroner. Father Shea stated that on Saturday night a man called on him and stated he was from near Quebec, and that he was afraid of being killed. He would not give his name. The appearance of the suicide corresponds with the man. The coroner is investigating the case.

Mystery Still Unexplained.

CAYUGA, Ont., May 22.—It was reported on the 8th instant that an old lady, Mrs. L. Lintsen, of Kohler, a small village near Cayuga, had disappeared from her home. A thorough search has been made, but thus far no clue of her whereabouts has been found. A reward is offered to anyone who will give any information that will lead to her recovery. She was dressed in black and wore a red handkerchief on her head. She is a small person, very thin, and weighs less than 100 pounds. She had on felt shoes; thick neck, hair partly grey and a little bald on top of the head.

Fatal Fire in Montreal.

MONTREAL, May 22.—A fatal fire took place yesterday in the stables of T. W. Foster, proprietor of the Foster house, and a well-known horseman. In the stable were two valuable trotting horses belonging to Mr. Foster and valued at over $1,500. The fire was discovered at an early hour, and after the firemen had extinguished it and entered the stable they found the body of Thomas Orphan, the hostler. The man was breathing when found, but expired on his way to the hospital, having been suffocated by the dense smoke. Orphan was an Englishman, about twenty-five years of age. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

Ingersoll Stone-Throwing Case.

INGERSOLL, May 22.—In the stone-throwing case, in which John McDermott lost his life about two weeks ago, which was again up before the police magistrate yesterday, nothing new transpired. The testimony of the doctor who made the post mortem was given as well as that of one of the younger boys. Aldward, the prisoner, was also examined, and gave a straightforward recital of his version of the case. The case was further remanded for two days, Aldward being allowed to go at liberty on his own recognizances.

Canadian Dies Abroad.

HAMILTON, May 22.—J. N. Travers, formerly manager of the Bank of Montreal in Hamilton, died in Paris, France, on Sunday. Mr. Travers had been manager for the Hamilton branch of the bank for fifteen years, and resigned in September, 1892, on account of ill-health. He had been 43 years in the service of the bank in the cities of Montreal, Hamilton and Brockville, and was held in high esteem.

Drowned in a Swollen River.

NEWMARKET, Ont., May 22.—About two miles south of Newmarket, a man named Speck, employed by Farmer Nettleton, while crossing the creek on horseback was thrown into the swollen waters and drowned.

It is said that T. V. Powderly ex-general master workman of the Knights of Labor, and A. W. Wright, of Toronto, and another leading official, have been expelled from the order.

STIRLING
CASH STORE!

NEW GOODS
OPENING THIS WEEK.

Men's and Boys' Suits 25 per cent. below regular prices. New heavy Twill Shirting regular price 12½c., my price 10c. New Polka Dot Lustres, cream ground, with navy blue or red spot, they would be cheap at 15c., my price 10c. New Laces in cream and fawn, lowest prices yet seen. New line of black and dark ground Prints, regular price 15c., my price 12½c. These are the finest goods made. New line of Men's Shirts in fancy and plain, laundried and soft. First class goods at lowest prices.

Don't forget that I have a complete STOCK OF GROCERIES, fresh and fine quality at lowest prices.

Every person appreciates the 25c. Tea they get here. It is really worth 10c. more; try it.

Highest price paid for Eggs, Butter, etc, in exchange for goods.

T. G. CLUTE.
Craige's Old Stand, opposite the Foundry.

To the Independent Electors
—OF—
NORTH HASTINGS.

GENTLEMEN:—

I stated to you four years ago, at the Nomination, that I would be a candidate at the next General Election. I am now going to redeem that promise, and will be a candidate at the coming election.

If elected, I shall support any measure that I believe to be in the interest of the people, regardless of Religion or Politics.

Your obedient servant,
JAS. HAGGERTY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

I would respectfully notify my friends and the public generally, that I have secured the agency for the sale of STEAM ENGINES, THRESHING MACHINES, BINDERS, REAPERS, MOWERS, SEED DRILLS, ROOT SOWERS, and all other kinds of Agricultural Implements. LUMBER WAGONS, DEMOCRATS, BUGGIES, ROAD CARTS, PUMPS and SEWING MACHINES, all of which I offer at the lowest remunerative prices.

My Buggies and Road Carts comprise all styles. Intending buyers will find it to their interest to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. Terms easy.

Wareroom on Henry Street, in rear of Bank.

JOHN RODGERS.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.

Apply to
ED. SHARP,
Wooler, Ont.

NOTICE To CREDITORS

TO THE CREDITORS OF WILLIAM KINGSTON, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, Farmer, deceased, who died on or about the Tenth Day of April, A. D., 1894, and all others having claims against his estate, are hereby notified to send by post, prepaid, or otherwise deliver to the undersigned, executor of the estate and effects of the said deceased, at Rawdon in the County of Hastings, (West Huntingdon P.O.) or to Mr. J. Earl Halliwell, his solicitor at Stirling, on or before the 30th DAY of JUNE, A.D. 1894, their christian names and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them; and in default thereof and immediately after the said 30th Day of June; A.D. 1894, the assets of the said William Kingston will be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to claims of which notice shall then have been given.

And this notice being under the provisions of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, Chap. 110, Sec. 36, the Executor will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof, to any person of whose claim notice shall not have been received by him, or his said solicitor at the time of such distribution.

All persons indebted to the said estate are also hereby notified to hand in the amount of their indebtedness, on or before the 30th Day of June next, to me or my said solicitor.

WILLIAM JAMES KINGSTON,
Executor.
J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Solicitor for Executor.

BEDDING PLANTS.

AT THE BAY OF QUINTE ROSERY, Belleville, Ont., all kinds of summer Bedding Plants now ready. Also, a fine lot of Tea Rose Plants for summer bloom, at 25cts. each. Choicest cut flowers and floral offerings at shortest notice.

S. J. WEDDEN,
Telephone 135. Box 502, Belleville, Ont.

PRACTICAL FARMING.

The Teams.

It requires not only good feed but good care to keep the teams in a fine, thrifty condition at this time. While plenty of sound, nutritious food is very important, good care in addition must be given or the animals will be certain to run down, and as hard work on the majority of farms continues until after harvest, it is worth while to take considerable pains to keep them up. The ration is important and should always be one calculated to secure a good development of bone and muscle. As the weather gets warmer, especially, anything like an excess of fat is objectionable. Good thrift is what is desired and the ration that will supply this most fully and economically is the one that should be fed. Some grass can be given, but if allowed too much it will have a weakening effect that is anything but beneficial when the teams must be kept hard at work. It is too much to calculate on their being kept in good condition, when worked hard all day and turned into the pasture at night. Rest both noon and night is important, and when at rest they should be made as comfortable as possible. In fact, in a majority of cases, if the teams are worked hard every day it will be better to keep them on dry feed alone rather than turn them into the pastures to stay all night.

At noon the harness should be taken off and the shoulders washed in salt water. At night after they have cooled and dried off, groom well. They will get considerably more benefit out of the night's rest than if they are left to stand with the day's accumulation of dirt and dust on them. Supply plenty of bedding so that if they prefer to lie down they can be kept reasonably clean and comfortable. So far as is possible water before feeding. Care in feeding and watering will lessen materially the risks of colic or diseases of this class. Steady work is not so injurious as spasmodic labor. A team that can be steadily worked every day and can be readily kept in a good condition under it, will often break down very rapidly if pushed for even a short season beyond their strength.

It pays to feed, water and groom regularly and carefully, to make as comfortable as possible, to give only wholesome nourishing food, and to use all reasonable care to keep thrifty, so that if occasion comes when it may be necessary to crowd for a season they will be in a condition to stand up under it, as at this time considerable depends upon the teams and their ability to do the work required of them.

And with them as with the work, it is much easier to keep up well than to get a little behind and then attempt to get up.

Parsimony in Feeding.

The first essential thing in stock raising is to provide an abundance of first class foods of sufficient variety, and the next thing in importance is a judicious use of it. Animals may be injured by overfeeding as well as by starving. Too much food is especially dangerous if the animals are confined too strictly to a single article of diet or a one-sided food. An article like corn is almost wholly composed of starch or carbon and another product may contain too large a proportion of nitrogen or phosphate, while a proper combination of these would prove profitable as a balanced ration, requiring a less amount of product to secure the same result.

A dairyman of experience says: Parsimony is one, and a very mean thing, and economy is another most excellentthing. They are widely different, yet it is common for them to be confounded and mistaken for one another. Not unfrequently, men who think they are practising the virtue, economy, are really guilty of the vice, parsimony. This mistake occurs in all various walks of life, but I am to-day only interested in some forms of it in dairy practice. There is much talk in the papers and from the platform, by writers and lecturers, as to the necessity for cheapened production.

Now I am painfully aware of the vise-like grip of competition on prices, and the consequent extreme difficulty of making both ends meet, but I am quite sure that the cheapening may be over done—that in trying to cheapen production, one may injure the product and seriously impair the producer. In trying to reduce the cost of cow food, one may spoil the quality of the butter and injure the cows. There is such a thing as shoddy in food as well as in cloth.

How to Dehorn Cattle.

There are a great many ingenious and useful devices for removing the horns from grown cattle besides the familiar meat saw. The better plan, when the opportunity is afforded, is to remove the little knobs from the calf's head that effectually arrests the growth of horns. Prof. Roberts, of Cornell University, advises that the earlier the application is made in the life of the calf the better. So soon as the growth of horns can be detected, he takes stick caustic potash and clips the hair closely from the skin over the little horn and moistens the spot with water, to which soap or a few drops of ammonia have been added to dissolve the oily secretion of the skin. Care must be taken not to moisten the skin except over the horn. Dip the end of the stick caustic in water until it is slightly softened, and then rub on the moistened surface of the little horn. This operation is repeated from five to eight times until the surface of the horn becomes slightly sensitive. It causes the calf no pain, a scab forms which drops off in a month or two, leaving a perfectly smooth poll.

Horrible Crime in Switzerland.

At the recent Berne Assizes two sentences of death have been pronounced, and the opponents of the death penalty have been unable to obtain any remission of the sentences. The murders, for which death will doubtless be inflicted, are of a revolting character—in one case a man named Abegg, aged 58, murdering his daughter. According to the evidence at the trial, Abegg and his wife were both drunkards, and their daughter Herminie, aged 16, had been taken from them and placed in a situation as a domestic servant at Waldenswyl, on the banks of the Lake of Zurich. Abegg it appears, was acompanying the girl to Einsiedeln from Waldenswyl, and on the road a quarrel arose, during which the inhuman father cut his daughter's throat, and afterwards stabbed her to the heart. Subsequently he exchanged his victim's clothes for coffee and brandy at an inn. When the girl's body was discovered and Abegg was arrested, he at first feigned great emotion, but afterwards confessed his crime, and manifested the most utter cynicism. There is no doubt that the Court of Cassation will confirm the sentence and it is fully expected that the Council of Schwitz will reject any appeal for pardon. Abegg will therefore be executed on the public square by the sword, in accordance with the ancient Swiss custom.

A Year's Accidents on Railways.

From a return issued by the British Board of Trade it appears that during 1893 the various railway companies of the United Kingdom reported that 1091 fatal and 8796 other accidents occurred on their lines or premises. Of the fatal accidents, 1011 occurred actually on railways, and 4109 of the non-fatal mishaps were on the railways. The remaining fatal and other accidents—namely, 80 and 4687 respectively—were upon the companies' premises—but not connected with the movements of railway vehicles, and this class of mishap included falls from scaffolding, crane or capstan accidents, kicks from horses, falls of bales and packages of goods, &c. Of those killed on the railways, 106 were passengers, and 460 were railway servants. Fatal and other accidents on the railways showed a decrease compared with 1892.

WHEAT OF THE WORLD.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT SUPPLY FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS.

The Annual Crop Is Nearly 2,400,000,000 Bushels—Interesting Figures From the Agricultural Departments of Great Britain and the United States.

The report of the statistician for March 1894, recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, contains much valuable information in regard to wheat, wool, poultry, eggs, and dairy products. At the present time the future of wheat is a subject for general discussion by the people of Canada, as well as by the people of the United States. It may therefore prove interesting to reproduce from it and from the returns of the Board of Agriculture of Great Britain some of the wheat statistics.

The calculation of the world's wheat supply for the past three years is as follows, the figures representing millions of bushels:—

	1891.	1892.	1893.
North America	681	574	447
South America	50	51	81
Europe	1,209	1,407	1,434
Asia	341	290	316
Africa	44	35	36
Australia	33	36	41
Total	2,361	2,393	2,385

It will thus be seen that the world's wheat crop is nearly 2,400,000,000 bushels, and that the crop of 1893 was about the average of the two previous years. In the two years the product of North America fell off 237,000,000 bushels, whereas that of Europe increased 225,000,000 bushels; and South America increased 31,000,000.

The wheat production of America for the three years was as follows:—

	1891.	1892.	1893
United States	612	516	396
Canada	60	48	41
Mexico	12	10	10
Argentina	33	30	57
Chili	14	18	19
Uruguay	3	3	5
Total	731	625	528

America produced 31 per cent. of the world's crop in 1891, 26 per cent. in 1892, and only 22 per cent. in 1893. This will explain why a decrease of over 200,000,000 bushels in the two years in America has not necessarily been followed by a great increase in price. Europe produces over one-half of the entire crop, and in 1893 her crop exceeded that of 1891 by more than the falling off in America.

Now, let us turn to Europe. Here are the principal wheat-producing countries:—

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Russia	169	241	321
France	220	311	278
Austria-Hungary	180	192	201
Italy	141	116	119
Germany	86	116	120
Spain	71	78	86
The Caucasus	74	71	60
Great Britain	74	60	51
Roumania	46	60	60
Bulgaria	41	40	27
Turkey	30	25	24
Other countries	77	97	87
Total	1,209	1,407	1,434

It will thus be seen that the wheat crops of Russia and of France stand next to that of the United States, and the wheat crop of Great Britain may soon be surpassed by that of Canada. The falling off in wheat production in Great Britain may be seen from the following statement for 1873 and 1893:—

	1873	1893
Population	32,178,000	38,432,000
Cultivated acres	46,927,000	47,980,000
Grass acres	23,364,000	27,700,000
Wheat acres	3,670,000	1,955,000

We may, then, look for an increase in British demands for wheat and flour. In the five years, 1878 to 1882, the total imports of wheat and flour were 363,000,000 cwt.; in the five years, 1883 to 1887, 376,000,000 cwt.; and the five years, 1888 to 1892, they were 427,000,000 cwt. At the same time the average price has fallen from 46s per quarter in 1878 to 26s in 1893. In 1873 the average price was over 58s. The value of the imports per head was 19s in 1872 and 19 1-2s in 1892.

Thus we see that Great Britain demands annually about 160,000,000 bushels of wheat in grain or flour. In 1890-91-92 she drew her supplies from the following sources, the the figures standing for millions of hundredweights.—

	1890.	1891.	1892.
United States	36	33	61
Russia	20	15	4.4
India	9	13	12.5
Canada	2.4	4.6	5.8
Argentina	3	2.5	3.5
Australasia	3.2	2.3	2
Other countries	8.8	19.1	6.4
Total	82.4	89.5	95.6

Over three-fourths of the wheat of Asia is grown in India. Asiatic Turkey produces from 45,000,000 to 50,000,000, and Japan and Persia from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 each.

In Africa the production is divided about as follows:—Algeria 19,000,000, Egypt 10,000,000, Cape Colony 4,000,000, and Tunis 2,500,000.

In Australasia the production of 1893 was as follows:—

	Bushels.
Victoria	14,815,000
South Australia	9,240,000
New Zealand	8,378,000
New South Wales	6,817,000
Other Colonies	1,911,000
Total	41,161,000

The production of wheat per acre in Australasia was as follows:—Victoria, 7.1 bush.; South Australia, 6.1; New Zealand, 22; New South Wales, 16.

Series of Murders in Russia.

The tribunal of the town of Kertch, in the Crimea, has just concluded the trial of a man named Ivanitsky for a series of murders. The accused had formerly been a monk at Kieff but becoming tired of monastic life he fled to Kertch, where he took to the trade of a carpenter and married. Latterly he lived with his wife and two sons, the elder aged 14 years, at the house of a man named Redine. One day, some time after Ivanitsky's arrival, the young servant girl disappeared, and nothing more was ever heard of her. A few months later, during the absence of Redine, the latter's wife likewise disappeared. Ivanitsky was the first to inform the police, and to write and tell Redine of the event. All efforts made to trace the two women completely failed, and finally Redine took another woman to live with him. In the meantime Ivanitsky's business fell of, and the rent being in arrear, Redine called to remonstrate with him. As he remained absent some time the woman who lived with him became anxious. Ivanitsky told her that Redine had gone to the upper storey, and she was about to leave the room when she caught sight of Redine's body lying in a pool of blood under Ivanitsky's bed. She at once ran into the street shrieking, and Ivanitsky was immediately arrested. Various articles belonging to Redine's wife and the servant girl were discovered among his effects. On being pressed with questions Ivanitsky's youngest son at length confessed that his father had murdered the two women, and had been helped in the matter by his mother and his elder brother. The tribunal condemned Ivanitsky to penal servitude for life, his wife to 20 years, and the elder son to 12 years' penal servitude.

Attended To.

"Papa," said the young woman of expensive tastes, "did you foot that bill of mine last night?"

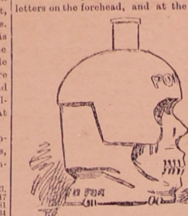
"Humph," growled the old gentleman, "I don't know whether his name is Bill or not. But I footed him.

A GLASS SKULL.

A Newly Invented Poison Bottle and the Story That Goes with It.

Accidental poisoning cases are likely to decrease very materially if the poison bottle recently invented by a genius catches the public fancy.

It is of blue glass, in order that the contents may better resist being affected by light, and it is molded into the shape of a skull with the cross bones underneath. The word "poison" is placed with raised letters on the forehead, and at the base of



THE NEW POISON BOTTLE.

the skull a space has been left for the red label that tells the nature of the drug. The hollow eye sockets, the jaw bones, and the teeth would tell its purpose to a blind man, and ghastly as it may seem to those who are blessed with sight, it is better to be frightened than to die. That at least is the philosophy of the inventor, and he is not a druggist or doctor, by the way, but a plain, every-day jobber in boots and shoes.

There is a little story that goes that his invention came to him in a peculiar way. To use his words: "A very dear friend of mine, the invalid daughter of C. H. Bowker, while groping about in the dark one night searching for her medicine, drank a solution of carbolic acid by mistake. The effect was frightful and almost fatal. I was immediately possessed with an idea to get up a poison bottle for universal use that could be distinguished from anything else, even by a blind man. Well, my reflections resulted in the glass skull. What could be more appropriate or better understood? Once known no one with a modicum of sense need commit the fearful and often fatal error of taking medicine from the wrong bottle. The only criticism offered by the drug trade is that it might frighten some sensitive people. That is exactly what I want to do. I should rather be frightened than killed at any time. The bottle is being used by several of the largest dealers in the trade, and I believe that eventually it will come into general use."

A HUMAN BOA CONSTRICTOR.

Nature Drew the Line at Fishhooks, and He Died.

Recently, at the London, Eng., Hospital, Mr. Wynne E. Baxter held an inquest respecting the death of Owen Williams, aged about forty-three years, late of Spitalfields. Mary Ann McAuliffe, deputy of the lodging house, deposed that the deceased had been a lodger on and off for seven years.

The Coroner—How did he get his living? Witness—He used to go out at night round to the public houses, and amuse the people by eating all kinds of things, bottles, &c. I have seen him do it myself. I have known him to eat bread and cheese and pickles, and after that the saucers. [Laughter.] That's quite true sir. I had a little new pail to fill the boiler with, and he said it I gave him a shilling he would eat it. [Loud laughter.] The Coroner—I wonder what he would have charged to eat an elephant? Witness added that the deceased had not be well for the last three days.

The Coroner—He had taken something that disagreed with him, perhaps. [Laughter.] On Monday the deceased obtained an order for the infirmary, and he left to go there at 10.30 o'clock. The Coroner—Did he drink as well as eat? Witness—He never came home sober.

Dr. L. G. Hill, house surgeon, deposed that the deceased was suffering from obstruction of the intestines. An operation was performed, but death ensued last evening. There were two large perforations of the intestines, which contained a bullet, twenty or thirty pieces of cork, twenty pieces of tinfoil, a piece of string 18 inches long, with corks attached, and a piece of leather 9 inches long, with a hook at each end. One of the hooks and a piece of the tinfoil had caused the perforation. Deceased told witness that he was very hard up, and used to swallow the things for a living. He gave witness a long list of the things he used to swallow, among which were chains, sovereign purses, French coins, halfpence, pipestems, newspapers, &c. Death was due to peritonitis, the result of the perforation.

The jury returned the following verdict: "That the deceased died from peritonitis, following perforation of the bowel, caused by a piece of tinfoil and a hook, which, with other indigestible things, he had swallowed for a reward, death being due to misadventure."

Why the Eyes of Portraits Follow You.

How is it that the eyes of some portraits seem to follow a spectator round the room? It is thus explained: Suppose a portrait have its face and eyes directed straight in front, so as to look at the spectator. Let a straight line be drawn through the tip of the nose and halfway between the eyes. On each side of this middle line there will be the same breadth of head, of cheek, of chin, and of neck, and each iris will be in the middle of the whole of the eye.

If one now go to one side the apparent horizontal breadth of every part of the head and face will be diminished, but the parts on each side of the middle line will be diminished equally, and at every position, however oblique, there will be the same breadth of face on each side of the middle line, and the iris will remain in the centre of the eyeball, so that the portrait will preserve all the character of a figure looking at the spectator, and must necessarily do so wherever he stands. In portraits the apparent motion of the head is generally rendered indistinct by the canvas being imperfectly stretched, as the slightest concavity or convexity entirely deforms the face.

And the Ladies Smiled.

A gentleman while walking with two ladies through one of the principal streets of London saw a beggar approach.

One of the ladies, who had evidently seen the mendicant before, said:

"This is the most singular man I ever heard of. No matter how much money you can give him he always returns the change and never keeps more than a penny."

"Why, what a fool he must be!" returned the gentleman. "But I'll try him, and put him to a little trouble."

"So saying the gentleman drew from his pocket a sovereign, which he dropped into the beggar's hat.

The mendicant turned the coin over two or three times, examined it closely, and then, raising his eyes to the countenance of the benevolent man said:

"Well, I'll not adhere to my usual custom in this case. I'll keep it all this time. But don't do it again."

The doctor opened his eyes in astonishment and passed on while the ladies smiled with delight.

A TIMELY WITNESS.

For many long days the *Dauntless*, brig of war, one of the vessels of our squadron for the suppression of piracy, had vainly cruised about the rocks and islands in search of the fierce desperadoes who were said to infest those shores. One morning, while the red sunlight was struggling through a gathering haze which had just veiled from our sight a ship in the offing, a man was seen standing on a distant rock signalling the brig.

The captain sent Mr. Marker—a rather supercilious young midshipman—with a cutter, containing a swivel and twenty armed men, to ascertain if the signalling stranger wanted to come aboard. As the boat proceeded, and the fog thickened, Mr. Marker began to upbraid the coxswain, Granger, for his steering, though it could not be excelled.

"If you don't do better," he shouted, angrily, "I will have you reported."

This coxswain was particularly obnoxious to Mr. Marker, because he had lately saved the life of one of the midshipmen while he (Marker) was thinking about it. It had happened during a heavy gale. A little middy—the first lieutenant's son—had fallen overboard, and while Mr. Marker—who, though brave, was also cautious—was hesitating as to whether he could rescue him by tying a rope to his breast and jumping overboard after him Granger, one of the foremast hands, who was a spirited, intelligent young fellow of seventeen, full of quick decision and ready daring, performed the manœuvre successfully, and brought the little fellow safely aboard. For this act Granger was appointed coxswain.

"Now mind yourself," continued Mr. Marker, as the boat approached the rock on which the form of the stranger could be dimly made out through the fog. "Be careful how you steer, or I will have you broken and put back where you were before."

The young coxswain controlled his temper, though it was hard to do so. Meanwhile the stranger descended the rock.

"You want to board the brig?" said the midshipman watching him askance.

He was a middle-aged man, with keen eyes, a nose slightly beaked, and he wore a long, closely-fitting surtout.

"Yes, sir" was the reply.

"Well, my orders were to bring you aboard; so step in if you please."

The other entered the boat, quietly seated himself, and then came the order to give way.

As the boat dashed along, the midshipman peered warily about him, and now and then stole a glance at the passenger.

"He does not look like a pirate," thought the youth; "but I shall keep my eye upon him."

Just then, emerging from behind a rock, and taking a position directly ahead of the cutter at the end of a narrow passage, between two low reefs, appeared a large boat, containing about twenty desperate-looking cut-throats, wearing woolen caps, broad sashes, and armed with pistols and dirks.

There was no mistaking these swarthy fellows, with their fierce, lowering visages; they belonged to the numerous hordes of pirates for whom the man-o'-war's men had been searching. On the evil face of the steersman, a giant in size, might have been observed a triumphant, sardonic grin.

"Ho! my fine fellows, we have you fast!" he shouted. "The hunted have now the best of the hunters!"

"We will see about that," replied Mr. Marker. "Now, men," he added, addressing his crew, "we must fight, and I hope you will give a good account of yourselves."

As he spoke he looked at the stranger who had been taken off the rock. The keen eyes of this man were fixed upon the outlaws, and he produced a pistol from under his coat; but Marker suspected that he was some traitor who had purposely brought about this meeting with the pirates.

"Had you not better make use of your swivel before you close with the rascal?" he said, in a deep voice.

"I know my own business best," answered the midshipman.

Then a troubled look crossed his face, for now another boat, containing a dozen more pirates, appeared from out the mist, astern the cutter.

"We are hemmed in!" he muttered. "Traitor!" he added, addressing the stranger, "this is your work!"

"You are mistaken," was the cool reply.

"I shall keep an eye on you, at all events Back water!" he continued, speaking to the crew. "The rascals are too many for us."

"What do you propose to do?" inquired the stranger.

"To get out of this the best way I can, if you would like to know. Sight the swivel," he added to the bowmen, "and ply the fellows ahead with it, while we try to get through the opening in the reef. Lively, boys!"

Some of the pirates already had begun to fire their pistols at the latter's people, while the rest pulled towards the receding boat.

An old man-o'-war's-man was shot dead, and two others were wounded.

Then the report of the swivel was heard, but the pirates, lying well over, avoided the shot.

Before the piece could be reloaded, the bullets from the foe were flying thick and fast, and another man fell dead.

"There is a shoal astern of us, sir. We shall probably ground upon it," cried the young coxswain, Granger. "Then the pirates will have us at their mercy. Had we not better make a dash at the rascals who are firing at us. We can whip them before the others come up."

"Ay, ay: that's the best thing to do," came the deep voice of the stranger.

"Mind your own business, both of you," said Marker. "As for you, Granger, don't let me hear another word from you, or I will have you up for muti——"

Ere he could finish the sentence, a bullet struck him slantingly on the head, inflicting a painful though not mortal wound, which threw him down dazed and bewildered, unfitting him for the command, which thus devolved upon Granger.

"Now, men, have at them!" the coxswain shouted. "Pull ahead."

This order was obeyed with alacrity, and with a hearty cheer.

As the cutter rapidly advanced upon the pirates, the swivel, which had been reloaded, was fired at the outlaws, killing several of their number.

Mr. Marker's eyes began to roll. He gazed round him in a bewildered manner.

"You are going the wrong way," he said, in a faint voice; "or is it because my brain is whirling that I am mistaken? Retreat! We must retreat!" he added, as his head dropped upon his breast.

"No, no! A few more strokes ahead, my lads, and we will be upon them!" shouted Granger, in a ringing voice.

The next moment the cutter crashed against the other boat, when a desperate combat ensued. The pirates fought fiercely, but their opponents wielded their cutlasses and used their pistols with unerring intrepidity, and with determined energy of plucky men trained for conflict. Cheering them on, Granger threw himself into the thick of the fray, slashing right and left with a powerful arm. The stranger, with a cutlass snatched from a fallen sailor, fought like a lion, his strong, deep voice blending with the coxswain's, as he laid about him with might and main. The clash of steel, the report of small-arms, the hoarse cries of the cutter's men, and the tiger-like "Hi-yahs!" of the pirates, echoed with strange din among the rocks. At length the outlaws were so badly cut up that they would have retreated but for the approach of their other boat with its reinforcements.

As it drew near, however, the stranger contrived to bring the swivel to bear upon this craft, and fired a shot that stove the boat, when, seeing there was no longer hope for them, all the pirates made off, disappearing among the rocks.

"We are the victors," said the stranger, quietly. "A bold dash, even with the odds against you, is often better than a retreat."

"True," said Granger. "Had we continued to back away from the pirates, we would have grounded, and had the rascals in both boats upon us!"

"You—ah—you disobeyed orders," said Mr. Marker, whom a sip of brandy had slightly strengthened. "I—I will have you shot for mutiny!"

"From first to last, after you were hit, you were not fit to command, sir," replied the coxswain.

"We will see what a court-martial has to say on the subject," retorted the midshipman.

This made Granger uneasy. He had always prided himself on doing his duty, but he knew that Mr. Marker could so represent his conduct as to influence a court-martial against him.

The cutter was now headed in search of the brig, which was at last cited through the fog and boarded.

The Captain, on seeing the stranger, started as if surprised; then, as the latter said something to him in a low voice, he accompanied him to the cabin.

Meanwhile Mr. Marker proceeded to describe to the officer of the deck what he was pleased to term his coxwain's disobedience of orders, when the officer at once ordered Granger to be arrested and put in the "brig"—a place between two guns, forward, where delinquents were confined.

Sad and disconsolate, Granger now anticipated the punishment inflicted on a mutineer—death at the yard-arm, or by the bullets of marines. And yet he had performed a gallant action—the only one that had saved a man-o'-war's men, and given them the victory.

When he took upon himself the command, and his bold dash at the pirates, he had known that Mr. Marker, who opposed the movement, was too much dazed and bewildered to clearly realise what he was about; but was there any hope that the members of the court-martial would believe him when he said so?

The long day and the night passed. Several times Granger had seen groups of men near him, an heard them conversing in low voices, while they glanced ominously towards him.

Next morning, just after daybreak, the boatswain was heard piping all hands on deck. Then followed the roll of the drum, after which was heard the harsh voice of the lieutenant of marines. The clattering of muskets succeeded; then the master-at-arms made his appearance in the "brig."

"What's up, Thompson?" inquired Granger, sadly.

"Your to go on deck with me," answered Thompson, with a gloomy face. "God only knows what they are going to do with you but there's a file of marines in the gangway with loaded muskets!"

The master-at-arms now led the prisoner on deck. The file of marines stood like statues in the gangway. Near them was the captain, and close to him was the stranger who had been taken from the rock. The crew was ranged further forward.

"Mr. Marker," said the stranger, turning to the midshipman, who stood a few paces off, "you think that a few shots would serve this fellow right?"—pointing to Granger as he spoke.

"Ay, for his mutiny, his disobedience of my orders!" answered Marker, fiercely.

"Marines," continued the stranger, "do your duty! Give the coxswain a volley—a volley in his honor! Fire over his head!"

The crew stared in wonder. Mr. Marker started. The marines did not budge, but looked in surprise at the speaker, whom neither they nor any of the sailors had ever seen before he was sighted on the rock, and yet who ordered them so peremptorily. But now, quickly divesting himself of his surtout, the stranger disclosed the uniform of a commodore, while at the same time the captain shouted, "Do as you are bid, marines! He whom you see is the commodore of the squadron."

In an instant the muskets were raised, and the volley of honor roared over Granger's head.

"Now off with his irons!" cried the commodore.

The handcuffs were quickly whipped off by the delighted master-at-arms.

Then the commodore, addressing the crew eulogized Granger's conduct in taking command off and in manœuvring the cutter as he had done after Midshipman Marker was dazed by the shot which struck him, and which, from first to last unfitted him for giving proper orders.

"Ay," he continued, "and I am now glad that I remained on the rock to take a view of the channels and reefs near it, while I sent my ship's barge to explore some of the labyrinths of the isles—am even glad that the men of the barge, for some reason or other, could not find their way back to me, as it has enabled me to be a witness to this brave coxswain's behavior, of which I fully approve, and for which he deserves reward instead of punishment. Therefore as soon as possible, I shall see that he is promoted by receiving a midshipman's warrant, which was never more worthily earned or better deserved."

Words could not describe Granger's joy and the mortification of Mr. Marker. Many a cordial shake of the hand did the gratified coxswain receive from his shipmates and chums, young and old; while all hands joined in applauding the conduct of the noble and just-hearted commodore.

The Bullet Proof Coat.

For some time past meagre details have been reaching this country regarding Tailor Dowe, of Mannheim, Germany, and his bullet-proof coat. The latest news in this connection is to the effect that the Surgeon's Congress now in session at Berlin has investigated Dowe's protective cuirass and has reached the conclusion that the time is near at hand when there will be little or no blood spilled in battle. How well the surgeons are pleased at this prospect is, of course, a matter of conjecture. The possibilities suggested by the assertion that Dowe, when attired in his bullet-proof coat could not feel the bullets fired at him at a range of twenty-five feet are startling. If bullets are to be rendered as harmless as paper pellets and swords as useless as tin trumpets the coming war in Europe will have to be fought with new weapons. That this emergency is likely to arise has impressed the mind of another ingenious German, who has perfected what he calls a "fog-dispenser." This weapon defies every protective device, for its point of attack is the breathing apparatus of the foe, and it is warranted to cast an epidemic of influenza or grip upon the enemy at long range. When a brigade can be routed by a sneeze or a cavalry charge repulsed by a cold in the head, is it strange that the military tacticians of Germany are wondering if the only effective soldier in the future will be the man who has lost the major portion of both lungs and can get along on a very small amount of fresh air? With such mysteries overhanging a great European war, it is well for Emperor William to go on with his match-making so long as it keeps him out of more serious michief.

So Many Somanias.

Kissers have lipsomania.
Waiters have tipsomania.
Sailors have shipsomania.
Skaters have slipsomania.
Barbers have clipsomania.
Drivers have whipsomania.
Inebriates have dipsomania,
Dead beats have skipsomania;
Mild drinkers have nipsomania,
Tea drinkers have sipsomania.
Poker playerss have chipsomania.

THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE

WONDERFUL ADVANCES MADE IN THE LAST FEW YEARS.

Mr. John McGovern, of Toronto, Relates an Experience of Deep Interest—Utterly Helpless and Suffered Greatly Before Relief Came.

From the Toronto Globe.

Very little is heard by the general public of the great discoveries in medicine, and the countless scores of lives that are saved by the advancing knowledge of medical science. People who a few years ago were left to drag out a miserable existence as hopeless invalids, or helpless cripples, are now, thanks to the advances medicine has made, restored to the fulness of health and strength. Mr. John McGovern, who resides at No. 2 Alpha avenue, in this city, has good cause to appreciate the truth of the above statements. Mr. McGovern was formerly an agent for agricultural implements, and is well-known in different parts of Ontario. A Globe reporter who had heard that he had been restored to health, after an illness which threatened to leave him a hopeless cripple, called upon him at his residence, recently, and was given the following interesting account of his case:—

"My trouble first began," said Mr. McGovern, "two years ago when I was living in the Village of Bolton, in the County of Peel. The trouble was all in my elbows and knees, and the doctors thought it was rheumatism. I couldn't walk a block without wanting to sit down, and even to walk down stairs was hard work. It afflicted me terribly. I was all right in other ways but for this terrible weakness. For a year and a half I suffered from this, but by sheer force of will held out against it, and managed to get about; but six months ago I broke down completely, and had to give up my business. I then removed to Toronto, and for three months after this I was in terrible shape. I was almost always confined to my bed, being able to come down stairs for a little while perhaps once a day. I suffered all the time from a terrible soreness in the joints, and at this juncture my appetite began to fail, and I was only able to eat the lightest food, and not much of that, I could find nothing to help me or give me relief. All this time I was unable to do anything, and, had I not fortunately had a little money laid by which enabled me to go on, I would have been dependent upon my family for support. Well, while I was in this terrible shape, my eldest son prevailed upon me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and early in last July I began to use them, and I took them steadily during that month and the two following months. Before the first box was finished I began to get relief, and from that out I steadily improved until I was able to discontinue the use of the Pink Pills, feeling that I was fully restored to health. I am satisfied in my own mind that had it not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I would have still been helpless and suffering, and I have much reason to be thankful that my son persuaded me to use them. Thanks to Pink Pills I am now a new man and intend soon to resume my work."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, the after effects of la grippe, diseases depending upon humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature.

Bear in mind Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had from all druggists, or direct by mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y., at 50 cents a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

What Next.

A young physician, commencing practice, had among his first patients an uncommonly unclean infant brought to his house in the arms of a mother, whose face showed an equal dislike to soap. Looking down upon the child a moment, he solemnly remarked:

"It seems to be suffering from hydropathic hydrophobia."

"Oh, doctor dear, and is it as bad as that?" cried the mother. "That sounds a big sickness for such a mite. Whatever shall I do to the poor dear?"

"Wash its face, madam; the disease will go away with the dirt."

"Wash its face, indeed!" cried the woman, losing her temper. "What next, I'd like to know?"

"Wash your own, madam—wash your own."

She Capped It.

The sea was rippling in the silvery moonlight; all was calm and peaceful. There he stood, his arm encircling her fairy waist, gazing into those inexpressibly beautiful orbs of azure blue, and watching the gentle breeze playing with her nut-brown curls.

"My love, my love," he passionately murmured, "say the word which will make my life an Eldorado, and fly with me; speak but the word, and we will live on——"

"Sausage and mash!" she frantically shrieked.

The Faith of a Little Child.

At a country church it was decided by the members to assemble together at a given time to pray for rain, which was badly needed for the growing crops. At the appointed hour the people began to gather, and one little fellow came trudging up with an umbrella almost as big as himself.

"What did you bring that for, youngster?" someone asked him, with a smile.

"So's I wouldn't get wet going home," was the confident reply.

ENGLISH AGRICULTURE.

3,000,000 Acres of English Land are going out of Cultivation.

Those who have been away from the Old Country even but a comparatively short time are struck on revisiting England by the changes which have proceeded in their absence. The decay of the landowner is one of the signs of the times. The depressed condition of agriculture and the flow of the population towards the large cities and towns has produced a condition which compares strangely with that of thirty or forty years ago. A recent instance is cited in which an endeavor was made by a London man to invest certain charitable funds in land, and who found that the result of his search was to show the sad condition of English agriculture. One Cambridgeshire landlord, in despair of selling, offered him a twenty-five years' lease of six hundred acres free, only subject to the condition that they should be kept in cultivation. It was admitted that the offer was made because rent was unattainable and the owner had been losing £2 per acre as

THE RESULT OF HIS OWN FARMING.

He also notes that a short time ago 200 acres were sold in Essex at £6 an acre; when sold on a previous occasion they brought £7,000, and some were present at the sale who knew that £4,000 had at one time been raised on their security. Another owner of land in Suffolk, who for years has farmed an estate of 2,000 acres at a profit, has for five or six years found himself on an average about £500 a year out of pocket. Conditions like these are producing their effect, and it is estimated that no fewer than 3,000,000 acres of English land are going out of cultivation, and being allowed to lapse into wildness again. It is difficult to foresee what the result may be but some are disposed to think that game-farming may be resorted to with advantage, and also that the cheapness of land, combined with the extension of railway facilities, may tend towards building up the villages again. It is said that the Angle-Saxon remains at heart a person who would sooner live on a few acres in a detached dwelling-house than in a crowded community, and it may be that the change in land values may enable him to carry out his natural tastes.

INTERESTING IF TRUE.

Tactics by Which the Chaparral Cock Destroys Its Reptile Enemy.

Paisano, or countryman bird, ground cuckoo, and road-runner, are local names for the chaparral cock of the far Northwestern States and Territories. This alert, fierce-looking bird, with a body about the size of a bantam rooster, has a strong bill three or four inches long, and long powerful legs and feet. It is of a mottled color, with a long pheasant-like tail. It starts unexpectedly from the mesquite or chaparral that border the lonely trail and runs swiftly in advance of the traveler, never leaving the road in its running, and easily distancing his horse.

This bird, with, so far as known, no objectionable traits, has some habits that commend it to humanity; it eagerly hunts and eats centipedes and scorpions, and it follows and destroys the rattlesnake by a method peculiarly its own. Waiting its time until it can catch the reptile asleep in its coil, the roadrunner drags branches of dry cactus to it so as completely to surround the snake with a thorny, impassable circle. Then the bird stirs up the serpent by rolling a piece of cactus upon it or pelting it with sticks and pebbles. The aroused reptile, unable to pass the thorny barrier, turns at last in blind rage to strike its fangs into itself and die of its own venom while its tormentor dances about it with every demonstration of exultation.

Hardup—"I wish this was the North Pole, with nights six month long." Cashup—"Why?" Hardup—"So that I could tell my creditors to 'call again to-morrow.'"

Mathilde—"Mr. Hungerford is a man who thoroughly believes in himself." Elaine—"How very gullible he must be,"

In some of the ancient temples of Egypt perfectly sound timber of the tamarisk wood has been found connected with the stonework which is known to be 4,000 years old.

Mr. F. V. Warmoll
Toronto, Ontario.

A Narrow Escape

Took Poison by Mistake

Bad Effects Entirely Eliminated by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen:—In April last, through the effects of a dose of strychnine taken in mistake for another drug, I was laid up in St. John, N. B., for ten days. After this I never seemed to regain my former health, and continually suffered from indigestion and heart palpitation, for which I could get no relief. I thought I would try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking one bottle, I felt a little better, so continued using the remedy until I had consumed six bottles. I found myself gaining strength

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

and flesh every day, and am now as healthy as I was before taking the poison." F. V. WARMOLL, representing the Seely Perfumes, 30 Melbourne Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, jaundice, biliousness, sick headache, indigestion.

THE ONLY ONE IN THE WORLD..

That will burn

ROUGH WOOD and COAL

...Equally Well...

The OXFORD GRADUATE

:: Will do It ::

Has the Largest Oven.

IS A FARMER'S STOVE

Is Everybody's Cook Stove.

See It.

..THE OXFORD..

OIL GAS COOK STOVE without wick.

Makes and Burns Its Own Gas

From Common Coal Oil.

NO DIRT, NO HEAT IN THE KITCHEN.

Cooks a Family Dinner for Two Cents..

The GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Ltd., TORONTO.

THE DEAN AND HIS DAUGHTER

CHAPTER VII.

We stayed on at the Hotel Bristol until after the Grand Prix. Were I to summarise my recollections of this my first visit to Paris, I should say that I found it monotonous. It is a beautiful city no doubt, but it is rather grand than beautiful, and, for my own part, I can only say that I very soon tired of it. Or was it that I tired of Sir Henry? Who knows? Perhaps under more favourable auspices things might have been very different.

The endless boulevards, with their immense houses and their rows of trees and their shops, are awearisome at last in their glaring uniformity as a sea voyage, in the course of which the least speck on the horizon brings every one on deck for want of something better to do. I found some little relief in occasional visits to the further bank of the Seine, to the Jardin des Plantes, and other places.

Old Paris better retains its age, and is correspondingly more precious to the antiquarian than old London. But the exploration of old Paris, as I could have wished to have prosecuted it, was out of my power. Sir Henry had too many visitors and too many visits of his own to pay, and old Paris was as much beyond my reach as if I had been a thousand miles distant instead of merely separated from it by the Seine.

And so, in the gayest city of the world, my days were practically as dreary as those of the Lady of Chalott in her "silent isle."

I was unfeignedly glad when the time came at last for us to return to St. James Square, even although there was the uncertainty of having to face the Very Reverend the Dean of Southwick.

From him I had received a very long and very characteristic letter, obviously intended to be shown to my husband, who politely but firmly declined to be troubled with it.

The expense of moving into the Deanery had, I was assured, been enormous, and my father had been obliged in consequence to heavily overdraw his account at the County Bank, where they were extremely courteous but at the same time extremely old-fashioned in their manner of doing business.

"When, my dear child," the epistle went on, "two lives stand between you and I, in our humble little house at Ossulston, I never knew what it was to be troubled for a few pounds."—Oh, papa! papa!—"Now I can assure you I am very very sorely troubled for a few bank-notes and if you could manage to send me a couple of hundred pounds, or persuade Sir Henry to let me have that money for a year (through his lawyers, if he prefers it), I should be relieved from a weight of anxiety which is positively overwhelming."

"Pray, my dearest daughter, reply at once. Forget not that my health, owing to the immense arrears of work left behind him by my predecessor, is absolutely appalling. But I strive to do my duty at any cost or sacrifice to myself, and I keep a stout heart.

"Sir William Bull, whom I have been up to London to consult, recommends a temporary visit to Geneva. He says that unless I have complete rest for a month or two he will not answer for the consequences; and he said this very emphatically.

"He also recommends me to drink Madeira, a wine which it is impossible to procure in the market except at a fabulous price. Perhaps sir Henry may have a few bottles of it in his ample cellars at St. James' Square.

"I think of you my dearest daughter, night and morning, and my thoughts would indeed be with you all day, did not the multifarious duties of my position render it barely possible for me to snatch even a few minutes for rest and meditation."

My reply was brief and to the point. I told my father that I enclosed him fifty pounds on my own account, and added that if in future he wanted anything from Sir Henry, whether in the shape of money, or of Madeira, or of anything else, he must make his application directly, as I should positively refuse to be the channel of it.

I accordingly wrote to Sir Henry, the cheque was paid into my father's bank the same day on which it was received, and I have no doubt that it was drawn against with corresponding promptitude.

My father acknowledged the check by telegram, taking care to add that he should come up to town as soon as we returned.

We got back about the first week in June. The London season was at its height, and I had scarcely a minute to myself. I had to be presented, of course, my sponsor being no less a person than the wife of the Foreign Secretary, who was my father, in buckles and silk stockings, figured impressingly at the Drawing Room himself.

The ceremony amused me, and my dress a creation of Pingat's, was unquestionably the smartest seen that afternoon at Buckingham Palace. And that is all I have to say about it.

For the rest, the season tired me. The Dean was perpetually coming to me for money, sometimes descending to what is somewhere termed "the ridiculously small sum of ten pounds." But I invariably met him with a firm denial, for which I declined to assign my reasons, and at last I fairly wore his perseverance out, and he wrote a long letter in which with the abundance of quotations he compared me to Cordelia and Regan, and drew a most touching parallel between himself and King Lear.

I may add that my father had more than once endeavored to quarter himself at Craven House, declaring that he found hotels expensive, and that the bustle of hotel life upset his nerves. Here, I was relentless, and definitely put down my foot, I told him point-blank that any attempt to make himself a permanent pensioner in Craven House I should resist, and that if he found a London hotel too much for his nerves, there was nothing more easy for him than to return to the learned and placid tranquility of Southwick Deanery.

One day I received, amongst my other letters, one the handwriting of which I did not at first recognize. It turned out to be from a Mrs. Fortescue, whom I had met during our stay in Paris, and of whom, so far as I had troubled myself to form any impression at all, I had judged favorably.

The letter ran:

"Dear Lady Craven,

"I am coming to town next week, and shall stay at Brown's Hotel in Dover Street. Need I say that I shall take the earliest opportunity of hunting you up?"

Then followed a large amount of irrelevant but amusing gossip.

"If you are looking only half so well as you did in Paris, where every living being raved about you, and where you were, I may safely truthfully assure you, the admiration of the season, no one will be more delighted than myself to congratulate you on that charm of youth which in your case is barely in its spring, and which is the loveliest man in England. I hope he knows it. Does he?"

"Pray let me find a letter from you at Brown's."

Here at last was a chance of something reasonably distracting. I went straight to Sir Henry, told him of Mrs. Fortescue's letter, and suggested that I should like to ask her to stop with us during her sojourn in town.

My husband, of course, gave his most cordial assent, and in fact was pleased to express his entire approval, and within a very few days Mrs. Fortescue was comfortably quartered under our roof. Her society was in a certain sense a very great relief to me. She saved me the trouble of considering what to do for the day, she kept from the terrible pains of thinking about nothing, and it is just to say that she was thoroughly amusing, good natured, and full of a vivacity that was possibly acquired from long residence in Paris.

We breakfasted together, and, indeed, were hardly ever out of each other's sight except on the evenings when I had to dine out.

Mrs. Fortescue was a widow, and her husband had been in the diplomatic service, and had been for some years attached to the English Embassy in Paris. He had entered the service as Queen's Messenger rising rapidly until he became attache at Paris. His fortune and rapid advancement were regarded as assured, when he suddenly died.

Mr. Fortescue had been dead some three or four years, and either he had left his wife more comfortably off than his friends expected, or else she must have had resources of her own, for she was certainly not at all pressed for money, although she lived in a handsome apartment in the Rue Royale, and did not attempt, like many ladies in society, to supplement her income by gambling, and not paying when she lost. She did not look more than thirty, and very possibly may not have been much more. She dressed with most perfect taste, and was generally taken for a Frenchwoman. I began to wonder to myself why, unless she strongly preferred her freedom, she did not marry again. For she had most of those qualities that seemed to attract men, and, indeed, was before every thing a "man's woman."

I liked her without having been at first prepossessed in her favor, and it is only fair to say of her that she was indescribable kind of manner she seemed to grow upon you.

After Mrs. Fortescue had been with us some four or five days she told me one evening that she expected a visitor.

"He is a very old friend of mine, my dear, a Mr. Sabine, whose acquaintance I first made at Hamburg, and whom I have since met almost everywhere. He is in the very best set, and is popular with every one. You would mostly certainly have met him while you were in Paris, in one of my quarters, only that he was then at Luchon. There are all kinds of stories about him, but I can assure you that most of them are by no means to his credit. They are jealous of him, of course, for all the women rave about him. But I think that many of the men are afraid of him, for he has been out several times, and it is generally understood that it is not well to quarrel with him. As for the women they literally lay themselves at his feet. He makes me laugh, my dear; they might as well attempt to thaw an iceberg. He is one of the few men that I know whom it is impossible to flatter. Not flattery, however ingenious, has the smallest effect upon him; he is absolutely impervious to it."

"You have excited my curiosity," I laughed. "When do you expect your paragon?"

"Positively this afternoon. I have told him that I shall be in at five. You really must see him."

"I am simply dying to do so."

"I am sure you will admit that he is a sort of Admirable Crichton."

"I hate Admirable Crichtons."

"You won't hate him. But he is an Admirable Crichton. He can do everything, has been everywhere, and speaks languages of which I do not even know the name."

Five o'clock came, and Mrs. Fortescue and I were sitting over tea in my boudoir, when Mr. Sabine was announced. As I rose to welcome him, I recognized in him at once the mysterious stranger of the Opera House in Paris. This was not exactly in itself a circumstance to prepossess me in his favor. But I am bound to say that every moment I remained in his society served to remove the somewhat unpleasant, impression that I had previously formed of him.

He stopped, I should say, about half-an-hour. He had not the art but the gift of conversation. The art, as Sir Henry and my father both possessed it, is not uncommon; but the gift is extremely rare.

He was considerably above the middle height, although hardly perhaps six feet. His features I have already described. What now most struck me was his physique. His neck was short, but very muscular. His shoulders were broad and square. In the glare of the Opera House I had not done him justice. His chest was deep, and he moved supremely well. I noticed that particular ease of the limbs which is most certainly acquired in the fencing salon, although some few men pick it up elsewhere, as for example, Cambuli, who assuredly did not learn it on the turf.

We chatted upon every conceivable topic, and Mr. Sabine informed me that although his visit had been, strictly speaking to Mrs. Fortescue, he was the less a stranger to Sir Henry intimately, having met him constantly in London and Paris, and also at Vienna and at Moscow if he recollected rightly, and, he added with a pleasant laugh, in the Riviera—"No, he was not staying at Monte Carlo, Mrs. Fortescue. Sir Henry has not been all his life in the diplomatic service for nothing. To be geographically exact, it was at Mentone."

Of course it only remained to ask Mr. Sabine to dinner, and soon afterwards he took his departure.

As soon as he was fairly in the street, I saw him, through the curtain, stop to light a cigar, and he then strode away with that indescribable step of which some few men seem to have caught the habit from the larger beasts of prey—long, noiseless and elastic, giving the idea of immense strength in reserve.

Watch a lion pacing restlessly up and down behind his bars, and you will know what I mean. Riviere, in his picture, "The Night Watch," has given the effect of it with almost magical fidelity.

CHAPTER VIII.

Mr. Sabine came to dinner, of course. We had a large party that evening, and a still larger reception afterwards. I noticed that no sooner had the first astonished officials asked the bride if she really knew what she was about. She replied that she was fully aware of what she was doing, and she wondered what the crowd of people outside were laughing at, as it was only a wedding. The parties made the usual declaration as to no lawful impediment to their marriage, and they were duly married, and as the bride wheeled away her newly won husband the happy couple were followed by a large crowd who pelted them with rice.

Largest of Their Kind.

The largest bronze statue in the world is that of Peter the Great at St. Petersburg. Russia weighs 1,100 tons.

The deepest coal vein in the world is near Lambert, Belgium, depth 3,490 feet.

The greatest bee owner on earth is Harbison, of California, who owns 6,000 hives.

The Czar of Russia holds the largest individual estates, 100,000,000 acres.

The largest flower is the "Rafflesia" (named after the governor of Sumatra), which is a native of Sumatra. The diameter often exceeds 9 feet.

The Mordella beetle has the greatest number of distinct eyes, a single specimen possessing as many as 25,000 facets of vision in his compound eye.

The largest bird's nest is that built by the Australian jungle fowl, usually about 20 feet in diameter and 15 feet high.

Small pox Precautions.

The Provincial Board of Health is somewhat disturbed over the fact that for the past three weeks Chicago has not been sending in any returns of the small-pox cases which have been reported within its limits. This is contrary to the agreement entered into by the medical men of the various States and Provinces, and it is thought that the neglect has a very suspicious look. An investigation of the International Conference of Medical State officers met recently in Chicago to discuss the means necessary for dealing with the case. Dr. Bryce is sending out to the local boards and the medical health officers circulars embodying the resolutions passed recently by the Provincial Board of Health, and asking medical men on the border to keep a close watch. If the danger increases train inspectors will be appointed.

ON THE SLAVESHIP CORA.

Hundreds of Wretches Packed So That They Could Not Stir.

When I had divided my small crew into watches and had put a man at the helm, I had a moment's time to look into the cabin which was to be my home, writes Lieutenant Hall. There were two cabins adjoining each other, with four state rooms in the forward one and two in the after. Here, in each of these rooms, I found one or two negro maidens, while several hovered in the corners and crouched upon the sofa and on the floor. Like the rest of the slaves they were as nude as when born. They looked terribly frightened and evidently considered me a sort of "lord high executioner." When daylight appeared they were taken to the quarters of the other negresses.

The next morning found us rolling in a dead calm, and as the day drew on the intense heat and glare made the slave ship a den of indescribable horror. The slaves, of course, were brought on deck or they would have suffocated and died—a course which was followed every day from early light till sunset so long as I had them with me. They filled the waist and gangways in a fearful jam, for there were over seven hundred men, women, boys and young girls. Nothing more horrible can be permitted among slaves on board ship, since clothing even so light would breed disease. To ward off death, ever at work on a slave ship, I ordered that all the slaves should be stripped, and taken in squads of twenty or more and given a salt water bath by the hose pipe of the pumps. This brought renewed life after their fearful night in the slave deck. After their first bath under my charge Mr. Fairfax came aboard bringing carpenters, boatswain's mates and sail-makers, for her ship's rigging, sails and and spars had been badly injured aloft by our fire. That broiling day and the next these gangs were at work repairing damages, while the Constellation remained rolling near at hand.

In the meantime I had been busily engaged in having an open lattice bulkhead built upon the slave deck, in order to prevent passing, and yet sufficiently open to give what ventilation could be obtained. The object was to make a complete separation of the sexes, which were about equal in numbers. Windsails were provided for ventilation, but with all this, no one who has never seen a slave deck can form an idea of its horrors. Imagine a deck about 20 feet wide, and perhaps 120 feet long and 5 feet high. Imagine this to be the place of abode and sleep during long, hot, breathless nights of 1200 human beings. At sunsetdown, when they were carried below, trained slaves received the poor wretches one by one, and laying each creature on his side in the wings, packed the next against him, and the next, and the next, and so on, till, like so many spoons packed away they fitted into each other, a living mass.

Just as they were packed, so must they remain, for the pressure prevented any movement, or the turning of hand or foot, until the next morning when from their terrible night they emerged, they were brought on deck once more, weak and worn and sick. Then, after all had come up and received the bath mentioned, there was the invariable horror of the morning, to bear the corpses who had died during the night. One by one they were cast overboard—a splash the only ceremony. For thirty odd fearful nights and days this continued, I endured before I finally landed these creatures. At the time I write of, I was a slave-owner but I had only known happy, well-fed and carefully attended people, who were as a part of a family. Since the abolition of the Cora, I have known how much it cost to Christianize the negroes, and I often see in reverie the rigid forms as they fell day by day, into the tropic waters.

A BIG HORSE.

Peter, 23 Hands, 1,700 Pounds—And He May Be Bigger.

A freak of nature and world wonder in the shape of a horse drew many of the curious to a livery stable in Seattle the other day. This wonder had a natural freakishness which gave him a distinction of kind is unquestionably the tallest in the world. It is, in fact, a colt, not yet three years old, measuring the enormous height of 22 hands—7 feet and 6 inches. In weight this horse wonder tips the scales at 1,700 pounds.

Peter (that is his name) is a gelding, and was foaled in Minnesota on June, 1891. He is of Norman stock, and a beautiful dapple gray in color. What is almost as remarkable as his huge proportion is the fact that his dam and sire were not above the average size of that breed of horses. Another colt from the same dam and sire, a year younger than Peter, but proportionally as large, if not larger, died some months ago.

Peter, as evidenced by his weight, is a well-proportioned animal. His limbs are clean cut, and the head, body, and neck of good form. He is, as is the case with many colts, a little bit swaybacked, but this imperfection, horsemen say, will disappear with age. The hips are a little higher than the highest point of the shoulders, from which the height and measurements usually taken.

Should the horse grow to maturity, it is not unreasonable to expect that he will attain fully six inches more in height and develop proportionately otherwise, carrying a weight possibly of 3,000 pounds. A recent physiologic study of the horse, for seven years old, while mares generally mature two years younger.

There is nothing of record which equals the weight of this wonderful horse. Several years ago, however, there was a horse on exhibition in Toronto, Canada, which weighed 2,800 pounds.

Peter is physically sound and healthy. At such an age, growing with the rapidity that he is, he could not retain much flesh, though he might be said to be in good trim for work of light carriage. His good and movement far less clumsy and awkward than might be expected of an animal of such proportions.

The Labrador Exploring Party.

A letter has just been received at Ottawa from Mr. A. P. Low, leader of the Government exploring party, which left Lake St. John in June last to endeavor to reach Ungava bay by traversing the entire Labrador peninsula from south to north. Mr. Low wrote from Hamilton Inlet, where his party were forced to go through scarcity of provisions. The report that more than two thirds of the territory traversed by the party had died of starvation during the preceding winter is also fully corroborated. It took nearly five months for the letter to arrive, but it gives a most graphic and interesting description of the perilous journey of the expedition through the interior of Labrador, and of the magnificent canyons of the Canisapscow river, and other natural wonders encountered on the way. During the present summer Mr. Low and his party will attempt to cross Labrador from east to west, a much harder trip than that from south to north, but he speaks hopefully of his prospects of success.

Strength of Britain's National Guard.

The annual return of the Volunteer Corps of Great Britain, just issued, shows that on the 1st of November, 1893, there were 261,432 volunteers, including light horses artillery, engineers, infantry, and medical staff corps, as against 261,989 on 1st November, 1892; there being, however, an increase of 1,800 efficients in 1893, giving a percentage of 96.21 of efficients to men enrolled.

Poets' Corner.

The Ships of Melton.

How sail the ships to Melton,
That lists for and aft
And dreamtike in the harbor,
Where skies are blue and clear?
With blown sails leaning whitely—
Sure winged neath storm or star,
They straightly steer, for till they hear
The love bells o'er the bar.

How sail the ships to Melton,
Within whose cities are
Love dreams of love and listens
For footsteps in the night?
Like gulls the glad way winging
From unknown lands to home;
Their white sails gleam, for still they dream
Of love bells o'er the bar.

How sail the ships to Melton!
Love blows across the main;
For still the sea sings over
The songs of love and home;
Nor spicy isles, with splendid smiles,
Can win their sails adrift;
While softly swells that chime of bells—
The love bells o'er the bar!

Oh, ships that sail to Melton
With captains glad and grand;
The stars that light the ocean
Are the stars that light the land.
But say for me, adrift at sea,
On storm swept wreck I lay,
My heart still hears, and dreaming hears
The love bells o'er the bar!

FRANK L. STANTON

In the Heart.

If no kindly thought or word
We can speak, we can do no bless;
If our hands, from hour to hour,
Do no deeds of gentleness;
If to lone and weary ones
We can comfort will impart—
Tho' 'tis summer in the sky
Yet 'tis winter in the heart!

If we strive to lift the gloom
From our weary brothers' lives;
If we seek to lull the storm
Of our fellows' fierce strife;
If we bid all hate and scorn
From the spirit to depart—
Tho' 'tis winter in the sky
Yet 'tis summer in the heart!

Thae Noisy Bairns!

Losh, sic a din! Ye'd think the house
Was fairly comin' doon;
I wunder what the neighbors get
Or weans in a' the toun.
They canna hae a leather flytes,
Nor hoo their mither wairns;
They'll ding us out o' hoose an haud,
Thae noisy, noisy bairns.

There, that's a train—hear hoo they skirl,
An' gar the wheels gae round;
My very heid's splitting wi' the
Wi' like scrainin' sound.
There's hoorie wes an' gee-wo, gee-wo
Owre mosses, muirs an cairns;
They'll rive the duds frae aff their backs,
Thae noisy, noisy bairns.

They've coupit Curlie owre the stair!
He's doon frae heid tae fit;
Hear hoo he roars—to hear the res,
Juist lauchin' like to spit.
Gin I come up tae ye, ye rogues,
I'll gie ye wha's wha;
They never heid a word I say,
Thae noisy, noisy bairns.

Aha, they've startit up a schule,
Juist down the tither end!
It's nocht but palmies richt an' left,
As fast as they can wan;
Sure sic as chuke was never seen
In Angus or the Mearns;
They're fair outwith a' hack an' raip,
Thae noisy, noisy bairns.

I wunder what's come owre them noo?
They're a' sae quate an' still,
I doot I hae been sae hard on them—
Ahowe afore a hill;
I'll tap at the schoolmeister—
The tricks that laddie learns!
They'll tiff the roof richt aff their kirk,
Thae noisy, noisy bairns.

Noo, there's a freht—weel, that cowes a'
They're at it micht an' main;
Cauns hae I ever, ever, ever,
Oh, bairnies, 'gree again.
They're vexin' whaies, an, yet my heart
Wi' fondness owre them yearns;
For, oh, far mair than tongue can tell,
I like the noisy bairns!

WONDERFUL

Results of Surgical Experiments on Live Animals.

Experiments have been made by Dr. Abbe on animals, and the results obtained are of great interest. After cutting across the femorals in a dog he inserted smooth sterilized glass tubes, slightly constricted to an hour-glass shape, tied each end of the vessel over the tube by fine silk thread, and then brought the thread ends together. Primary union took place and the limb was as well nourished as the other; but in order to determine whether this was not due to collateral circulation Dr. Abbe cut out one of the tubes and found the lower end of the vessel occluded by slow endarteritis. To eliminate the element of collateral circulation he tied into the aorta of a cat an inch of very thin glass tube sterilized by boiling and filled with sterilized water, to prevent air emboli. This animal also recovered perfectly.

A still more radical procedure was then practiced. After resection of the brachial artery and vein near the axilla of a dog's fore limb, and holding these apart, he amputated the limb through the shoulder muscles and sawed through the bone, leaving the limb attached only by the vessels. He then sutured the bone with silver wire, the nerves with fine silk, and each muscle by itself, making a perfect chain of continuous suturing of the fascia lata and skin. Perfect union and restoration of function also took place in this instance.

This experiment demonstrates that a limb will survive the ligation of all its structures if an artery be left, and further the author points out that if an arterial supply can be restored to a completely amputated limb, that limb also may be grafted back to its original, or a corresponding stump. Should Dr. Abbe's investigations—as yet incomplete—show that it is impossible to do this in animals, an important contribution will have been made to the subject of reparative surgery. The tissues of animals, however, possess so much more reparative power than those of human beings, that it is difficult to predict the possibilities of this fine de siecle method of grafting.

GREAT FIRE IN BERMUDA.

Over $500,000 Damage at the Dockyard on Ireland Island.

Bermuda advices by the steamer Alpha give the following particulars of a terrible fire at the dockyard there: The store belonging to the ordinance store department to the north of the dockyard on Ireland Island was discovered on fire about 8 p. m. on Wednesday. Two manual engines from the victualling yard, manned by royal marines, and three manual engines, manned by dockyard employees, were hurried to the scene. Meanwhile the officers and men of her Majesty's ships in the harbor were mustered, valuable aid was Capt. Hamilton of H. M. S. Blake took command of operations until the arrival of Capt. Carr, Naval Superintendent.

The prevailing direction of the magazine, where a large quantity of powder was stored, caused the utmost apprehension, and there was great excitement, especially when it was reported that an order had been given for the people to flee for their lives. Women with their babes wrapped in blankets and children clinging to their parents fled to Boaze and Somerset, but the efforts of the firemen and the fortunate direction of the wind averted the threatened catastrophe.

Sailors and mariners from the Blake and other war ships in ports and all the garrison men fought bravely until midnight. They removed all the powder and shells they could from the magazine to the pond near by. Hundreds of Gatling, Hotchkiss, and Nordenfelt guns were destroyed, and 1,000 magazine rifles, 8,000 swords, 800 bayonets, and hundreds of cases of Shrapnel shells. The massive stone walls of the armory did not stand the terrible heat, and they fell amid the ruins of cannon, shot, and shell. The loss will be over $500,000

Time is infinitely long, but it doesn't seem that way when a fellow has only about two minutes and a half to catch his train.

BELGIUM'S WORKING DOGS.

A Curious Spectacle in the City of Brussels.

It is a very curious spectacle to a stranger who visits the city of Brussels for the first time to see in the morning innumerable small vehicles loaded with fruit and vegetables arriving at the market drawn by dogs, whose good natured barking proves not only that Belgium knows no fatigue, but, on the contrary, a genuine enjoyment. It is not only the kitchen gardeners and the peasants coming to the city that make use of this sort of haulage, for the butchers, the bakers, the coal dealers, and the milkmen have no other means of carriage in order to serve their customers. As a general thing each cart is drawn by but one dog, but there may be several.

The dog thus employed in Brussels and its vicinity for the traction of small vehicles is a strong and broad-backed mastiff, more squat than a large Dane or German mastiff, generally of a dull fawn color, or more or less black spotted with white, and a some what short-haired and rough coat. However the Brabant peasants do not appear to stick to one type of breed with fixed conformation, color, and length of hair, provided he is strong and energetic, that is all that they require of their steed with claws and fangs.

Good specimens are sold from $20 to $25. In the course of service these dogs are fed upon bread and horse meat, and their maintenance costs about 20 cent a day. The dead weight they haul is, on an average, 650 pounds. Bull-dogs haul a much greater weight.

These dogs are very zealous and perform their duty with as much pleasure as hunting dogs do in following the trail of game.

An exercise which well exhibits their qualities and shows the degree of emulation with which they are endowed is that of the race that frequently takes place as a consequence of challenges made by their owners. The race course is a highway, and the goal is at a distance of one or two miles. All passers-by can enjoy the spectacle gratis. The competitors place themselves in line, and the impatience of the courses, which is manifested by voice and action, can be moderated only by vigorous applications of the whip. Finally the signal is given, and they start off at full speed through the darkness. Falls are frequent, and the drivers literally bite the dust. But the automatons in short blouses are quickly picked up and put back in their carts, excuse being their vigorous steeds, and those that have the oftenest fallen are not for that reason the last to reach the goal.

The swiftness of a team of dogs is such that bets on speed have been made on a good horse harnessed to a cab against one of these teams and been won by the latter. The Belgians make use of good draught dog coats less to keep and sells at a lower price than an ordinary ass, while at the same time doing as much work. It is quite curious to find that amongst civilized countries Belgium is the only one that exhibits to us the common spectacle of dogs in harness.

The Curfew Bell.

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day, sometimes at eight and sometimes at nine o'clock, in several of the towns in this province. It no longer means "lights out," but it simply is a summons to the little boys and girls to betake themselves off the street to the shelter of the domestic roof, where their sphere of danger, of bad company, of mischief will be narrowed, while fuller scope will be given to their capacity for rest. The curfew bell might be looked upon as a piece of socialistic presumption on the part of the municipality, as an en-roachment on the inalienable private right of the head of the family to order the affairs of his own household, but the moral effect of the curfew will sink in the elbowing aside of the parent by the municipality. The town which orders all unattended children to their homes at eight or nine o'clock in the evening really usurps some of the functions of the parent. The parent who looks after his little boys and girls puts strict limits on their liberty at night, and is perhaps benefited nor inconvenienced by the bell. But if parents are so indifferent as to their children's welfare as to let them wander at will after twilight, then the duty of watching over them devolves on the parent to prevent air emboli. This animal also recovered perfectly.

A still more radical procedure was then practiced. After resection of the brachial artery and vein near the axilla of a dog's fore limb, and holding these apart, he amputated the limb through the shoulder muscles and sawed through the bone, leaving the limb attached only by the vessels. He then sutured the bone with silver wire, the nerves with fine silk, and each muscle by itself, making a perfect chain of continuous suturing of the fascia lata and skin. Perfect union and restoration of function also took place in this instance.

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THE HOME.

Ridding a Room of Flies.

Flies are the pest and worry of all tidy housekeepers, and how to rid a room of them is an unsolved problem to many. This is quite easily accomplished by taking advantage of the habit of flying to the window or place from which light is admitted, and to accomplish this, darken all the

AN EFFECTIVE WINDOW FLY TRAP.

windows with a heavy shade, or any material, cutting a hole in one side of the shade, over which is firmly pinned a sheet of the common transparent fly paper, and, if possible, have this located at the east, south or west windows, from which the most light may be obtained. It will be but a short time ere the flies in the room will be sticking to this paper in their effort to be near the light. This is far easier and more cleanly than placing paper about the room for them to accidentally light upon, or killing them with poisoned liquid, or pyrethrum powder.

Ways of Preparing Strawberries.

Strawberry Shortcake.—Into one pint of flour put a large teaspoonful of baking powder and one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, thoroughly sift. Rub into the flour four large tablespoonfuls of butter. Wet with a teacupful of sweet milk. Bake quickly in a hot oven. When well browned spread with butter and berries, whole or mashed, cover heavily with sugar and serve hot, passing a pitcher of whipped cream with the shortcake cut in cubes.

Russian Cream of Strawberries.—This is a favorite dish late in the season, when the fruit becomes very ripe: Soak two tablespoonfuls of gelatine in one-quarter of a cup of cold water. Add one quart strawberries to a pulp with one and one-half cups sugar; let this stand half an hour. Pour over the gelatine three-quarters of a cup hot water, stir until dissolved; add to the berries and press them through a sieve. Mix with one pint of cream whipped to a stiff froth. Turn into a freezer and freeze until it begins to thicken. Then remove the dasher and stir with a spoon. Put the mass into molds and set them in ice and salt for two hours.

Strawberry Meringue.—Make a good puff paste and cut it large and round as a dinner plate. Bake it light brown in a very quick oven. Draw it forward to the oven door and cover with berries rolled in sugar. Over the berries spread an inch deep meringue made of the whites of two eggs whisked stiff, with three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Bake a golden brown. It is good cold or hot, and is delicious for a small company, served picnic fashion, on the piazza or lawn, when the sunny days grow hot.

Virginia Shortcake.—This confection is a favorite in the country homes where butter-milk abounds. Cut a half pint flour, one teaspoonful of soda and one teaspoonful salt, sifted three times through the flour, two tablespoonfuls lard and two tablespoonfuls butter chopped into the flour, yolks of two eggs, two and a half cups of buttermilk. Roll in two layers. Cover the bottom crust with berries and sprinkle with sugar. Put on the upper crust and bake about twenty-five minutes. Cut into squares, pile them on flat dish, and send to the table to be eaten with butter and sugar. This is very simple and good for breakfast; light and delicate.

Strawberry Trifle.—Fill a glass dish with sponge cake cut thin. Wet it with sweet cream. Cover it with firm, fresh berries. Sprinkle heavily with sugar. Add layers of cake, cream and berries. Over all pour a rich golden custard. The whites of the eggs used for the custard beat stiff; add sugar and strawberry juice. Heap this on top. Lay rows of whole berries upon the meringue, and wind the platter or the stem of the crystal dish with strawberry leaves

Umbrella Holder.

This is an idea for an umbrella stand in antique appearance, which is made of four boards and some pieces of moulding and strap iron. This stand looks well in antique oak and black iron, but if too expensive of oak make it of pine and give it several coats of paint.—[Toronto May *Ladies' Journal*.

Remove Your Freckles

It is said that one of the most frequen causes of freckles is a defective digestion, and that a proper diet will cause them to disappear. Brown bread and all coarse foods, also vegetables, are recommended. Tea and coffee must be abstained from, using milk as a substitute. Turkish baths, if not indulged in too freely, are good. A well-known lotion that will not injure the most sensitive skin consists of ounce of grated horseradish. Let it stand from six to twelve hours and wash the face several times a day. This simple remedy is usually effective. Weak lemon juice or a diluted solution of borax in rose water is a very pleasant treatment and equally beneficial.

Keep the Children "Young"

The modern practice of sending children to dancing schools, letting them wear short dancing and brought out every year to show themselves in fancy dresses, has its drawbacks, and there are ones which always will cause a careful mother to think twice before sending her little ones to learn these unnecessary mannerisms. The tots pick up an affected manner soon enough, and if a child is to be kept sweet and simple through the years of childhood, it is best to defer the dancing lessons or patronize a private school, where public exhibitions are not given.—[Pittsburg Post.

BRITISH-CANADIAN TRADE.

Continued Enormous Expansion Shown by the Published Returns.

A London despatch says:—The Canadian Gazette this week shows the continued enormous expansion of trade between Great Britain and Canada. The imports for the month of April increased 32 per cent, and the increase for the four months of 1894 was 96 per cent. The exports in the four months £170,000; wood, £16,000; cheese, £26,000; hams and bacon, £10,000; and wheat £22,000. The exports of Canadian produce increased. For April the figures show a decrease of 19 per cent., and four the four months 21 per cent. The chief decline is in railroad iron, steel, cotton and woolen goods.

The Board of Trade returns show that emigration to Canada declined from 8,557 in April, 1893, to 3,624 in April, 1894. For the first four months of 1894 emigration to Canada declined to 6,923 from 18,259, the figures of 1893. Emigration to the United States decreased enormously, but to Australia it increased slightly. The total emigration is decreased by one-half.

What More Could Be Expected?—"Does this new photograph of mine do me justice, Ice?" said Miss Giddy to her dearest friend. "It does more," replied Miss Flypp. "It's really merciful to you."

"I want to see the boss of the house," said the peddler to Mrs. Darley, who had answered the ring "I'm sorry," she replied, as she gently closed the door, "but baby is asleep just now."

Great Britain in Borneo.

Great Britain owns 31,000 square miles in Borneo and so great is the confidence felt in the permanence of the British rule that over 1,000,000 acres of land have been leased for 999 years.

She—"You profess to think a great deal of me. Tell me what you would do to me everything is going pleasantly. But would you make any great sacrifice for my sake?" He—"You know I would. Haven't I offered to marry you?"

TEA, TEA.

Honest Tea is the best policy.

We pride ourselves on our stock of Teas. We have all grades at all prices.

10c. Tea, 3 lbs for 25c. Not dust.

20c. Tea, 6 lbs for $1.00.

25c. Tea, 4 lbs for $1.00.

The best 25c. Tea on the market.

30, 40, 50 and 60c. Teas.

We draw all Teas before buying them. Give them a trial.

Straw Hats from 4c. up.

—:o:—

All produce taken in exchange. All kinds of Pork bought and sold.

JAS MILNE & SON.

WALL PAPER.

—:o:—

Johnson's Pure Mixed Paints.

Johnson's Paints are all guaranteed. They dry quick with a hard glossy finish. We have them in every shade. Floor paints in 7 colors. Maroon Borders.

PAINT OIL & WHITE LEAD

BRUSHES, &c.

KALSOMINE,

Church's (cold water) ALABASTINE.

OIL CAKE, 2c. a pound.

Pure Drugs. Patent Medicines, Druggists' Sundries, Fine Perfumes, Soaps, &c.

PARKER'S DRUG STORE.

Auction Sales.

FRIDAY JUNE 8.—At the Hotel at Harold, the south-west quarter of lot 11 in the 8th Co. of Rawdon, belonging to the estate of the late Hugh Livingston. Chas. Butler, Auctioneer.

Open as Day.

It is given to every physician, the formula of Scott's Emulsion being no secret; but no successful imitation has ever been offered to the public. Only years of experience and study can produce the best.

Low Prices For Good Clothing.

If you want a suit on Saturday, come to the Oak Hall, Belleville and see what a surprise we have for you. If you have ever worn Oak Hall clothing you know the fit is perfect, if you have not we will surprise you. But we have a genuine surprise for all in our very low prices. If you have only $5 to invest in a suit, we will make you look like a gentleman for this small amount.

A heavy snow fall, six to seven inches in depth, took place in Kentucky on Sunday night. A May snow storm there has not been known for forty years previously.

An Ottawa despatch says:—A dissolution of the House of Commons is regarded as one of the contingencies of the present year. The government has issued instructions to get candidates in the field in all the constituencies and in the words of a Conservative member, 'Be prepared for any emergency.' There are various other indications of ministerial preparation, including the getting out of campaign literature and the promising of contracts to be let this fall. Another very distinct sign post pointing to dissolution is the fact that the Quebec Conservatives who have been pressing Sir John Thompson to introduce a redistribution bill or gerrymander refuse to take for an answer a postponement till next session. The reason is not concealed. They fear that another session may not be held in this Parliament.

Oak Hall $5 Suits.

The man who feels he cannot afford a new suit, just wants to see what the Oak Hall, Belleville is offering for $5. Solid wool good trimming and good fitting. We will stake our business reputation that we can give any man as good a suit for $5 as any other store in this city can sell for $7 or $8

Pale Faces

show Depleted Blood, poor nourishment, everything bad. They are signs of Anæmia.

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, with hypophosphites, enriches the blood, purifies the skin, cures Anæmia, builds up the system. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & $1.

PARKER BROTHERS

BANKERS,

STIRLING -:- ONTARIO.

A General Banking Business transacted.

4 per cent. allowed on Deposits.

Drafts bought and sold on all parts of Canada, United States and Great Britain.

Money to let on Mortgages at low Interest.

F. B. PARKER. R. PARKER, M.D.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows: To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 5c. per line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line.

To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—

GOING WEST.		GOING EAST.	
Mail	6.24 a. m	Mixed	10.16 a. m
Mixed	6.05 p. m.	Mail	3.39 p. m

HOME MATTERS.

The Crossley and Hunter meetings in Belleville will close on Friday.

Look and see if there is anything in FRED. WARD'S advertisement for you.

Mrs. Bates, of Kingston, is here on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Urial Wright.

The *Canada Farmers Sun*, the Patrons of Industry paper, has removed its office from London, Ont., to Toronto.

The Governor-General will visit Belleville on Wednesday next, the 30th inst., arriving there on the evening previous.

GEO. W. WALKER, Dentist, Belleville, visits Stirling the first and second Tuesday in every month. Rooms in Stirling House.

The Patrons have now nearly sixty candidates in the field for the Ontario Legislature, and about thirty for the Commons.

Wonderful hats for 10c. at WARD'S.

The Bay of Quinte Conference of the Methodist church will open its annual session at George St. church, Peterborough on June 7th.

The list of candidates who passed the College of Pharmacy has been published. We notice the name of John D. McCann, of this village, among the successful ones.

Shirt Bargains on the 25th and 26th at WARD'S.

The football match, which was to have been played in Madoc last Saturday, between the Stirling and Madoc High Schools, had to be postponed on account of unfavorable weather.

It is reported that Mr. W. H. Biggar, the late member for West Hastings in the Ontario Legislature, will now run as an independent candidate. He is likely to have no opposition.

Rev. J. A. Jewell, B.A., and Rev. Jas. Macfarlane attended the District Meeting at Campbellford on Tuesday and Wednesday. Mr. T. G. Clute also attended on Wednesday as representative from Stirling circuit.

You have more than 2 or 3 dozen Hats to choose from at WARD'S.

Dr. Alex. Hall, of Hornellsville, New York, formerly of Stirling, has been again offered the office of Demonstrator in the Dental College at Columbus. His many friends here will be pleased to hear of his success.

We have received a lengthy report of the Teachers' Convention held at Madoc last week, but are unable to give it this week on account of going to press a day earlier than usual, so as to enable us to keep the Queen's Birthday as a holiday.

Heavy rain has fallen during the past week, and farmers cannot complain of lack of moisture for growing crops, and especially for pasture land and meadows, which will be greatly benefitted. Further west and in the United States there have been disastrous floods, accounts of which will be found on our first page.

Cyclists' Outfits at WARD'S.

The following is from the Carson City *Gazette*, Mich., of May 11th:—"On Tuesday evening, at Iona, Thomas Magee and Miss Elsie Clark were united in the holy bands of matrimony, Rev. Mr. Scott, officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Magee have the best wishes of their many friends." The bridegroom is a brother of Mrs. F. T. Ward and Mrs. W. J. Reynolds, of this village.

The Midsummer departmental examinations will occur this way: June 27, entrance examinations in oral reading, drawing and commercial course in High, Public and Separate schools; June 28th, entrance for Collegiate Institute, Public School leaving; kindergarten at Hamilton, Toronto, Ottawa and Kingston; July 3rd, the High School Primary Junior Leaving and University Matriculation and Scholarship examinations; July 12th, Senior Leaving and Honor Matriculation examinations.

Queen Victoria has just completed her seventy-fifth year, having been born on the 24th of May 1819. On the 20th of June next, she will have reigned as Queen of Great Britain and Ireland 57 years,—a longer period, with one exception, than any other British sovereign. During this period there has been a greater advance in civilization than in any century previously, and Great Britain (including the colonies) now comprise nearly one-quarter of the habitable globe, and more than one-quarter of its population. Well may all the people sing "Long live the Queen."

The Concert given by Miss Emma Wells and Miss Jennie Ray on Monday evening last well sustained the reputation of these talented artists, and was excellent in every respect. The singing by both ladies was good, and Miss Wells showed to advantage her wonderful voice in her four-voiced selections. Miss Ray has also a beautiful voice, and both are excellent pianists. The selections given on the steel bars, zylophone and automatic hand bells were much admired, and called for *encores*, as did also most of their selections. The one regrettable feature was the smallness of the audience; but those present enjoyed a rare treat.

Dairying—the making of butter and cheese—is the agricultural art above all others that modern science and invention, coupled with the distance-destroying steamship of to-day, have placed in the very forefront as a profitable branch of farming in Ontario. Deep-set milk pans, power cream separators, the Babcock milk tester, improved churns, new apparatus and processes for cheese making, as well as a better system of packing butter for shipment to far away markets, not to mention minor details in which decided advancement has been made, have practically revolutionized the dairy business.

The entertainment given at River Valley on Friday night last, was very successful, considering the unfavorable weather, the school house being comfortably filled. A very lengthy and appropriate programme was given by the young people of the neighborhood. One of the items of the programme of most particular interest, was a debate—"Protection versus Free Trade." Mr Bert Sager and Mr. Chas. De Mille took the part of the Affirmative, while Mr. Jos. Frappy and Mr. Chas. Parker the Negative. Both sides of the question was ably discussed for a very lengthy time, after which a vote of the audience, by ballot, was taken, resulting in an overwhelming majority in favor of the Negative.

From a copy of the *Soo Democrat* which has been sent us we learn that a baritone contest is to take place on June 16, at the Soo Opera House, between Mr. W. H. Shaw, of Bay Mills, Mich., formerly of this place, and Frank Opie, leader of the Soo City Brass Band. Each party has placed $50 on deposit, the whole to go to the winner, with the entire gate receipts. Each party has appointed two persons who shall form a committee to select judges. Mr. Shaw was leader of the Bay Mills band for a long time. The conditions of the contest are that the judges will not be allowed to see either party while playing and that neither contestant shall be present while the other is competing; that an hour and a half before the time appointed for the meeting a piece of music in duplicate will be given each contestant on which the decision will be made. Provision is made, however, for the rendering of from one to three pieces by each, if the judges think it necessary to make a decision. In that case each player will be allowed to choose his own music. The decision will be given on the number of points made.

The July issue of *The Delineator*, which is called the "Midsummer Number," begins a new volume with a most attractive table of contents. The styles displayed are seasonable and, therefore, picturesque and graceful, and the fancy work will please the most fastidious summer maid or matron. The opening chapter on The Voice, by the author of the Delsarte System of Physical Culture, will interest a large class of readers, and most fascinating home employment is provided in the first of a series of illustrated papers on Florentine Iron Work. The College article for the month is A Girl's Life and Work at Wellesley, and an expert writes on Telegraphy as an Employment for Women. The Daughter's Friends is the subject of the article in the Mother and Daughter series, and some salutary advice on Bathing is given in the chapter on Wise Living. A novel entertainment in the shape of A Fan Party is described, the ceremonial for a Silk and Leather Wedding is given, and there is also a seasonable paper on Picnic Giving. Flower Making is specially considered in The Uses of Crepe and Tissue Papers, and further instruction is given on How to Serve Small Fruits. The illustrated papers on Knitting, Netting, Tatting and Crocheting are as attractive as usual, and the bright talks Around the Tea Table, and a review of the Newest Books complete a very entertaining number. The subscription price of *The Delineator* is $1.00 a year. Single Copies, 15 cents. Address orders to *The Delineator* Publishing Co. (Ltd.), 33 Richmond Street West, Toronto.

The Cheese Market.

At the Belleville board on Tuesday there were over 3,000 boxes sold at 9½c. to 9⅝c.,—a decline of nearly 1 cent from the prices of the previous week. This was caused by a considerable decline in the British markets.

River Valley.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Our local fishermen are pleased to see the logs moving down stream.

Miss Ella Anderson is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Wm. Hanna.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Wannamaker have been visiting friends and relatives here, during the last few days.

Miss Mabel Graham is the guest of Mrs. Wm. McCann.

A large crowd was present at the concert here, last Friday evening, and nearly $20 was realized. The debate "Protection versus Free Trade," was ably contested by Bert Sager and Chas. De Mille on the side of Protection and Chas. Parker and Joseph on the side of Free Trade. The decision, which was left to the crowd, was given in favor of Free Trade.

Messrs Dave Sager and Moses Boardman succeeded in capturing half a bag of the Finny Tribe, last Saturday at the Rapids.

County and District Items.

Prince Edward County prohibitionists met on Saturday and nominated Mayor Laird of Picton for the Legislature.

Charles Clow, of Gananoque, aged 23, was killed a short distance west of Kingston on Friday night by jumping from a train.

William Varcoe, of Seymour East, was suddenly killed last Thursday evening. While at work on a roller the seat gave way and he fell backwards, breaking his neck. Death was instantaneous.

John Crowley, who lived about two miles west of Hastings and who was severely burned while trying to save the contents of his burning building about five weeks ago, died from his injuries on Sunday.

Burglars entered a store, flour mill and woollen mill at Norwood on Friday morning at an early hour and when detected and cornered defended themselves with revolvers. They are residents of the village and will likely be caught.

A farmer named Salisbury, living near Thomasburg, had a narrow escape from death lately. While crossing the railway near Tweed the express struck his waggon and smashed it to atoms, but he and his team were uninjured.

Thirty five men have been discharged from the Grand Trunk shops at Belleville owing to the depression in the company's business and lack of freight. There are now only a few of the older hands at work, and if things do not pick up, even they may be laid off. The company have plenty of coal at Belleville yet, but they may have to ship it to other points very soon. They have sent to England for soft coal, the Nova Scotia mines not being able to supply sufficient to meet the demand.—*Intelligencer.*

Roblin's Mills in the township of Ameliasburg suffered severely from fire last week. S. Allen's carriage and blacksmith shop were consumed, entailing a loss of about $3,000, upon which there was an insurance of $1,900. The cause of the fire is unknown. On Friday afternoon, Mr. Spafford's store house was destroyed by fire, supposed to have taken from the remains of the last fire, which was smouldering, with the result that it demolished the store-house and store, entailing a loss of over $3,000 and upon which there was an insurance of $2,000. The building belonged to the A.O.U.W. and cost $1,200 and was insured for $1,000. The fire continued to the residence of Donald Roblin, which was also consumed and upon which there was an insurance of $800. Mr. Roblin estimates his loss over insurance at $600.

Bishop Tuttle, of St. Louis, denies that he has joined the auxilliary league of the Salvation Army.

The Countess of Aberdeen will leave May 26 for England, and will visit Scotland and Ireland, returning in July.

A despatch from London, England, dated May 21 says:—Heavy snow storms prevail in the Midland counties and the weather is intensely cold.

Senator Hill of New York expresses the opinion that in the end the tariff bill will be passed, and that Congress will adjourn in July or August.

W. F. Murray, a Cleveland coal man, said last week that the miners would fight to the end and finally be forced to accept the terms of the operators.

On account of the scarcity of coal caused by the coal miners strike in the United States, all the Grand Trunk shops have been closed, and most of the freight trains cancelled. The company has issued orders that nothing but perishable freight and live stock will be moved, and the passenger service on the main line has been greatly curtailed. This has thrown some 2,500 men out of employment, one half of whom live in Montreal. It is not known at present when the strike will end.

In Buying Clothing.

When you buy your new suits, don't lose sight of the fact that Oak Hall clothing is superior in every respect to that sold by any other firm. We have the exclusive control of clothing manufactured by such firms as Sanford of Hamilton, Johnston of Toronto and Mackedie of Montreal. No other firm in Belleville can buy any clothing made by these firms, but they would like to.

"Little Sergeant"

BY MONICA.

Just inside of the government reservation, known as the navy-yard, stood a small boy, with his hands in the pockets of his rather ragged trousers, seemingly lost in thought.

Just then the call sounded and the men filed into the yard to drill, the boy darted forward and in a moment stood beside the Orderly Sergeant of Company 3, as he drilled his men.

As he stood there, his eager brown eyes noted every movement on the part of the men, at the same time listening attentively to the orders of the sergeant.

The moment drill was over he dashed away, but returned a little later with five or six boys about his own size, arranging them in line he proceeded to drill them, echoing, in perfect mimicry, the words and manners of the sergeant. "Attention! Right face, company! Forward! March!" he ordered. He noted defects and corrected them in as stern a manner as possible. At last "Company right face!" he ordered. "Arms apart! Break ranks! March!" And each one threw down the stick he held for arms, and the Little Sergeant was soon chatting gaily with two of his men at the navy yard gate.

The Little Sergeant, as he was called by the officers and soldiers, was the son of an orderly sergeant in the marine corps, who died after fifteen years of faithful service, leaving a widow and one son. The widow died soon after and was laid to rest by his side in the "Silent Camping ground" leaving Eddie, or Little Sergeant as he was called, alone in the world, at the age of four years.

In consideration of a small pension allowed by the government, Little Sergeant was taken in charge of by an old woman, who lived near, and as the cares of guardianship did not trouble her much, he was usually found at the Marine Barracks. He received his early training from the non-commissioned officers, with whom his father had been a favorite. All were interested in him from the commodore down.

He and his friends sat talking at the gate of the navy yard, and watching a pretty, little girl of some three summers, the commodore's only child, as she strayed through her father's gate, in search of wild daisies, which grew in abundance on the roadside.

Suddenly the Little Sergeant sprang to his feet, for down the street, at a terrific speed, came a coach and pair, driven by a drunken coachman, it needed no second glance to see that they were running away, and just in the path of the frightened animals stood little Winnie, a look of wonder on her face.

Little Sergeant took in the situation at a glance, darting forward, he caught and hurled her off the road, onto the soft turf, out of reach of the team, but too late to save himself he was trampled under the feet of the horses, and the heavy coach passed over him.

Very tenderly they lifted and carried the Little Sergeant to the commodore's house, where the frightened Winnie was being quieted. As the commodore, with the tears in his eyes, brushed back the tangled curls from the white brow, the pale lips moved, and a smile fluttered for a moment across the poor, crushed face, but only the orderly sergeant, who was bending over him heard the faint whisper, Break Ranks, Mar— and the Little Sergeant had surrendered his commission.

It was an irregular thing to do, but they gave to the son of an orderly sergeant of the Marine Corps, a boy not twelve years old, a soldiers burial. Crowds stood around the chapel gate, and as he was carried out to his last resting place every head was bared.

With arms reversed, and with slow and measured tread, to the wailing music of the Dead March, came the Marines, and in their midst, crape-draped and furled, was the company's flag. And in full uniform of their rank, came the long line of officers to pay their last tribute to the heroic boy.

Over his little grave three volleys were fired, then, clad in blue and gold, the bugler stepped to the low mound of new turned earth, and sounded the sweet, sad call of "Lights Out," which ends the life story of "The Little Sergeant."

One load of good unleached hardwood ashes has as much manurial value in potash as ten loads of the best barnyard manure Gardens and fruit growers in America are fully aware of this, and hence the keen demand there is from Maine to California for these Canadian hardwood ashes. If our farmers had the least reflection upon this point, they might know how important ashes were for manure, inasmuch as they are the inorganic part of the land, and no plant can grow or thrive without the chemical elements of which ashes are composed. When our forest trees or any plant is burnt up the organic part of the plant goes away in smoke or gases and the ignorganic part is left in the shape of ashes. This is plain enough to show how important they are as a fertilizer, and to restore that fertility which is being continually taken from the soil in the shape of crops and stock. Canada is exporting the greater part of her grain and live stock, and nearly all her ashes, and how is she going to replenish this great drain upon her fertility. The exportation of grain, cattle and other live stock, and ashes from a country which receives nothing in exchange that can be turned into manure must exhaust the soil in the long run. The present sterility of various parts of Northern Africa and of Asia Minor, as well as Sicily, which, for a long succession of years, was the granary of Italy, is ascribed, to the exportation of natural products without replenishment. Rome unquestionably contains in its catacombs quantities of phosphorous and potash from all countries of the East. If Canadians are so blind to their interests as to sell their source of land fertility (ashes) for a mere song and let the United States reap the benefit, the Dominion Government should enforce an export tax on every bushel of ashes, and this would effectually stop this suicidal trade.—

A heavier snowstorm than any during the last winter prevailed at Markeson, Wis., last Friday. Michigan also had a blizzard.

Cleveland had the most severe hailstorm ever known in the city last Friday evening. Great damage was done to skylights and shrubbery. The storm was very severe as far south as Crestline.

Something Nice in Shirts.

Those very pretty cambric shirts, all colors, sold by furnishing houses at $1.50 and $1.25 can be had at the Oak Hall, Belleville, for $1.00 each. Now don't be foolish enough to pay more than we are offering them to you for. Call and see them, they are the newest thing and just what you want.

FRESH LIME.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL HAVE ANY quantity of fresh Lime ready on and after Monday May 14th.

JAS. COUTTS,
Lot 14, 4th Con. Rawdon.

ROAD JOB.

THERE will be let by Public Auction, on the ground, on Saturday, the 2nd of June, 1894, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the contract for cutting down the hill on the 7th Con. of Rawdon, in front of lot 4. The work will be principally rock cutting.

JAMES MONTGOMERY, Reeve.

COURT of REVISION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Court of Revision of the Municipality of the

TOWNSHIP OF RAWDON

Will be held at the Town Hall, Harold, on

Monday, the 28th day of May, 1894

at 10 o'clock, a.m., for the purpose of hearing and determining all complaints against the assessment for the current year. All parties concerned will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

G. D. WIGGINS, Clerk.

Springbrook, May 12th, 1894.

LUMBER and SHINGLES

—:o:—

We have now all sorts of Dressed and Undressed Lumber in our yard at Stirling, kept dry and under cover.

We have received a car of Shingles, also for sale cheap. They are excellent value.

J. BOLDRICK & SON.

BUY YOUR

MONTREAL BOOTS and SHOES

From us. We keep Ladies' Fine Turned Shoes. Men's Fine Turned Shoes. Men's Plough Boots. Boys' School Boots. PRICES LOW. Eggs taken in exchange.

BROWN & McCUTCHEON.

I have thirteen shades of All Wool Silk Finish HENRIETTAS, thirty-eight inches wide, only 30 cts. per yard.

E. F. PARKER.

Thoroughbred Bull

FOR SERVICE.

A THOROUGHBRED AYRSHIRE BULL (with registered pedigree) will be kept for service on north half lot 23 in the 5th Con. of Rawdon. Terms 50 cts.

DAVID WALLACE.

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Buckwheat	45 to 45c.
Butter	18 to 20c.
Eggs	9c. to 9c.
Potatoes per bag	60 to 65c.
Pork	$7 to $8 per cwt.
Apples, per bag	50 to 60c.
Lard	12c. to 12c.
Chickens	6c. per lb.
Ducks	8c. to 9c. per lb.
Geese	6c. per lb.

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION

THE 49TH BATTALION HAVING BEEN ordered to camp at Kingston in June next, all the old members will please report and sign service roll, which will be found at Lieut. McKee's shop. A few new recruits wanted. By order

J. C. WILSON,
Captain.

TO THE ELECTORS OF

NORTH HASTINGS.

GENTLEMEN:—

Contradictory rumors being circulated as to my intention of standing as a candidate for the Local Legislature or not, I beg leave to take this early opportunity of setting at rest all further speculations.

Having been requested by a great number of prominent electors of both the leading parties and by the almost unanimous choice of the Patrons of Industry at the convention in Madoc on the 8th of March last, my consent was on that day given, hence I will be a candidate in the coming election, and respectfully ask the suffrages of the Farmers, Laborers and all who have the true interests of our country at heart.

I remain, yours respectfully,
JAMES McCOMB,
Big Springs, Ont.

Dated April 16, 1894.

GROCERIES, GROCERIES.

I have now on hand a fresh and complete stock of Groceries. Also Lipton's Celebrated Black Tea, unequaled for its flavor.

CHAS. MOTT.

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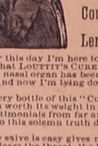

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Neighbors,
Countrymen,
Lend me your ears

For this day I'm here to tell
That LOUTTIT'S CURE has made me well.
My nasal organ has been released,
And now I'm lying down in peace.

Every bottle of this "Cure" I hold
Is worth its weight in beaten gold.
Testimonials from far and near
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The salve is easy gives no pain,
Clears the throat, the head and brain;
If the disease is of long duration,
Follow up the application.

Have faith and patience
And I'm bound to say
Your sad complaint
Will pass away.

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WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

THE

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